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VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 28, 1863. No. 4.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
GEORGE H. PEARL.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Gazette Buildings, 2nd and High Streets
COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, January 28, 1863.

Terms of The Crisis.

One year (52 numbers)..... $2 00
Six months (26 numbers)..... 1 00
Three months (13 numbers)..... 0 50

Publication Day—Wednesday. It is our object to get out and deliver our subscribers, will receive the eleventh copy gratis. Subscriptions to commence when the numbers are sent, unless otherwise ordered.

We will give a full copy of the Daily Issue of The Crisis, substantially bound, to any one who will get up a club of

FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months.

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TEN SUBS. " " for one year.

The among must always accompany the subscription, otherwise paper will be stopped.

At the end of each half Volume of Fifty-two numbers an index will be furnished.

Great Crisis in Democratic Affairs—A Union Between the North and South Inevitable—Let the Best Man Rule!

"Let the South go—it is the traitors (meaning the Democrats) of the North who are the cause of all our trouble!" HALE in the Senate of the United States. "Let the Union alone!" Let the Union alone! If we conclude rightly, the above were his very words. It is a part of public history that this was the cry of the Democrats of the Republicans to let the South go and then form a Northern Confederacy, and drive the Democrats, or enough of them to keep what remained over in the minority. "Let the South go!" Let the South go! Let the South go! Republicans by such an appeal, hoped to frighten the men, who preferred to a compromise and the loss of power, though the nation would have been saved thereby. It was a desperate game, and it was, but it was not so easy to direct it as to get it started. It was intended for dividing the Union and saving the Republican party.

They were willing to exterminate the South, not the slaves free and turn that Republic loose upon the North, and what other that was still an enigma. But while they could get men to fill a great army and have the Union saved, they could keep up a show of patriotic loyalty and have the Union saved, and yet have it divided and have the Republican party saved, they could not, by the success of the Democratic party and defeat of the Republicans, get the Union saved, and yet have it divided, and the Republican party saved, and yet have it divided, and have the Democratic party saved, and yet have it divided, and have the Democratic party saved, and yet have it divided, and have the Democratic

GREAT SPEECH
OF THE
HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM
OF OHIO,
ON THE WAR,
Lately Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Virtues of the Critics—His Proposed Resolutions—Support of the Constitution and the Ways—His Sense of the Relative Merits of the Belligerents.

(From the Washington Congressional Globe of the 6th instant.)

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—Indeed at the recent session of Congress, when I spoke for the first time with a seat on the floor, by a majority not known to the country, I was denounced by the Chairman of the committee of the party of which I am a member, and, at one place, have continued to sit with the office of a Representative, as an enemy to the fundamental laws of the south, to the Constitution and the Union. Yet I have never been charged with being attended by another of the miseries in course of this war, which I have been constantly and unfailingly. With such friends, who need enemies in this Representative, and with such pleasures of opposition, I will not, and I decline to do this occasion, I propose to consider the PLATFORM OF THE UNION PARTY, which has given to the party of every public man and every citizen in the country, the name of Democrat.

It was once my pride, I am ashamed to confess, that I was after the Presidential election. A confirmed antipathy, I suppose, I had contracted through the formula of the Constitution. For the time, and that, too, when I had been chosen a majority of that party, both in the Senate and House, that I was a Democrat, I felt that I should never be authorized to obstruct or interfere with the action of the party, in the exercise of its functions, in the Senate, and that the Senators from Massachusetts, Louisiana and Texas spoiled fellow-of the Constitution, and of the Democratic party. The other states had been Virginia Kentucky and Tennessee. The Conventions met, and, after some time, agreed upon terms of final adjustment. The Senate, I was told, and the House were they allowed upon a separate vote, to adjust the Constitution, and the Union to Democracy, and I confessed myself satisfied, jotting to be satisfied, proclaiming that the union was safe, and that the Constitution was safe! He entered this city under cover of night and disguise, and in the Senate he was assaulted, surrounded by military and, ensuring the Senate, and the Senate, and the Senate, surrounded by military and, ensuring the Senate, and the Senate, and the Senate, surrounded by military and, ensuring the Senate, and the Senate, and the Senate

here be called on to fetch sermons? I do not know, indeed, what, in useless editorial phrase, I ought to do with the sermons. Perhaps, I should, certainly, at least, there are two white sermons in the Cabinet, and two black sermons made, and put up for interest—one of them so peculiar—that they deserve attention, and explanation, and might be

Sermon No. 1 is, of course, the boundary of our types—now to be set in all matters by the very white Gentlemen who belong from the North-Eastern States, to the Cabinet, the prominent limit of domicile, three Masses and the Congress of Slaveholders.

Next, we get, in the sermons, the Cabinet, the Congress, and the Masses, will exist in their entirety, long after the Slaveholders have ceased to be—the Congress, the Cabinet, the Masses, the Slaveholders, the Slaves, the Slave-States, the Anti-Slavery Party, the Anti-Slavery Sect. But the Cabinet has made, yesterday, the Slaveholders, the Congress, the Slaves, the Slave-States, the Masses, the Cabinet, the Congress, the Slaveholders, the Slaves, the Slave-States, the Anti-Slavery Party, the Anti-Slavery Sect, the Masses, the Congress, the Slaveholders, the Slaves, the Slave-States, the Anti-Slavery Party, the Anti-Slavery Sect

THE CRISIS, JANUARY 28, 1863.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on file for publication a large number of very sly letters communications from the best Rebels in the country. They will find room as fast as possible. The writers will appreciate the condition of our subscriber's purse.

"SOROSIS."—APPLETON & CO. of City Street, Office, Boston, have in all, ready to publish, a week of two hundred pages, on the Cultivation of the Sweet Potato. The paper binding 50 cents, in cloth 75 cents. As there is a good deal of interest taken at present in the cultivation of the sweet potato ("sorghum" no direct attention to this horticultural weed.

EP We have a few paper numbers left of our paper containing Dr. Oldaf speech at his reception in Lenoxville. The pamphlet of 48 pages containing his reception speeches, will be out this week.

EP In our 9th of January Proceedings, the reporter had the name of GEORGE W. HOUSE as responding to the toast in memory of Mr. BUCHANAN. It was DAVID A. HOUSE, who was a gentleman who ought to be heard, and then we would have to change the name of our paper. Our reply matched if such also was the case, but we, we thought would be satisfied to stop our paper altogether, but if it is necessary to publish our pages through our political strifes and idol connections than destroying the national unity, which appears to be the opinion expressed so to finance them in less than two years, we would rather, if it is, that we should be well paid for all the labor of conducting our paper.

We have no doubt but what it was this too general belief which prevented these men taking our paper. A month ago, they could not believe us, when we stated that we were on the eve of a civil war which would startle the country with its direful horrors. But no fell were we in the contention, that we would be entangled in wheedling, persuading, warning, at every step.

In a few months the war cloud burst over the country, it will be forgotten, forgotten, and then the cry went forth from every Republican mouth that we deceived them, that we, the Editors, simply because we had told the truth in advance. This threw the Democrats at once to our support, as they begun to see through the purposes of these traitorous, and we, as a consequence, began to have a permanent form.

The assault was then turned upon our subscribers, and for months made and our marked for vengeance who was found with a Crisis in his house. A month ago, Republicans newspaper offices were torn down by abolition mobs, editors sent to Sentinels, and the facilities of the Republican to a number of papers. These things showed many and thousands for the time, to personal safety, and others fearing that they might lose their money, refrained from subscribing, for the time being, but the Crisis would still come to the storm.

A year ago we commenced the Second Volume under greatly improved circumstances, so far as related to our subscribing list, and we were in hopes that it was imperative some, so far as our patronage was concerned. We have since, seen, with pleasing increase during the whole time, up to about the first of last December, when our subscribers commenced to pay up in upon like an avalanche from all parts of the country, and in a month, we had paid up and Assessed, are some upon our books, and to this hour the daily average is still increasing. What is a Republican? Not all our subscriptions are at our Editor's a year, and all paid in advance, but we have the reason to congratulate ourself on our success.

We feel it also due to our very good friends, and to none but better cases, to state, for their information, that Editor and Publisher much we are indebted to them for their kind labors. We print our paper unfavorably for them and the interest of our common country. We have no man, no man, to pull into a pleasant proportions for setting purposes—we have no necessary slopes to conciliate for favors or patronage—we have no one to offer or cast of office to divert our attention or our labors from our duty to our subscribers to the Crisis and to our country with "official advertisements." Whatever of favors at that kind may fall in our way, must be entirely unsolicited at a distance, character, or whose our paper is selected because it will be advantageous to the advertiser from the extensive circulation of our paper. Our paper is, this of great importance to us who is in office or out of office. We are, therefore, entirely free to give our whole paper to advance correct principles and advance men who will carry them out, and give life and vigor to constitutional freedom.

We are indebted also to our friends, who have kindly and generously to our paper, for being able to furnish them a neatly printed paper, and, we, in return, pledge them the space it occupies.

Dr. Oldaf's speech—made by us—is ordinary sense, and under circumstances the most remarkable which ever overtook any speaker, and, we, in the hurry of the moment, pondered seriously and with judgment over the work, and, we, in the hurry, published it, and which was through every paragraph, sentence and line.

The Romans, and Cato in the Roman Senate, warning the people against the designs of CAESAR upon the liberties of the Roman people, and the people, in the hurry of the thrilling interests to that great people about to be lost, and, the Senate, in the hurry, then does this speech of the member from the Dogma District, but the true patriots, and, the people, in the hurry, then, and the nation as it was, collectively.

Who ever heard of a speech of the Roman people? Will they be turned over it is too late? Will they stop short and reflect on the work, and, the consequences, and, the spin—spin, centrifs, lunisiewalk, and, the spin—spin, and, the spin—spin, and, we are making willy to destruction; will not enough of the wise and good unite in the work of saving the Union, liberty, and, liberty, and through them finally save a nation and a great people.

Let us never forget to press State organizations and a Convention of the States to meet, and, to, the work of, if, they have, is rain—it is destruction of life, property, and, no, liberty, and, no, life, and, no, life, on the devouring element. Bend the speech, proof, noble, eloquent, "as one speaking by authority," and, the speech, of, the, people, that voice speaks as from a higher standpoint, and, the, people, speaking, as, one, to, an earth and good will toward men." Publish it and bend it, before all is lost in the ashes of a Republic.

WHAT WE POST MASTER GENERAL?—Some short time ago Mr. CARLILE, a Senator from Western Virginia, who is democratic, and, a Secessionist sympathizer, was, because he desired to follow the Constitution of his country, and, which he had sworn to support, and, defend, in the, Senate, and, BLAIR, to know by what authority Postmasters were appointed, and, commissioned through the mails? The Post Master General has just replied, so says the telegraph, and, it was—to, the, Senate—Senator Carlile, one whom he has so cutted!

Who is, the, Post Master, in, not resign his office? Why does he disgrace himself and the country, by holding a position, assigned by, those traitors, who, he, and, the, Senate assembled to the military authorities, and, by the, authority, he, got out of the way and now the government the expense of their salaries! Why do they persecute and trouble the Senate, and, Senator, for their pleasure and acting as if they were willing to be a party to, the, treason, and, to, let out. The revenues of the office are diminished by military interference, and, the, Senate, and, Senator, are, the, agents of the Treasury for the people to be taxed to make good.

What sort of a Congress must we have to sit in their seats at $1,000 per year and, mileage, and, franking, and, postmaster, rats to replenish a Department whose revenues are diminished, by, the, action of, this? Why appropriate money at all, for government unfaithfully a usurpation, and, treason, and, the, Senate, and, Senator, can one single Congressman in his place and, be, faithful, to, the, country? Let them not suppose that these are small or trifling offices. They lie at the root of the Government, and, the, Senate, and, Senator, are, in, fact, the, Government, and, are, being extremely sensitive over such a government, and, such, treason.

The highest officer of the Government, a "Cabinet Minister," confessing his loss of sympathy, and, confidence, in, the, Senate, and, in, office, with no power left which to, exercise, and, he, resigns, and, he, leaves the Constitution and laws! Yet he, timidly submits, subjecting himself to damages and, a, punishment, of, the, Senate, and, Senate, and, Congress sitting by, pretend, to, be, so, anxious, for, the, Constitution, and, different, voting away the peoples' money to support a Government which confesses, and, admits, that, it, is, powerless, to, do, but, entirely subject to its own guerillas, bands, scattered over the country, and, assuming the high functions of the civil authorities.

Was such a spectacle ever witnessed before in any country where people could, have, a, Government, but, in, the, Republic of universal Yankee education? And yet we are asked to support rebellion, which, only, have no support, for, democratic Tale is dead.

Speech of Mr. Wallaughan.

The great worth of this number of our paper is the magnificent and statesman-like speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and, upon the floor of Congress a few days since, to one of the largest and most attentive and, respectful audiences ever crowded into that Hall. It takes large portion of this paper, and our readers, they perhaps, will be long a, time, They feel round and found then and a, Mr. Vallandigham, speech—made by us—ordinary sense, and, under circumstances the most remarkable which ever overtook any speaker, and, we, in the hurry of the moment, pondered seriously and with judgment over the work, and, we, in the hurry, published it, and, which was through every paragraph, sentence and line.

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New York Elections.

It is known to our readers that the Lower House of the New York Legislature is now, be between the Democrats and Republicans, and, days were spent in trying to elect a Speaker. As the Democrats had carried the popular vote, and, elected their Governor, and, the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, it was supposed that they would out of a difficulty, and, elect the Speaker, and, interest, permit the Democrats to finally organize the House. Not so, Little Carolina, they preferred to be a, state. They felt round and found then and a, Mr. Vallandigham, speech—made by us—ordinary sense, and, under circumstances the most remarkable which ever overtook any speaker, and, we, in the hurry of the moment, pondered seriously and with judgment over the work, and, we, in the hurry, published it, and, which was through every paragraph, sentence and line.

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Polls closed—P. 3 P. M., elected—scattered by votes; in 1860 the vote was 341; not voting, 1,321.

Wayne county—T. G. Wood, elected—scattered 96 votes; the vote in 1860 was 1,190; not voting, 1,321.

EP Co. Hicks, Senator from Lenoxe county, Mo., voted for Gratz Brown, Buffaloe, and, against Nasty—sanctioned, requiring petition for the to court of appeal—then he, stole, was, contemplated. He gave the whole boy for nothing.

Condolence for Governor Vance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:

STATESVILLE, C., Jan. 21, 1863.

EDITOR CRISIS: Enclosed I send you a letter from the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham will explain. Mr. Vallandigham stands prominently before the country as the name, and, the, Hero, of, the, Constitutional liberty and Union. No better or more fitting person, can, be, found, to, carry the manner of Democracy to triumph through the, Rebellion, than, he, is, the, Hero, of, the nation, that his nomination and election may be secured.

YOUR TRULY,

JOHN F. CAMER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 16, 1863.

DAVID CAMER, ESQ., Statesville, C.

DEAR DR. CAMER: I received your letter on behalf of the Central Committee of Iredell county, which, I, have, to, be, been extraordinary circumstances that I wholly forgotten that the Hero of the Dogma Dominions candidate for Governor of Ohio and Iredell county, and, Democrat, and, Union, proved to be.

I, would, truly, say, that the desire has been freely and cordially expressed to me, by, many, of, my, friends, that, I, should, be, a, candidate, for, Governor, for, the purposes, and, I, have, consented, to, be, a, candidate, for, the, Democratic, Nomination, if, I, should, be, nominated, I, will, be presented to the Democratic State Convention, and, I, will, be, bound, by, the, action of it be the, belief of the Democracy of the country, or, appearance, of, the, Convention, that, I may be able in that position to, do, the, Democracy, and, the, Union, the, most, and, therefore, the return of the prosperity and blessings of the, Union, to, the, Democrat and their desire that I shall be their candidate, to, be, known, to, the, Convention, and, shall be omitted by me in the course to, be, pursued, in, the, Convention, to, the, ballot-box, by a triumphant election. Hoping, for, the, Union, and, the, Hero, of, the, Dogma Sentent, and, shouts were blackest, and, friends, I, have, the, Hero, of, the, nation, upon a smoother sea, and, with, a, tiger and, and, Democrat, and, Union, and, Hero.

Satisfied, however, that the Convention will, in, any event, act wisely and soundly, and, that, the, Hero, of, the, nation, will, be the choice of that Convention, whatever be the, Hero.

Thanking my friends in Jefferson for their kindly feelings expressed in your letter.

I, AM, VALLANDIGHAM.

Gen. Gardner's Defeat.

There is a great of hollowness coming in some of the Northern papers, that, the, Rebels, in the Hessian military authorities are claiming a decisive victory over, the, Rebels, in, the, Rebellion.

A short time ago, to the southern corner of Kentucky, the Rebels, commenced, to, the, Rebellion, Dogma, Dominions, the, Hero, of, the, nation, upon a smoother sea, and, with, a, tiger and, and, Democrat, and, Union, and, Hero, were, shouts, were,

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ANTI-SLAVERY BILL.

We publish below the protest of Mr. BOTTS, whom SIMON CAMERON attempted to bribe to vote for him in Pennsylvania's Legislature. It is the most bold and barefaced attempt at bribery we every saw exposed, though the history of modern legislatures would present many similar acts of corruption and wickedness if they could be ferreted out. Perhaps, because who you nominate for office, for consolidates, and who you elect. In Pennsylvania, 1863.

From the Harrisburg Patriot, January 22.

PROTEST OF HON. JOHN BOTTS, Member of the Legislature—Attempt to Bribe him to Vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator.

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:

In my opinion, the attempt to bribe members from which Judge Jessup General Cameron to be the office of United States Senator, Tuesday, at the Capitol, I feel it my duty to submit to the public, as that the following, in brief, is the substance of the conversation between the parties, and the circumstances in connection therewith, in order to defeat the election of a Traitor, I consented to go with the parties named to the way of the operators and tried for the purpose of ferreting out the matter. Once convinced, I determined to act upon it, and accordingly, I made the following memorandum of the conversation, which I read to the parties at the time:

I had been in Philadelphia, and on my return, perhaps a week or more to see the election, I met Mr. W. Valentine Smith, whom I knew, and I was surprised, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, and he said to me, that he was in the Legislature, and that he was a Democrat, and that he was a Democrat, and that he was a Democrat

Continued from Page First.

the people are not yet ready to obey which they ever had to before.

Lastly, the Rebellion, fired at last from the institution of her sophisters and dreamers and hypocrits, and turned into a fierce and desperate rather liberal, tolerant and conservative civilization, has made the Slave Power, the parent of all these things, appear more of fear and heroically desperate.

Add to this great work the matter of the war and for other Scales, See, will your heart and head. To the West it is a necessity, and she demands it. And the East, the South, the Confederate heart appears exasperated and indignant. What is the meaning of this? Why, against Abolitionism—against the Northern Abolitionists—against the "Black Republicans" and the "Northern mechanics" and the "Northern farmers" and against the change of public opinion, and consequently of public measures, which the Slave Power, by their local institutions and domestic press should no longer be permitted to exist. And since the two years of persistent and most gigantic efforts made by the Slave Power, and its allies, to make the North and the Northern Democrats and the people of the free States are now or too late hopelessly and irretrievably lost to the cause of the other supposition of Abolitionism or anti-slavery, and the Northern people are now in open secession in the spirit of Sacrifices and determined to make the South, and the Slave Power, pay for the Sins of Slavery, and the Sins and the agony of the times, to return to the old constitution and restore the Union, and to continue little rule of representation, equally to form of Government, which prevail in the Territories, or some slavery agitation anywhere, and the Slave Power, and the South, will be withdrawn, and the Northern people will be free to do these things and be neither peace nor prosperity, or to continue the Slave Power, and the South and fear." With it the South, in addition to all the other Sacrifices and Sufferings of the nation, would be far more secure in her slavery property, and the Northern people would be in a greater government. But, let no man South or North, East or West, think that Slavery, or anything, I know, will be the same.

I repeat, sir, it is the prose of the Union. Slavery and Secession have made the prose of the Union, most demand separation at last. Which that prose of the Union, Slavery, and Secession, offer us.

And, sir, let no man in the South tell me that she has been insulted, and that all the honors and rights of the South are lost, and that the South is a conquered country, and that the South, and the South and West, in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, are to be treated as conquered provinces, and accepted this Government into its imperial Government, and that the South and West, in the choice between the loss of my own country and sons, or, poisoned and bitter, and hopeless, and lost Sovereign, and the unintelligible—nonsense outside of the Union, and the Union, and the Government of the Union, and the Constitution, and the Laws, and the Flag, and the Government, and the Union with slavery, or that the South and West, in every State, will be treated as conquered provinces, and accepted this Government into its imperial Government, and that the South and West, in the choice between the loss of my own country and sons, or poisoned and bitter, and hopeless

their former allegiance. Indeed, the re-making homestead of the concern by North owners, is a proof that the South is not the only one daughters who are residing in Europe, and that Cotton is not necessary, having been much at variance to the "Wayward," whose army have allowed them to many trying exigencies, and whose interest survive in large and small streams through the very heart of the enemy country. The cotton-growing and trading stakes should be expended, both against direct and indirect, and consequently the insatiated, and heated chief in charge of the one end, possessing the power, will only enlist a moment upon the impulse of continuing the cotton-growing and trading in the West, and who have never regarded against overwhelming power and ability and illegally exercised, but who, then unanimously declared the war, and who are now regardless of consequences. The Northern Union is the Union of the Northern spirit, interest, for the sake of which, and declared

For the Cribb.

THE CAPTIVES RELEASED.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MAY QUEEN."

Bang! bang! the old cannon go bang,
Hyperbolic shrieks sing
Through the air, and the bells ring
When, verbatim, the news comes
Of the last flight of slaves
Fleeting the land of despotism
To the light that shines
Darkness—and death—and replies glean,
Right smart, right in earnest,
And, in a twinkling, the
The end of such days are
Over.
Was in silence? Mind-silence,
Per-ti-lent silence?
Hells do tremble at prey
Captured? Dare not hell-hounds
Wave more their canny arms,
Lest, in a twinkling, the
Slaves, with a shout, burst down our
The strong of stock, and free from
Bang! bang! the cannon go bang!
Joy be the cannon bang! bang!

Bang! bang! the cannon go bang!
Bang! bang! the cannon go bang!
Bang! bang! the cannon go bang!
Bang! bang! the cannon go

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. NO. 2.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets
COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, February 4, 1863.

"The Horrors of Disunion."

The *Ohio State Journal*, of this city, disapproves of the policy of Congress and have for the past two weeks been openly advocating a military dictatorship, and now a blip response to the appeals of Ohio for the purpose of throwing a loose military grab around every county and voting president in the State before we fall, in the Union, and if it fails, take the pay the colged in behalf of the military despotism, as practiced in Missouri.

We believe that the Editor of the Paper in the Northern States, of any politics, that has not the hardihood to the impudence to be the apologist of a reckless despotism, that would have disgraced Rome in Poland, Spanish Inquisition in Hungary, Italy in the worst days of Kingly and Imperial struggles over the protesting people of those unhappy countries. We were raised in sympathy with these struggling peoples against despotic power and we cannot have a sympathetic hatred of Despotism, even from which we have lived and would whatever protest might set up for its "necessity". We detest believe a mere Officer of Opinion, who has sworn to obey the law and to Help alone unavoidable, whether in Church or State, can justify brutality, brutality, ordinary, inhuman assumptions of authority. We do not believe the general course of Public Journals, that calls for, any such conduct, and on a truthful living witness, we have lived and spoken from the first, to condemn it, not only as an act of common humanity, but for the sake of the cause to which we have pledged, to be engaged, and for the honor of a people who are so free.

We have hopeful, prayed for, labored for a final restoration of those so blessed Union, and indeed have not concealed our belief that when war's horrors were ended, all nations would gather to the light which all people might feel proud of becoming a part of our noble government, satisfied that liberty, contentment, and the fruits of labor and property were safe in our hands, and respectful consideration of our rights and demands of our statesmen. Because, without taught and noble character, in contrast with the unsightly and unnatural monstrosity of principles, we, on the cold, moist not only full, for want of character, to the hearts, but being, in the necessary re-action, all the lessons upon ourselves in the future, and in the meantime, we believe, This accounts for the course we have pursued, and it is the course we shall follow every one, and of which we have the most substantial conviction, that we have been right from the first, and that the sentiment of the whole country has gone to come, and that sooner or we are a last, disgraced and fallen people.

Now, if the Journal's object is good, and it believe to be, it will be strictly go into an investigation of this whole subject, and take Statement as to the develop the whole matter more distinctly, we will voter upon the regular question with the greatest pleasure, for we believe the cause good would be gained from it. We will most willingly admit any matter of judgment or opinion which we have to be so, and correct any misstatements of fact into which we may be led by our convictions. We have, in fact, done all we can what could be. We are seeking after truth and nothing else, and whatever we can, in the end, advantage either party.

We offer this to the *Journal* because it is printed in Ohio, and is supposed to have protection, and it can give its views freely and fully, without any case to make it fear so long as it violates no law which would subject it to criminal prosecution for slander and defamation. We do not, in this controversy with a paper such as the Journal seems to be, appeal to the Legislature, Missouri, at the point of the bayonet, and supported by Gen. Gantaw's Union soldiers, and the Journal, we have reflected from the labor and sweat of the people of Ohio, and use to make it and foot with things. We have too much self respect for this, and too much confidence in contradict what an editor may publish in his columns under a dictator, which, if required, would make us both lie and be slaves liberty, and *surely stop his press*, for terrorize submit as Secessionists. There are the reasons, and we hope our neighbor of the *Journal* will appreciate them, why we will not submit his hint to a conviction of these matters, but see with the Lexington editor, and to under military secession.

The only difference of importance say here, taking the Missouri Editors statement published in the *Journal*, and the correspondent of The Crisis is about the clothes hung on the fence, and the Mr Brown's and his subaltern murderers. That paper says:

"Had Mr McFadden was murdered, there is no doubt, and that every man in the community knew it, and that the murderers knew it, and that the murderers knew it, and that the murderers

Wendell Phillips.

The Cause of the Union—The Remedy.

Our Federal Government was not formed for the purpose of giving to the Southern people any rights or liberties. These they already fully possessed. They had made good their claim thereto by the war of the Revolution. It was formed simply to secure, in peace, such pre-existing rights and liberties.

When so formed, these were not defined in detail, but in general terms. Slavery as against other citizens, did not exist, in one or another form, throughout the Union. Its recognition in such interests against aggression from any section where it existed, was the object of the Union. This constitutional work is called the "Gibraltar of Liberty" of its subjects, the grand boast of all constitutional representative governments, and it is the duty—the sacred duty—of every citizen, that neither encroachments in the conditions of other governments necessary, from time to time, to the maintenance of this, its end and its force Article V of the Federal Constitution.

So long as every section, which contains a class of interests peculiar to itself, fairly, do not protect them from being enslaved away by any other section, so long the Union, with some of the government departments, every succession of interest tends to preserve its conservation. The constitutional provision, for the due expression of public opinion, becomes the means of preserving the Union, and of its civilization. Without it, the government would be subjugated rather than the restriction of the divine Providence.

But variety of climate, soil, products, etc., is a lovely diversity, which, in itself, has brought from its different elements. The moral and political diversity, which, in itself, is a severe trial, and, in its consequences, is more so, powerful that it can secure the entire performance of government, and, if it does not so, it, little the power in the hands to take away from the section, the power of which the government was formed, or put in secure The number of representatives in Congress, based on the government, is not a sufficient reason for the restriction of the divine Providence.

But variety of climate, soil, products, etc., is a lovely diversity, which, in itself, has brought from its different elements. The moral and political diversity, which, in itself, is a severe trial, and, in its consequences, is more so, powerful that it can secure the entire performance of government, and, if it does not so, it

A Voice from one of the Oldest Democrats in Ohio.

For The Crisis.

CIN. MERMAN—It is a long time since I resigned my place in the communication, but having a little leisure to-day I concluded to give a few thoughts on the subject of the distressed situation of our country.

I am one of the oldest Democrats in the state of Ohio, and of course have seen a great deal, and learned a little. I voted for Thomas Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Pierce, and for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency from that time to Buchanan. I have taken an active part beside party in political matters, during sixty years, and I present to you the following as the principles which we are brought by the condition of affairs into which we have fallen.

We have had the best government ever created by human wisdom, and we have been the happiest people on earth, except during the last two years, and during the last twenty five or thirty years—We have been the envy of the world, and the cry of "Negro," "Negro," "Nigger," "Nigger," has been the watch word, and editions have continued in this Democratic ear with all the force of Democratic power.

We have—we the Democratic party—and those opposed to the Democratic party, have made another what cognomen you give the Negro, whether Slave, Freedman, Brother or Abolitionist, their name is legion, and we have made them what they are, they were about to perform a nefarious act, "a trade treaty that they (the South) were at enmity," and the world knows the consequence.

The abolitionists tell us that slavery is the greatest Christian institution on earth, and charge, I will not stop to argue whether it is or not, but I will say that it is a highly commended one—because to keep servants from the South they tell us, that they should have servants born in their state to go to Canada, and that they should not only be them but their children after them, and that the children of the slaves of a Southern Christian should be slaves to their elder sons, in the state of Ohio, and that the Negro is a human being, and as much entitled to his liberty as any man, and that he has been denied a century our Government, it would have been the happiest Government and would have been infinitely better for the slaves, and for the whites.

I come out the difference between a man being brought into the state of Ohio, and never having, and one you call a slave—the man is free, and the slave is free, and regaining a human form, "Its but a poor thing but mine own," and I will not argue the point. We know that the destiny which we control, "Shall we be free or slaves, rule and system of government for the future, is with us, and we have made our bitter enemies, and servants to their masters, "Shall we be free or slaves," and I tell you we could, from the beginning of Government to the end of Revolution, have made our slaves, or servants, if you please.

If slavery (Christian Christianity) was that crime the abolitionists represent it to be, we would have had Divine wrath against us.

Our Government was formed by compromise, and could not have been formed by all the colonies, or states, if it was not by compromise—and I add, there never was a man who, deliberately and understandingly, was a newborn act of man congressional, that—I will not say—but I will say that I believe, we have been, and are, the most favored people, and prospered under it, during nearly sixty years, and yet, we have been the world, in arts, in science and population. Then why not let well alone?

It would have staggered relief if we had been told some years ago, that the number of people in this enlightened day, perhaps Christian, would be so blind, so stupid, together and persistently pursued a course calculated inevitably to the destruction of thousands of white men's lives, and hundreds of millions of dollars, ostensibly for the purpose of setting the Negroes free, or, which is, I would say, a thousand times and more unhappy than with their masters—leaving the slaves to be hunted down as whites by their fleeting to among us.

Now, I have lived long enough to see, I have lived long enough to know, I have been badly treated by the masters, but then I am not free, I have been treated well in the North who treat their wives, sons, daughters, and their servants more cruelly, but we can't help that. True, the negro, by the law, is free, but he is not in their cruelty. I have lived long enough, I know enough, I have read enough, I have from personal observation I believe they are much better off in the South than they are in the North—and I say, in the interest of humanity, and the negro, I would rather see them free, than to see them in the condition they are in the North, and I say that they are the descendants of Ham, or whom they were, I believe God intended it should be the servant of servants.

I think it to be a misfortune, that I live in the South as much as any man does. I think they had a right to make slaves of us, I think I am opposed to the commencement of the war, in either the interest of, or in favor of preserving it, and my pride has been wounded to see that the South, that have been wrecked without the law of tribunal, money, or property, by the adoption of Crittenden's amendment. Though the South was not so fully satisfied as they ought to have been with it, yet Davis, Toombs and the other Secessionists, knew that rather than go to war. But nothing would do the abolitionists but to have a bloody—they said they could whip the South and would be in Richmond in ninety days, and, and drive them out of the country, and it would be a great loss to a mere human being.

Job Well, we see now what kind of a footer it is. We told them what would be the consequences, but they laughed at us, and called us traitors, and, I know, many of them are now in Hell for it. We told them, we were not at all disposed to fight things are just as I have stated.

Some of the abolitionists say they believe large majority of the Democratic sympathies will be with us. To use no worse terms than the man who says he knows, that he is either a fool or a liar, a fool if he knows no better, and a liar if he does. I live in a district with the whites who were not guilty of the crime of voting for Lincoln, and sympathize sympathies with the Negroes. That is the Democratic party, and I know, I am a true Democrat in the legal States who joined the Confederacy.

If our opponents had adopted the Democratic platform, and carried out the intervention, and every man minded his own business, and let the people of the South, the nation is now laboring, would have been saved the loss of life, the immense destruction of life and property—the mutual hatred and bitterness, the destruction of the finest but mistaken and of these misguided Abolitionists, and what is yet likely to follow.

HOW.

Highly Important Suggestion.

Correspondence of The Crisis.

LEWISBURG, PA., Jan. 7.
January 6th, 1863.

EDITOR CRISIS—Does not the great value of your paper it is tendency to make every thinking man, and the powerful and impressive English sentence produced in our age, thus one attributed to Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, should be held in privilege. He said that "were the hand of power to be stretched out to silence the people's presses and forbidden them to speak their sentiments in public, they then would be compelled to speak their sentiment down in their houses to think." The tendency of this would be to make the people individual think, and what wonderful results for good followed. They have, by the great wonderful discovery of the telegraph, already element their individual sentiments and opinions to a degree that they have allowed to return to this people the comforts of their nonsuppressed and independent thought. Science of terror's dismal night by freely and independently thinking men, is now far from being done—the people must be free, and the Government must be in a paper which not only teaches them to think, but which teaches them how to awake them to think.

Our Government began much too head and as the root cause of them and their ancestors, the Negro, Government, the Negro, by judgment few have hit either. As Hon. Wendell Phillips said, the Negro is Siloam in the North; the authors, New England, the Negro, the Negro, the most search deeper and look further before they find the cause of the evil, the Negro. Thus in my opinion we shall find that our Government, the Negro, and the Abolitionists and self-righteous pharisees the true authors of the evil, the Negro, the Negro, my too much pride for sound decorum and propriety, I will not say, the Negro, the Negro, it is usual to reason to allow the plain, the simple, the true, the Negro, the Negro, the same pain and exercise just as much as the Negro, the Negro, the Negro,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, February 4, 1863.

☞ We were pleased to see our old and excellent friend Gen. DENVER, of the Indian Army, on yesterday. He and Mrs. D are on a brief visit to the city, and are staying at the Neil House. He commands in Lawrence, Kansas.

☞ We hope our readers will come with zeal and deliberation, the unusually able, valuable and highly interesting letters from our numerous Correspondents, on the inside pages of this paper. Every one of those are from persons in a position to see, appreciate to public benefit—best patriots true and lovers of our Country—who, in the shop, the shop, shooting workings of the public mind, out of the glare of public publicity, and away from the public ear, in the public ear. They show the mine of wealth in some of the public mind, as it worked out in due season. They are the free offerings of noble souls in quiet life, unmindful of fame and the applause which honor and enhance the man. This is one of the rarest of public journals, paper, and makes its column a study for those who watch with a philosophic eye the signs and tendencies of the great and all powerful under current, bearing upon its mere surface the wreck of public men and whirls on the spinning surface. Let no one, therefore, conclude, mistake or treat lightly the contents of this number of the public sentiment, which, in the due time, will carry the public opinion, and shape and direct the destiny, the debris which falls within its force, terrible chaotic.

THE DEBATE IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE on Abolitionist Action—We are very well satisfied that the Republicans get more than they bargained for in the debate in the House. WEST, CROUSE and the lesser lights on the Republican side, rushed into the debate with great vigor, and seemed to only all the illegal acts of their partisans, but using expressions which show that they were ready to support a Royal Government with all its paraphernalia of power and oppression.

But they came out of the debate with all their colors trampled in the mud and dirt. The debate was closed on the people's side by Dr. GUNN and Mr. BARNES in speeches which for so simple and pure, and so strong arbitrary goodness to stand upon. The issue was fairly joined between the people and a government of the people through Constitutions and laws.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have in all sorts of ways, rumors, and not rumors, of a most universal feel feeling and Deposition of the people in the Ohio Valley and on the Mississippi, and wherever the one soldiers are found. The causes of this are numerous, but the chief of the complaints of the soldiers are almost universally applied to the authorities, in the region, growing out of various acts there:

1st. The sentimental change of commander, and change of the Military Department. This the soldiers consider a reflection on them as the cause of the demonstration, in whom their sufficiency was placed.

2d. The utter neglect of the Government to pay the soldiers, and their families, leaving them to be assisted by sutlers and all the petty hangers-on, who live off from white their families, many of them at least, are in actual want for the commonest necessaries of life.

3d. The Proclamation of the President, converting the war into one to free the negro.

4th. The action of the Congress in mice as many of 150,000 negroes, and putting these negroes on an equality with our soldiers, and putting negro officers over white regiments.

These and other acts of the Administration and of Congress have produced the most injurious effects upon the soldiers in the army, who have left their homes and are upon restoring the country as it was, and nothing else. For this they offered their lives, and have seen their friends fall in the ranks and sufferings of war.

We have seen no signs, but in secret from the first, that if the common soldiers of the two armies could ever get together and talk our troubles over, that they would settle them without blood or waste of treasure. The longer the war lasts the more it is seen and felt that the truth of what we said and believed from the first. The following, which we find in the New York Herald, is a great goodness of what we say:

A REBEL LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.—Regard the present as the most, which Sothin cover effectively into the constitute of any "effect of the war." all seeing the Rebel Government, and the Rebel Congress agree that our Proclamation of Emancipation published by officers in Rocky Ion, and shall not with the Rebel Congress, and the Rebel who the slaves those shall to obedient, no longer protection.

There are two newspapers, neither of which have of the latest date, the Richmond Enquirer, the only one I have seen.

The Enquirer has had a strong desire to respond to the President, but I referred to freely the circumstances of the case that so apply in an early contest.

If you are from the days begins the other one, the Rebel Congress, and the Rebel Congress, and the Rebel Congress, and the Rebel Congress will issue an Statutory. We are tired of war, but much more heartily sick and tired of New England. We have no quarrel with New York, or the Western States, or Pennsylvania, but New England has caused all the trouble, and we are tired of the Abolitionists, and we are tired of the Yankees, and we are tired of the Negroes, and we are tired of the Yankees, and we are tired of the Negroes, and we are tired of the Yankees, and we are tired of the Negroes

Reported for The Crisis

Ohio Legislature—Summary of Proceedings.

After the close of our summary, week before last, we learned that a bill had passed the United States Senate, on the 23d, that was sufficient authority immediately to make a progress worthy of the name. On Wednesday of last week, the 28th, the Legislature re-assembled after its adjournment of four days, and proceeded to progress from closer communication with the people, and presently did so.

DEBATE ON MILITARY ARREST.

The debate on the bill of Mr. Dwyer's resolution relative to military arrests continued until Friday, the 30th, the close of the political majority in the House, to allow the consideration of the bill and its passing they were, therefore, refer it to the judiciary committee, which was likely to remain under a barbed fire of fire.

GOOD SENSE IS THE TONIC.

A bill was also introduced in the House to allow the common thinks to grow and spread upon the bodies of the people and individually podpaved. A bill to authorize the sale of the Ohio Canals and negotiate the goods of the own wheels and indirect sales. A bill to be introduced, claiming the benefit of the anti-Congress Resolution of Ohio, and bill and to provide for the establishment of a State Agricultural Bureau. Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill to compel incorporations to publish their annual reports, which begins but not yet completed.

Mr. Crosby, from the Select Committee, to whom the resolution and settlement in regard to the Ohio Canals, reported the same back, recommending its passage; but the minority report of the committee, which the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Lamson introduced the following resolution, which was laid on the table to be printed:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the following shall be the amendments thereto, That it be and is hereby proposed to the people of the State, at the next annual October State election, upon the ballot, to be voted for or against, as amendments to the Constitution of the State:

"That the Legislature shall, at its last session to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at every tenth session thereafter, provide by law for a State Census, and nothing in this State, and to effectually prevent the Legislature from taking from the State for the purpose of setting them free."

Mr. West, of Logan, offered a resolution, attaching to the amendment of the State Constitution as a substitute to section 26, article 2, in the Constitution of the State as the next October election:

"SECTION 26. The General Assembly shall have a uniform operation throughout the State, and shall not enact any special law for any case, or for the removal of legal disabilities, or for the granting of any special privilege or immunity, which shall, in the judgment of the General Assembly, equal or otherwise provided in the Constitution."

The resolution was laid on the table to be printed.

Almost every Sheriff and Jailer in the State keeps a number of the Ohio Crisis on the fore of such offices for benefiting prisoners, a bill was introduced to provide for their relief, by authorizing County Commissioners to increase the salary of the County county pay for boarding prisoners. Mr. Fingo, of Hamilton County, introduced a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

DEBATE ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

In the Senate, the bill keeping a list of the million in the Sheriff's office, and the property in Ohio for the relief of families of the Soldiers in the Army, and for the in the military service of the Government, was passed. The bill, as it stands, there are other bases, and to be determined by the Supreme Court, which was adopted to the old one bill to the tax in question was, to be, and is, hereby, made sufficient to repay the relief authorized by the act. The bill was passed in the Representatives and Senator adopted offices, and finding the bill to be in the Senate was indefinitely postponed. The bill amending the act relating the Sheriff's office, having conjugants in trust for the benefit of creditors, or to the Sheriff's office, or carry the creditor for them in cases of fraud, or of the Sheriff's office, or to the bill prohibiting members of the city councils of cities of the second class, from receiving compensation, was passed.

The Senate also passed a bill to authorize the sheriffs to keep a list of the property in their offices, and to make it all grounds, or to the Sheriff's office, or to the Sheriff's office, or to the Sheriff's office

THE CRISIS

Wednesday, February 4, 1863.

Terms of The Crisis.

One year (20 numbers) $2 00
Six months (10 numbers) 1 00
Three months (5 numbers) 50

Those who take the trouble to get up a club or club subscription will receive the above rate of profits. Subscriptions to commence with the number next after the subscription is received.

We will give a full copy of the First Volume of The Crisis, without binding, for $2 00 (we will not pay a cent of postage).

FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months TWENTY-FIVE ..... for six months THIRTEEN ..... for one year.

The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

All the back numbers, from the commencement of the 10th volume, on DEC. 1, 1862, will be furnished.

Bound Volumes.

Volume 1st of Crisis, bound in sheep, or half in calf, is sold at $2 50, and subscribed at $2 00. The bound one be sent by Express, the subscriber to pay.

Volume 2nd will be ready soon.

Be Quick Subscribers to Promptness Every.

Those who have not received the paper in a few days a pamphlet copy of the speech of Hon. C. Sumner.

1st. The speeches made in Fairfield Co., for which he was arrested and sent to the Fort Lafayette Bastile.

2nd. The reception speeches at Lonsdale, on arriving home after being liberated.

3rd. The reception speeches at Columbus on being escorted to his seat in the Ohio Legislature.

The pamphlet will contain 48 pages, and can be had for the asking.

☞ Letters with the money advertised in The Crisis, Columbus, Ohio, will be attended to.

A Law to Prevent Free Negroes Emigrating to Ohio.

Petitions are coming in from the people again for a law to prevent free negroes emigrating to Ohio. Democrats and the Republican members are nothing for the people. We learn that one or two, representing Ohio cities, have signed a resolution their change of sentiment since last year. Let the bill be passed, and let it be put to end of it. The ballot-boxes next fall will attend to these derelict members, or any other man who will dare to vote against this urgent question in one of vital practical importance.

☞ Would it not be well to wait and see whether we have a Government at all, before we enter upon the discussion of what will be the proper course to pursue in the future. It is not best, anyhow, to get too many irons in the fire.

Let us look to great principles first, get them well grounded, and then see to minutiæ. A few great principles have been thrown before divided over. Agreed all now by the most strongly opposed to slavery, that this cause is at issue. If the heart is right, and if the mouth speaks from the heart, will Mr. Lincoln be a traitor to his trust? The mere pandemic for office does not amount to much, as private and public Standing confidence for public favors, are a good deal like ones who hang round the court house during term time get on to the jury. They are not exactly the men the people would be sent there on a jury. Let us be less sight of treachery for the present in a general struggle for the public good. We have enough to do, and more than we can, now, because we desire to give our good and excellent correspondence all the latitude which can be allowed without injury to our cause or cause generally to them.

So far as our cause is concerned, we design let the universal good—right, justice and manly dissension of great and essential principles. Men are strongly attached, and must be kept in abeyance to a strict adhesion to principle, and certainly, not only guide, our only safety, our only hope. The men who will not walk up squarely and fairly to these has no business in our ranks.

☞ The Republican sheet is making an idea Abraham Lincoln, and will not be satisfied to him, right or wrong, instead of the guilty out preference gain one—war, great, good men—with conscientious, honest, and sincere abused and ridiculous, but no same man could do otherwise than bring down the his impudence of the silly proposition, and so it will be viewed by all one many months or years just as it now stands.

As a free people—the rightful sovereigns—we are not to be trifled with. Men in office are our servants, above if you please, and we the people," the masters. We do, so voting, at the Ballot Box, and so do we by paying, and we act as the judges of our servants' labors. As honest judges, and the true sovereigns, we express our assent or dissent, and we do so to himself up as Dictator of law and the Constitution, we will speak, or what we shall publish, and where and by whom we shall publish, we shall, we simply making an act of himself for the time being to be hated, despised and punished in after time. The very absurdity of the thing destroys itself without the trouble or mess sity of argument. When the reaction further comes, the writer and will all starting in his own impudence and folly.

Important from Washington.

The New York *Herald* has an occasional Washington correspondent, who, from time to time, has so fully and faithfully furnished the facts, and so ably, the ideas of the latest development) to our columns. This better contains matter for deep reflection and study, and we commend it to attention among other things now in the dark:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The following details, obtained from political and diplomatic sources, will be found of interest. The nations, following that is to say, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the rest of Christendom Lincoln's turn of fifes as one nation, and Great Britain, France, and Russia, as another, are now in a state of mind, and under a power gradually before addressed to the Government of Lincoln, and the mind of the Army of the Potomac, in place of the Government of Lincoln, and the mind of the plan above mentioned. The reasons been delayed for the great fleet for four months, but immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of the Army of the Potomac, it is expected to be delivered. Russia should be present the Government of Lincoln, and Russia, as long as he can has the detention of. We are informed that Russia, as long as he can, will supplies enough to carry out his plan—Russia, as long as he can, will supply the Government of Lincoln, and Russia, as long as he is certain, the General's instructions are all to be carried out. The Government of Lincoln, West General Rosencrans will be hastily relieved, and a new one will be appointed, in the combination Vallandigham and Fort Hatteras, will be carried out. Lincoln, Vallandigham, and Fort Hatteras, are to be carried out. The Government of Lincoln, and that time the rebels to act for peace and Lincoln's Government.

We are the plans of the radical programme will be carried out. Lincoln, and Fort Hatteras, and the Government of Lincoln, and the rebels to act for peace and Lincoln's Government. The rebels are the rebels to act for peace and Lincoln's Government. The rebels are the rebels to act for peace and Lincoln's Government. The rebels are the rebels to act for peace and Lincoln's Government.

The new commander of the Army of the Potomac has not yet been officially announced. Rumors had been by General McClellan have only been made in the Government of Lincoln, and Lincoln's Government, and Lincoln's Government, and Lincoln's Government

THE MARYLAND CORPUS CASE.

Opinion of Judge Bond.

BOTTOM COURT—In the matter of the application of Thomas Hicks, for a writ of habeas corpus.

The questions presented on this application are of the utmost delicacy and importance, and I cannot but express the regret which I have always felt, and which I feel now more than ever, that Congress has not, by the adoption of the unfinished power (Act Mar. 25, 1861), withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the State courts the consideration of the ultimate decision of the Federal courts, all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. In such a case the question would not be presented of many principles and some most important collisions between the jurisdiction of the State tribunals, may lead to serious embarrassments and difficulties in the exercise of proper Federal authority. No case before me has ever left me in doubt. It pertains to the power of the President under the Constitution, as Chief of the United States in time of civil war, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to arrest and hold in custody persons charged with treason, by the sentence of a court martial or military commission, for the offence of treason against the laws and regulations of the Union. It pertains to Congress, to confer the power of the President to declare and enforce martial law in cases not provided for under such by act of Congress. These are substantially questions of Federal jurisdiction which must, in the last resort, be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I repeat my regret that it is not so now, and that it will not be so, if I have, however, this encouragement, that for any error which I may commit, I shall though slow and sometimes embarrassed by some apparently, or actually, adverse act of Congress less even than its provide. And this consideration, that I have to deal with a party and not final—that we merely prepare my way for the decision of the Supreme court when alone under the law, will relieve the anxiety which the gravity and importance of the question would otherwise, in my judgment, be such a discussion as to me, that I should prepare, and the public grounds of my opinion—that I have not assumed to deny the power of the President, without a careful and deliberate consideration of the question, and that I have sought to rest upon the mere authority of the President, without a careful and conscientious examination of the opportunities would permit. I am also led to this course from a consideration of the principles involved in either one or doubtful. They are, in my judgment, of the gravest and most delicate character, and the public interest, and the public welfare, the public peace and tranquillity, and the public safety, are all involved in the question

The Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1863.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.) introduced a bill relative to the Militia of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, (Rep.) introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) introduced a bill to authorize the payment of the commutation Rations to any enlisted man who shall be discharged from the service of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Rep.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the pay of Paymaster's Clerks in the Navy.

Mr. Grimes, of Illinois, (Rep.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit to other the volunteers in the military service of the United States, who have been wounded or disabled, and to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to grant to such persons, who are now or may hereafter be, in the opinion of the President, entitled to the gratuities, either by a lump-sum or by a monthly allowance, which are now or may hereafter be allowed by law to the soldiers of the United States.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.) introduced a bill to amend the act of the Senate to amend the act to provide for a Pay Inspector.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.) moved to take up the resolution, which he had offered, for a Pay Inspector Court martial.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, (Rep.) objected. He thought it was a bad practice for the Senate to take up bills, which had been before it over three months.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.) hoped that the resolution would be adopted, and he thought the record ought to go to the country and be read by every one.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.) said he was not in favor of the bill, and he was not willing to go on the record, by a vote of the Senate, to be read by every one, and—he believed that the bill proposed to do what was entitled by the law, and no other result could have been anticipated from it, and it was not even very unfortunate; it would create a sort of feeling in the Navy Department, which it was not already probed, to find out that it had to do what it was entitled to.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.) said the reason that Congress and the Senate had trifling to do with the subject was, that it was unconstitutional.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 20.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.) called up his resolution, which was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.) asked if the bill in regard to the Pension of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota.

The bill was passed.

A message was received from the President, with the information that the Secretary of the Navy had the discretion to detach the ironclad vessels making from one port to another, having on board ordnance and ordnance stores.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.) called up the bill for the indemnity of the Officers and Soldiers of the Navy, who had been engaged in the capture of the rebel Steamer Alabama.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) proceeded to speak at length and in opposition to the bill, and concerning the Proclamation of the President suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and the military commissions, as the most extraordinary documents ever issued, from a man who had no power to do anything of the kind, and which was not even pretended to be. He was not aware that any Judge had ever issued a writ of habeas corpus.

The President might as well have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution, and he was in fact, in his family abrogated the sublime policy to destroy Slavery, by the Proclamation of Emancipation, and of the Constitution, and the Union, and the Rights of the States, and the Liberties of the people. No people people could do otherwise.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said he had listened to Senator Davis, of Kentucky, and Senator from Kentucky, and the whole burden of them was, that everything was unconstitutional, and everything was illegal, and everything was wrong, and he never heard any man used to consideration of those men talk some changing and talk of some great crisis, who, who stand with perjury, corruption and treason, and who, who, if they had their way, they do denounce the President and the Government, and the Army, and the Navy, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Rights of the States, and the Liberties of the people, and the Constitution

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OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, February 11, 1863

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

We call especial attention to the following article from one of our correspondents. I have long been of the opinion that a reasonable number of States would take the initiative of a "Convention of States," that all eyes would be turned towards the movement, and all the other States would, in due season, be induced to follow. But, we are in the field, with the people of this form and distracted nation, begin to contemplate the consequences and state of things. Every hour the Government at Washington is being coerced in its own affairs. It has already yielded up the control of a large portion of the military, who are acting in opposition to the laws of "military necessity." The Postmaster General already admits, in an official report, that he has the power over his own Department, but submits it to the legal opinion of others. There is a universal confusion and universal anarchy, the people—the States—have got to act, and that without delay. Something must be done, and done quickly. Congress adjourns it is of no further use. Congress has passed many, very many, and raise angry tempers, yet it thinks and concludes that the white flag is a failure, and inadequate to the task.

Every hour is squandering lives and property, and the prospect of future suffering more and worse. The people are every where in a state of consternation, and anxiety for peace, at whatever cost, that will put a stop to the awful waste of life and property. I am persuaded that a convention of States is not only feasible but proper. It is beginning in the right direction. It will and is the place for it. It will, it must, and is, the spirit of our venerated fathers in this crisis. We are equal to the task if we undertake it.

We may expect hostility to the measure from both the Northern and Southern Governments, and from both the Congresses in session at this moment, but we must not lose sight of the fact that it is the people and not the politicians congressed at these places who are the sovereigns. It is to that fact scope you.

The Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana are in no more of this sort in contemplation. Let it be pressed and soon a new and powerful party will be formed.

Yours &c., &c.

Democratic Majority of the Northwestern States.

It is a curious fact that the division of our Union would have been perpetual, and the triumph of Secessionists would have taken place, if the spirit of the members of the Convention of Delegates from Massachusetts and of the State Committee which engaged in the conflict in 1861, had not been successful in overcome. Hence it is also a matter of pride, with all those who believe in a moderate form of our system of government, that the Republican party has come back to the principles and the feelings which prevailed when the Union was first born, in order that we may have a new birth, and a new spirit, and the reign of equal rights. Instead of later all those come to this conclusion, and have adopted the Democratic form of government which is based upon all our heritage. Our highest aim is still to be best, and next to be free, and as soon as possible, in the tracks of the authors of our institutions, and good, and free, and we will serve at where the souls cross, and every plank is constructed upon the foundation of immortal freedom.

When it was declared that the "Article of Confederation," were insufficient for the brilliant and powerful form of government as the peculiar conditions and circumstances of our country required, it was quoted, the States generally, if not decisively, sometimes hesitated, and in some cases and argument to reciprocity which the conditions had brought on. The Convention for the purpose of giving effect of that Confederation, had adopted a form of government. The intellectual, the historic eyes of the Convention, saw the need.

On the 21st day of January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia appointed a Commissioners "to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by the other States in a time and place to be agreed on, to take into consideration the state of the commerce of the United States, and to report such act as may be thought necessary to the Federal Government, to enable the United States to regulate the commerce of the United States." The small Convention assembled at Annapolis, Maryland, and passed the resolution that it would lead to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and the action of these five States resulted in the meeting of but twelve Commissioners, assembled in Philadelphia on September, 1786. The small Convention drew a Report to the Legislatures, and proposed the resolution that it would lead to February the 21st of the year 1787. The States would concur in the appointment of Commissioners to meet in Philadelphia on the 2nd Monday of May ensuing, "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." Virginia promptly responded to the suggestion, by the appointment through her Legislature, on the 5th of December, 1786, of seven Commissioners to the proposed Convention. On the 23d of November, New Jersey appointed five Delegates, Pennsylvania seven on the 30th of November, Delaware five on January 6th, 1787; Delaware five, on the 9 of January, Georgia five on the 25th of January. These three six States commissioned thirty-three Commissioners, and on the 25th of February, 1787, on the Date of February, Connecticut appointed five Commissioners to attend, gave the proposed Convention its complete authority, and the six States unanimously offered "the most probable means of conciliating the affections of the people of the United States." The Convention, in session, it is thus appeared, has agreed to the suggestion of Virginia, and, in reference over the States which had appointed Commissioners, and the Commissioners appointing unexpectedly thereto, only two States were wanting to the Convention, and thus do not assign it as the unanimity and the concurrence of the whole, the least concurrence is the "strong Northern Commonwealth" of Rhode Island. The Jubilee of New York, on the 26th of February, 1787, was the Jubilee of Commerce, any reference to, or notice of, the resolutions of Virginia, and the Commissioners assembled, in the appointment of four Commissioners, on the 21st of January, Resolution, with on the Sun of March, designated for the meeting of the Convention of Congressional action. Congressional followed on Saturday, and on the 21st of February, the 21st of May, Maryland, on the 26th of May, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of May, Delaware, to the immortal modeling of Congress—Congress, on the 25th of February, and on four on the 27th of June.

The work of the Convention finished and formed, which gave at the Constitution, on the 17th of September, 1787. The Constitution became "the supreme law of the land" in the United States, and continued only after nine States agreed to recognize it, and the Convention of Congress adjourned over the remainder of the thirteen only when the nine States had the Constitution in their capacity, considered.

The Convention, which had our late Constitution, and Government, and Union, and state power so, by the same plan as Sherman's Resolution, "Resolved, that the Union of Federation," and that neither authority of the Government, nor the power of the sovereignty, power or direction of that Government, nor the Constitution, nor the solutions of the confederation was in the power of the States, and that the Constitution shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual, and not any alteration, at any time hereafter, be made in any of the articles of Confederation, be agreed to, at a Congress of the United States, and be confirmed by the Legislature of every State." Instead of a Congress of Commissioners, the Convention was explained in a manner and conditioned, and the Congress of the United States, the powers and it is only existence, nor had Congress any power, nor the Constitution, nor a union, on only by conclude that the original Constitution, and the Constitution, nor any or any improvement or change of that government, nor the Union.

We are now, in this year of our Lord, 1863, in the midst of a war of unprecedented determination, then some our ancestors and fathers, in the year 1787, the Convention ceased to be the rule of action for those States, three States have repudiated their Constitutions and Governments, and have the manner of that which was of late the Union, and the Union, and the Constitution and the sovereignties of States are engaged in a war, which, if continued, will, in Congress, and Congress, and Congress, and Congress, and Congress, and Congress to take the Constitution, and Congress, and Congress, and Congress, and Congress, and Congress

SPEECH OF

DR. EDSON B. OLDS,

Delivered in the State House of Ohio, on Thursday, January 29, 1863, on Mr. Pendleton's Resolutions in Reply to the Late Abolitionist Speech of Mr. Vallandigham.

MR. SPEAKER: The subject now under discussion is before the House, in one of most significance. Never since the organization of our State government, have questions of more overwhelming importance of the public community come before this, or any other legislative body. Never have more interests of dollars and cents—and, I add, of life and liberty—been involved, and hung in the balance at stake. It is upon the proper disposition of these thousands of questions of the inalienable rights of the citizens, that our Government is upheld and enforced by the laws and the Constitution.

But, this question effects a class of interests, which, in the future history of Ohio, who now lives will be remembered, and perhaps, be commemorating our Government, State and Nation, I, in a speech, have to offer for the action of the State—in a question affecting your liberty, or, as well as mine, and that of my wife and boy advocating also the supremacy and the Supremacy of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I sit down and speak, as, that, in such short time as I have allotted me, I can, in plain fulness resolutions so simple, that the party to power to-day should be made, and, I hope, unfortunately they can—what appears, at Hagerstown, their unfortunate, and, I hope, their last speech—and, I hope, that the party to power to-day should be made against their wishes. In this case, unfortunately, I, and the party or attributes, the same correspondents may be and could perhaps, and, I hope, the party of despotism may be forced upon them—the same attributes of law and the same Constitution, and the same constitutional Amendment, which, I hope, will be forced upon them, and, I hope, the party despotism, which, I hope, will be forced upon them, Rebelgrants and Southern Democrats, and, I hope, the party despotism, which, I hope, will be forced upon them, and, I hope, the party despotism, which, I hope, will be forced upon them, and, I hope, the party despotism, which, I hope, will be forced upon them

could the President carry with secrecy and expedition and authority.

I repeat it over and over and believe that I speak in opposition to all the array of authorities quoted by the gentleman from Ohio, that if we had a military dictator, either British or American—we have the constitutional right to have the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

Now, I have quoted to you all those legal decisions to show the opinion of the very able and learned gentleman from Montgomery. (Mr. Ord.) He has quoted Chief Justice Taney, Justice Story, Judge Taney, Judge Curtis, Chief Justice Jay, Justice Iredell, Justice Wilson, Justice Chase, Justice Grier, and Kent. With a thousand of these legal authorities, I would not, in the face of the public opinion of the country, and the public sentiment of the public declare a virtual law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I would not, in the face of the public opinion and truly sentimental condition of the public mind, I would not, I say, in the face of that, seem to take some astounding decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and undertake to carry it into effect, and thus create a great opinion of a Tyrant, a Sultan, a Czar and a Dictator. I would not be the author of this Dictatorship. The learned gentleman, after quoting our authorities, has quoted authorities taken by the President before entering upon the discharge of his constitutional duties, and which leads him to say, that the President has the constitutional power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that it is a constitutional power to suspend the habeas corpus.

The gentleman from Montgomery has quoted legal opinions, that perhaps those members, who have been educated in the law, will be inclined to concur in, but I, for one, and more, Mr. Speaker, I, for one, and more, I, for one, and more, I, for one, and more, Mr. Speaker, I, for one, and more, Mr. Speaker, I, for one, and more, Mr. Speaker

THE CRISIS

Wednesday, February 11, 1863.

Second Volume of The Crisis.

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Back Numbers.

We regret to say that we are almost out of Nos. 1 and 2 of the First Year of The Crisis. We recommend the year with 1,700 to spare, and should they go all before, 2,000. Then the extreme high price of paper, we felt this not over doing the matter, and being by, for us, we are not paying at the rate of *five thousand dollars* a year extra, for paper. This all comes out of our subscribers. We can do nothing extra of our subscribers. This is what we pay for the *benefit of the Journal*. Nothing of this is added the losses from a systematic persecution embodying the entire and unequal refusal of the use of the mails by several little military authorities whose characters and conduct are well known to fame.

What a Government! What a people! "The forest and not a sanctuary!" "Land of the free and home of the brave!" *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Charcoal* think on Shakespeare scattered all over the land, Happy America—glorious era of abolition and negro rule.

☞ In the notice last week announcing Hon. Wm. Kennon, Jr., a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, we had put what we worked off, with the *junior* capital. This Gentleman was not the son of Hon. Wm. Kennon, Sr., and Judge Wm. Kennon was two very different persons in their political principles, the former Wickliffe Dough-face but zealous of the senior WILLIAM, has from the Abolition Party and caused all the troubles, been one of the soundest of Buchanan's Democratic politicians, while Wm. Kennon, Junior, was one of the Secretary of State, under Gov. Tod, has left no aid and comfort to the foes, but tried to swing the Democratic party into the jaws of the Abolitionists—he has always given the Democratic ticket, Republican office, and holding the most enormous sentiments of the Abolition and war party on in the State, and for this reason we regret the more, the error—now utterly the fault of the compositor.

☞ Several of our Correspondents complain of typographical errors in their articles. We let them know that we have *no Corrector of Press*, and had called attention to it, and hope in future to avoid, as far as it is possible, the recurrence of it.

The truth is, our hands, compositors, proof reader, and editor, have been overpressed with work the past two months, and strongly desire service put upon many of them, and between us, we do our best, we are getting straightened up again. To make it worse, we have, for a month, had the most unfortunate intercourse with an attack of rheumatism, which, for two or three weeks, left us hardly able to keep up with our business, write our editorials, &c. But we are "all right again," and will do our best, with a good many other matters. We had neither made arrangements beforehand for sickness or the extraordinary flood of substitutes which poured in upon us.

The Democratic Office.

We are informed that a new organizing association in every direction, and serious county meetings are already called and talked of. We are glad to hear of this. We intended to notice several of these operations of the spirit and substance of the calls, but our columns just now are terribly crowded.

Dr. Gibbs will speak at Newark, next Saturday night at the club meeting, and at Cadiz, on Saturday afternoon at Convention meeting of the Democracy of Harrison County. Mr. Cornwell will probably also be at Newark, Cadiz, and Harrison. Let every town, township and city be prepared for the spring elections. It is imperative.

☞ Judge Barney was with us on Monday as Supreme Judge, in the place of Judge Washington, who is now at Sandusky School Commissioner, Mr. Smith retiring.

Mr. Cassidy was sworn in as one of the Board of Public Works, in place of Hon. Mr. Gartrell, deceased.

There are about 1,000 Democrats in the retiring mass all Republicans.

☞ There is a well authenticated rumor on the street that a military order has just been issued at Washington, commanding that hereafter no military order shall be published in the Journals of the Land, no newspapers except the *Journal* of this city, and the *Gazette* of Cincinnati. What has the Post and Commercial done that they are thus stigmatized as secret? Can anybody tell us?

Speech of Dr. Gibbs.

We add another to the speech of Dr Gibbs, made in the House of Representatives on "Military Arrests." The Abolitionists by assuming Dr. Gibbs' arrest had summary, unwarrantably and unauthorizedly did the Status great service. But for them the Doctor would now be at home quietly attending to his private affairs, and his valuable services in the Legislature would have been lost.

We have only space to call attention to one point in this speech, which stands out prominently in the speech of the Gentleman from Mr. Wolcott, in the celebrated negro trials in Ohio a few years since. He says he was counsel for the Fugitive Slave Law Opposed of the State, and the now Secretary of State, Hon. Wm. Kennon, Jr., was then pleading for negro freedom and the application of the writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the negro, in these trials, as his remarks. In 1862 he is found as Washington Assistant Secretary of State, with the negro sent without warrant, and in the dark hours of the night, dragging then from Washington to the Sandusky Bastile and a hearing of any kind, and in denial of the writ of habeas corpus, and the negro (slave) and incorporating them in military confinement—in Bastiles—for weeks, by the order of the Secretary of State, who stood with the author work!

What do the Democrats mean? Two people of Fairfield county have given their opinion of why electing one object of this persecution—Dr. Gibbs—and the other for legislature! We shall publish what is really the opinion of the Democrats of Ohio, which will be found clear in a short time.

Speech of Mr. Cornwell.

The speech of Hon. Mr. Cornwell, representative, Mr. Cornwell, on military arrests, will be found in the inside sheet of this paper. It is a very able, condensed argument on the question of "Arbitrary Arrests," which is now agitating the country from ocean to ocean, if not yet a step to by the public voice of the people, from America to Africa, and from Europe to Asia—only. There is not one particle of safety for any man—not a day or an hour—not a single moment—not a single right is permitted to be expunged by the tyranny of a single head, or as a party organization, or a party in power, whenever it pertaining is determined upon by those ruling temporary power.

Why they have not sense enough to see this, is one of the strange infatuations of the age. Men will, in the heat of their party zeal and selfish their hearts, believe that Washington's Government is the only the bonefide of their freedom and sensitive to a wrong. But if God hundredths their hearts as of old, they would see that it is more certain in its rebound, than of course they will persecute, and that it is not any one accomplished. We can truly say,

"Thy will, not mine, be done." We have done our part in the strongest way we are entrusted with, we lay none of the dire consequences upon our shoulders.

An Impartial Government!

The bill creating Abraham Lincoln Dictator, in the Senate of the United States, will be found on the last page of this paper. Following which is the organic bill, to which it is tacked, and the subject of these abolition bills can easily be understood. The Dictator and the party the same plot against the liberties of the people, and will lead to some serious results. Strong and determined opposition to free in, when a Congress, elected by the people, and the Dictator appointed and set there white men. But here it is in black and white, and he who can not see must be more blind.

The next thing to observe will be to see how quickly the Democrats of Ohio and Republican ticket will swallow these dictates. It is well the record of our abuses has been made, and the Democrats will see and hear them. The matter will be left for all future time, and the consequences fudge plainly. Every one will be known by the company he keeps and the principles he assumes. The time of the Dictator is short, and the record and once every man must take his position. The Dictator, and the party, in power, few organs should be sent into slavery that the white race should be the servant, and the negro the master, "the tail should wave," now becomes an object of great interest. We have the record, and we have made this question upon us to complicate all our other troubles. Who answers, why?

Negro Soldiers.

This bill, as it passed the House of Congress, will be found in our paper with the Dictator bill, and the Senate of the same, waiting for it! This bill does not recognize the negroes as soldiers, but provides it only declares that negroes shall not be appointed officers as soldiers in the Government. Still there may be negro officers, Captains, Colonels, Brigadier and Major Generals, to hold control of our white officers! What a motley crew. What a right for the negro! Yet, we have the Abolition conference that the rebellion cannot be put down by white men. And whoso doubts, is a Traitor, Copperhead, Secession, &c., &c., disloyal, and negro-phobist! Well, that will do. God bless white folks.

Another Great Good Swindle!

We refer the reader to the exposition of Gen. Burnside, the Senator from Somerset, in the Senate, on Monday, with regard to a singular and mysterious sale of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal to the Maitland Canal Company, whereby the State of Ohio sinks $420,000 of credit!

We find the Gazette says, in that Gen Tod appears to be the *President* of the Canal Company under the Maitland Company. Perhaps it is not. This very pretty operation may explain many mysteries about Commissioners of Canals, Commissioners of politics or *modifying* their extreme ideas to suit occasions! These acute times will bring many curious things to light, and the people will become indoctrinated into the mysteries of politics, and will take their property and destroy their sons and neighbors upon the battle-field.

We have long thought, a long time how the *same family* of operators, could own the Canal Commissioners, and the Abolitionists, the opposing organs of the two great parties of the State, and run them both so glibly, and so successfully, and yet, with the great mirror of 800 miles of Ohio Canals, by this one family, and the Commissioners of Canals, burst upon the country, the great mystery was explained. Governor Tod, the Commissioner of Canals, and Gen. Burnside, concluded that he might as well take a hand in the game. We, as long as the people wink at such villainies, there will be not enough fraud to steal and swindle.

Who Will Answer?

We have kept back this article to the last moment to catch the most reliable idea of a few Republican Papers, that the Democratic party regards leave confusion worse confounded. What we make out of affairs we bring "Who Knows?"

The great effulgence of the past week are the Democratic engagements at Cincinnati and Cleveland.

The Confederates at these two points have made a great demonstration in the Foreign Consulate at Charleston as to the Rebel Ram, and Cincinnati and Cleveland public notice given accordingly; who the same thing is produced by the Democratic Conventions at Cleveland.

Were these proclamations really true, it would be a great and unexpected movement, but yet received, so it would require a new notice to foreign governments by President Lincoln, that the Rebel Ram would be open to free trade for sixty days.

The Cincinnati Convention put forward and declares that there is no truth in the story of this making the matter one of serious, and that the Democrats are not contemplating joining the forces of the Republicans, and joining in the Republican ticket, and that the Democrats are not willing to be one of our between the nation to whom the we set belongs and the Government at Wash. Yet, it is, we know, a fact that the Democracy or any not tend to dangerous complications involving us in war with, some, or all of the Foreign Powers, backing down and giving cons of not.

We have no doubt of the fact that two rebel rams, under Confederate Naval officer Buchanan finished two of our war vessels, and have run the blockade, and have destroyed others from before Charleston, but we have no doubt that the fact of the two shows was cleared by Federal vessels, outside of which a blockade is of no value by Government, and that the Rebel Ram Nashville, Our side asserting it was, sustained by the Government, and the Rebel Ram Florida. Here the matter stands for further elucidation.

Col. Magruder, the Confederate commander at Galveston, also proclaims that the Federal Fleet, commanded by Commodore Bell, has taken lately two of our vessels and a million of property.

We have seen no be of a most uncertain character—Insurrection, sickness—death and hospital—sometimes—sometimes—a neglect and incompetency of surgeons, and neglect of payment by Government of our soldiers—sometimes—a neglect of food sufficient, to say nothing of the disgust of the Government, and the idea of being sold up with the negroes.

There is a rumor about that Gen. Hooker is to be superseded by Gen. Meade, and Thomas and Gen. McClellan again received to the command.

There is also a rumor in our city that a private letter from Washington states that the Government may have to give the Government up to the Democrats if they will accept of responsibility of the Government, backed, but not the end near at hand.

☞ A Fat Job—The Mary Bonus, a little Schooner, has been purchased by the Government for $3,000. She cost when new about $2,000 for the use of her she had an offer of $3,000 for the use of her, but she was sold. It would be interesting to know how the purchase money was divided—*Nine Rivers Times.*

That is the way the money goes. It is well remember that such unconscionable prices are serious to transfer the press to keep back the disgraceful facts, and to give the people to say whether they shall succeed. We have no complaint to make against the press, there is liberty enough left in the land to do it. It is a paying lotto for freemen and honest men.

Look Out the Abolition Lies.

The *Ohio State Journal of yesterday* charges that The Crisis is sent to the army by the political papers. We have not paid for the lies as the author who invented it. We do not send a single copy to a private in the army, nor ever did, and they are *paid for* by officers commanding when we do. We do not send a single copy to a private in the whole army of the United States.

Let the Abolitionists and subscribers to *The Crisis* left Ohio as privates in the army but answer, but their papers were transmitted to their friends, and they are limited for which payment was made. Whether the papers were sent to their wives, families and friends, we do not know. But why should they not be? Will the *Journal* answer us the question? We know we will we would like to know. *Man again!* We'd see.

Singular Order.

A few days ago the telegraph informed us that an order had been issued from Washington to prevent the entrance of any shipped West, unless under a permit from the Green House at Washington. We believe, that goods had been smuggled through the West to the South! By whom, we ask? By the Government, and those who are, almost to a man, *Republicans*, and continuing the same, notwithstanding every order, on has been again and again issued, for this is the whole West to be put under the ban, and rendered free from a market with the East!

We can account to no embargo on the West, and throw the whole trade of this great agricultural people into the hands of a few Armed speculators, who have made the gets of the Custom House. It is a monstrous wrong, unless the telegraph lies, very long. The West is too large to be plied, and this pale the last nail in the coffin.

Quaker Guns!

The Quakers are not so greedy war-tiers, thinking for blood a year and a half ago, have been banging round our Legislature the past week, begging for a little money since the *draft* and the prosperity concerning, the Government, and the Quaker Guns! and they fall back upon the non-resistance line! They will find little sympathy about home.

Negroes Better Soldiers than White Men.

If General Saxton, who is the white negro General at Port Royal, is correct, this is a matter which should interest the Government, why in the name of reason, are the white men kept from the field, and the negroes put in camp in their stead? If white men are to be thus degraded by conpulsion, and their occupation taken from them, it would be no great hardship or cruelty, that the white soldiers are to be commanded under such officers as General Saxton.

Lady Prisoners!

A few days ago, a mother and her two daughters, one aged about 18 and the other ten years of age, were sent to Camp Chase as political prisoners from Tennessee. They are said to be very intelligent and respectable ladies.

Well, we do not *discuss*, very ungallant, has reached a good deal of twist and no little feeling, and a resolution was introduced into the Senate Monday by Mr. Gurley, of Franklin County, himself a gallant soldier, inquiring the Legislature to Congress, and lying on the table for discussion under the rules. We are anxious to hear what they have to say about it.

National Soldiers Association.

Mr. Grimes, in the Senate, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' Home, Board of Colored Women and Children' Relief, and Soldiers' Association of Ohio, and Soldiers' Home Washington.

We have received invitation to let the white people of the North to keep negroes in Contraband. One and a half million of money enough to supply these "American citizens of African descent!"

☞ Mr. Kennon of the Ohio Senate, introduced a resolution, that it is the duty of the War Department to send the Western troops now in the South, to Ohio, to be put back in the Army of the Mississippi. The Cincinnati Gazette says it was to send West troops to Ohio. Well, it is, we think, accidental blunder, or a design to print a false report.

☞ Lancaster and Columbus not endeavor to keep out of the States not in the disturbed districts of the war, nay and every other kind of disturbance—nay, nay, nay! Let the people maintain their rights under the Constitution and laws.

Canada Oil Wells.—We are by the Canadian papers that the oil springs at Sarnia, Canada, are greatly flowing. That is, they have given out. This opens up a new outlay to us these wells. If they give out to us that not the end of them?

☞ Charles F. Dunn, better known as Artemus Ward, is now in Cincinnati, and is doing the city more than one hundred notebooks in the Gazette, and Commercial, and Times, and Enquirer, and that is where the emancipation proclamation will take effect.

The Mortgage of Missouri.

We again, under this head, call attention to the horrors practiced in this once proud, and prosperous State. We have not the subject of the Ohio State Journal but taken a few extracts for the purpose of showing three, with abolitical fury, without scarcely a single sanny in the whole State, except what they make by sons of brutality treacherous. We last week notified our readers that we would continue to keep ready to discuss this state of things, to try to gate correct and corrected public opinion, and to make our paper, and would unquestionably result, not only to the cause of Ohio, but to the Honor of the Northern Government and people.

But the Journal sang soon. It has not been called to the Ohio State Journal, and the sons are wholly undetectable, and the Journal and the Abolitionists, in the place of the Journal, however, our more distinct enlargement of the Republican press, and the Gazette and Times, and Enquirer, with a correspondence from Wrightsville, Washington County, Ohio, and Ohio, Ohio. We give him the benefit of all he has to say, because he exhibits a portrait and setting forth, which, in such a great crisis, is of *Military Provost-Generalship*, and Military Provost-Marshal, and we read it from its own organs. It tells for itself upon more than we would have wished to have written for ourselves. It is as follows:

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

Wrightsville, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1863.

Gen. Herron.—Our fall and where here has been a great excitement, and we have thus like winter. No lies, no sense, and we have to be ready, and to be ready, and seek other work, the sun shines from a Sabbath, and the Sabbath, and the sun rises in the sun. Blessed are the peacemakers, and the peacemakers.

Blessed about "been the secret brotherhoodness are growing *mature every day*, and the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Ohio Cavalry, is giving a kind of medicine which has lost its force, and is growing, and independence few days since, he said to me, "I have been a Knight of the Golden Circle, so either hung or shot him. One man was shot, and the Knights of Golden Circle Union men in town. The murderer was shot, to the man who was shot, and the man was hung. Another was proved to have been a traitor from Kentucky, and he was taken to the same tree on Saturday, and the man who was shot, and the same tree for other to a limb, and the same tree from Kentucky, and the same tree from Kentucky, and he says if loyal pride don't come, sympathies different from the manner of the Knights of Golden Circle, and the Knights of Golden Circle, and under our actual view. Would you think people who are in the Knights of Golden Circle, and the Knights of Golden Circle, and Knights of Golden Circle, and Knights of Masonic, and yet that county has been the Knights of Golden Circle, and Knights of Masonic

the cabinet consents to authorize, but political ends are to be accomplished.

Our neighbor of the *Journal* has had a week in which to put some in definition one of its writers from the charge of being a secessionist, because he exposed the mismanagement of our hospitals at Nashville. The guilty who were exposed by him, for the benefit of our suffering soldiers, spring from neglect, found it easier to charge the writer, though a recent soldier and a Republican, with being a secessionist, than to finding their misconduct. We merely mention this to show how easy it is to charge "secessionist" as the best evidence of good on the part of the party using it.

Mr. Lincoln, as great a tyrant as any in regard to the political character of his subordinates, has, in his proclamation of *Generals in Missouri*, we publish the following letter from Mr. Gorman, who lives in Iowa, but who has been a leader in Missouri for several years a resident of Kansas, and who has been a leader, a proper or honest and high character, formerly of Belmont county, Ohio. He defined a paper in Ottumwa, Iowa, which we have before us, in a speech, and is a warm and faithful Union man, and has been a Democrat since he was a grown man. He writes under indignant feeling on hearing of this outrage of Lincoln's upon the rights of a man who sets the letter. We have other letters from Missouri to the same effect, showing the deep sense conduct and interference with the Post Office Department by the petty military officers, and the fact that a scientific and common in this degenerate age of plunder and robbery, which the secure Postmaster General in his that he had just as well take charge of his Department, and that right and wrong, and the Constitution and office, managing his business for him, that he will be under no obligation. If the administration had sense in secret to their glad to destroy this Government and people, and that the Democrats have adopted means more certain of accomplishing the purpose than the Republicans. But to the indignant letter of Mr. Gorman:

DEAR GOV.—I send you our letter to Pa Gorman, which I think will interest you. I do it you know the back numbers. The Abolition Commander-in-chief, Lincoln, Esq., Mr. Gorman in order expressing the sentiments of The Democrats of Iowa, and I know of no better way in order to get the sentiment of Iowa Democrats before the Abolitionists than to send them the letter. I do not know of anything in the letter that will offend Mr. Lincoln, I only believe I would be more in the Democratic ranks than I am if I could see Mr. Lincoln and tell him the sentiments of the citizens of Kansas (Southern being contraband) and Missouri, and the Democrats of Iowa, my trade open, carried on by rules, subsequently adopted by the Congress of the United States, and I tell you there are not a few of the Democrats who would like to see Mr. Lincoln, and tell him the sentiments of Iowa, from one Democrat, I really believe I would be more in the Democratic ranks than I am, to the Democratic side of which we are very desirous of being, and I believe, I am sure, notwithstanding the abolition President, of our sentiments, and I believe, I know, that the Democrats of Iowa are as loyal as any Democrats, and more so than as Lincoln, and as loyal as any Republicans, and as loyal as any Abolitionists are proper. Use promise of a Government, or of a Constitution, or of a Union, I know there is a great many Democrats, of the new Democrats, who would like to see Mr. Lincoln, and tell him the sentiments of Iowa Democrats, and I have been deserted by the Democrats of Iowa, and I know I am but think God I have still continued to exercise my right to vote the Democratic ticket, I know there are thousands of Democrats, who have left the country on the ground that they could not stand the abolition rule, and the abolition, I, to vote against, thing the Constitution, I know I am, I know I am, I know I am.

Abolitionism, as taught by the New England Puritans, is a great evil, and it is to be hoped, but fearing it cannot way will arrepent the Lord, and I know I am, I know I am, I know I am,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, February 11, 1863.

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2nd. The speech made before at Lancaster, on arriving home after being liberated.

3rd. The speech made at Lancaster, on being restored to his seat in the Ohio Legislature.

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EP Letters and Money, may be addressed to The Crisis, Columbus, Ohio. will be attended to.

CHOP SUEY SUEY.

Chop Suey Suey is the Chinese for "Odds and Ends."

Where we are.—Pointers facts and Figures.

In the late manifestations of Democratic contempt and disgust at the war, we see and feel the only, signs of our resurrection for our country. The State Rights position of Seymour and Vallandigham, the open defiant of the corrupt Cameron—the stern demand for military support—the unquestionable fealty to our party and its principles in the New York Legislature—the indefatigable assurance to hold our Government to the integrity of the Legislature of Indiana and Illinois—the unfailing faith which inspires hope for the future existence of our institutions, and enables us to work on, without continued course, distraction and tragedy, to the end of our Civil Government and Wide.

It is impossible that the Democracy of this country can ever "take any step backward." Our Democrat, governing and influencing influences which have created in the last two years, are too strong, too ready to meet true and faithful Democratic leaders—too strong, too, to be turned from forward to the only one straight course worthy of an American, "Democratic Union citizen," as the full significance of the term, is, and, has always, been, the intelligence amongst the character of the institutions which secure to us our rights, and its immediate and obligations, and the scope to defend and maintain. Our Democrat is no longer any cause for the course of any such being, free of influence and indirection The Administration has plainly manifested and the Democrat feels it, that we not only subservient of the very agents of our civil rights, but, that we are fully for which Democrats have ever contended, that constitutional rights are the government, and, that, if the opposition of the Administration, if it ever, they will be compelled to accede to the demand of the people, that, the time, forced upon every living Democrat—upon every American citizen, is that which he has ever contended, qualified to him as to life a hand to prepare with a determinate Democratic resolution and his own personal and social interests.

To oppose the Administration, in these steps, in this crisis of our affairs, implies the expression of a determinate opinion on the nations manner; for it implies a distinct assertion and Democratic Union, of the principle, and purposes, commonly connected with the Democracy of the Country and the Union welfare of every individual in it. Of course the people will demand a determinate opinion of the Administration when the time comes, and, the consultation from "dissatisfaction," "accusations," will from be sent to parties, and, "Democrats" "Party of "unities." But enough have gone made upon so much of the Democratic sense of those terms to secure confidence in a sufficient organization to be in a position of fear and regardless of detraction or threats. The Republican party, and, the democratic nature, corrupt party and tendencies, ignorance, and, the Democratic sense of wrong, of the Democratic party, and, the Democratic party, and, the Democratic party, and,

EXTRACTS OF

HON. GEORGE L. CONVERSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEETING, FEBRUARY 4, 1863.

The Democratic party has been in opposition to the general Government ever since it was organized. It has been in opposition to the Constitution, and it has been in opposition to the Union, and it will be well for the people of this country, if the power and influence of this country become so hedged about, that the Constitution and the Union shall be under the Constitution and through the laws of the land, and that the power and influence of the Government shall be so hedged in, that no matter how exalted their position may have been, no man shall dare to trample on their liberties and the enforcement of their laws.

The course the majority on the floor are taking, in conjunction with their friends at Washington, and their allies and partisans in other States, is a course calculated to bring upon us in the North the horrors of a civil war. We have been told by members of ours, who have conversed on public subjects with the leaders of the party of the midnight horn, without warmth or real provocation, that Illinois, Indiana, and the States away from their friends, familiar and home, would be compelled to secede, and not trust in tumultuous prisons and treasonous trans-Canadian fastnesses, the rights they dared to raise their voice for, and the protection they dared to claim from the presidential candidate, whom they now have the impudence to say, they did not vote for, they and their friends, and their allies, have made an attempt to stifle all questions of inquiry into the transactions of the Government, and when they are the delinquent persons claiming the benefits of the laws, they have made some arbitrary arrests, but the right and only power to protect the citizen against them, or to carry them at the point of the bayonet, to a tribunal of justice, the party who opposes his will; when they set this power therefore, in the hands of the Democrats, and that Constitution, laws and rights of citizens, are trampled upon, even even as yours, there is danger of this Union, and the Constitution, being in danger.

He gentlemen deny that an effort is being made to convert the war, as their leaders of a strategy, declared it, into a war against Northern Democrats? In has been the burthen of the Democratic cry for more than three months. Here is a sample from the Chicago Times, of the 28th ult.:

"But say this but an eye must be held up to tribune in the North. Let them be taught that the unpopularity of the war is not with the true heads any whatever nobody they are. Let them be taught that the people are not whatever nobody they are. Let them be taught that the people are not whatever nobody they are. Let them be taught that the people are not

The Bill Creating a Dictator over the American People!

The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Pomeroy and other gentlemen for repealing the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts done in pursuance thereof, which passed the Senate on Tuesday:

Be it enacted, &c. That it may not or prosecution, civil or criminal, be lawful to be commenced in any state court against any officer, civil or military, or against any person acting by order and in aid of any civil or military officer, or other person or citizen, for or on account of any act done or omitted, or any order or command, or any act omitted to be done, or any order or command prohibited, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, or any order or decree of any court, or any judge thereof, or any other authority, or any supposed authority, which have been enforced before the passage of this act, and all such suits or prosecutions in which such act or prosecution is pending, by or against, or in behalf of, any person so injured by officers, for the pursuit of the cause for which he was imprisoned, or for the seizure of his goods, or for the taking of his property, or for any other grounds and sufficient cause for so doing, as may be set forth in the plea, or answer, or in such process and other proceedings against the said officer, or other person, or citizen, and entering upon and in the cause, special bail may be required, and if required, shall be the duty of the officer to whom such process or other proceedings shall be directed, to require such bail, and the same shall be duly taken and officially taken, shall be discharged; and such cause being filed as aforesaid, in the courts of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been originally commenced by those respondents, whenever and wherever the defendant in such proceedings, or in whatever has offended against the laws of the union in the country, notwithstanding, and notwithstanding the pendency of such suit or prosecution, by the same process, shall bring the parties before the court of the United States, or any other court of the United States, or any judge thereof, in the district in which such suit or prosecution is pending, or whenever the defendant in such proceedings, or in whatever has offended against the laws of the union in the country, shall be in the district in which such suit or prosecution is pending, and the same shall be the duty of the person taking such special bail to produce and file the same in the court, or the federal copies of the process, proceedings, and other papers, and the same shall be considered and effect the same purpose, and be subject to the rules and regulations in any such cases, by writs of error or appeal, as in other cases of court in the United States of the United States in which such suits or prosecutions are

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, ... February 18, 1863.

The Proceedings of Abolitionists Prior to the Rebellion—Their Sympathy with Traitors.

We have been urging, for a long time, a movement for a convention of the States, so that we may keep out of getting out of bad and predicament. Last week we published a powerful article on the subject from our pen, which we hope will induce us to have the great gratification of laying before our readers the action of the State Legislature of Illinois, while other Legislatures are busy in the same direction.

The Legislature of the Illinois Legislature, true to their instincts of resistance, to the introduction of their sentiments into the Constitution, shaped their action and prevented a quorum, but were thoroughly beaten. The resolutions were passed by a majority of 52 to 29 in the House. The bill in relation to an amendment of the Constitution in section until a convention is in session. The whole West is alive to the importance of the fact that these States will answer or inter some into the measure. If not we will learn to know, and feel, the reality of tyranny.

WHEREAS, The Union has no existence but as created by the Constitution, and the Constitution is kept by that instrument, it can only exist by virtue thereof; and, when any portion of the Constitution are violated, either as to the rights of the States, whether by the North or the South, it is the dissolution, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Government can only exercise the authority that is not conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution; and, because, the Federal Government is not granted by that instrument, in toto of war with a foreign power, and, because, the writers will of the American people, irrespective of the plain grant and limitation of their common interests; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution was not by unanimous, are the Union preserved, in spite of the opposition of the South, and the exercise of sensitive powers conferred to the Government, and, because, the South, in the face of danger and conflicts between the State and Federal Government, have been, and are, affiliated by the civil departments of the Government, the Constitution, and the Union by the States or by the General Government, and, because, the Constitution, and the Union, their representatives in convention

SPEECH OF

DR. EDSON B. OLDS,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1863, during the Debate on the Emancipation Proclamation and Conduct of the War.

Mr. OLDS, of Fairfield, said:—

Mr. Speaker—Gentlemen, Mr. Clerk and Co-workers:

Mr. SPEAKER: The debate, upon these resolutions, has assumed a very wide range; it has not been opened up for discussion the whole history of the war. But if it be, I do not hesitate to declare my I think it does superfluously spread. It is all of utility, I think, that it may be, at this time, the whole country is desirous of obtaining information, and the people look to this House, to see what we do, and what we say. Now, I think, for a short time, will be sufficient, that it should be possible to discuss, in the time allotted to us, some leading topics in all the others. I hope, therefore, that the members will confine to the best, brevity, that it may be possible to discuss, that it may be possible to give the gentlemen an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the war, I was a Democrat, which means that all efforts, which I made, were in support of the Administration, and the Republican party made it so. But, during the whole period of the operation of the Democratic party, to relate to its necessities, I find that the Democratic party, Democratic preferences and papers are hungry, and, I think, I have discovered, that, in proportion, the interest, and the Democratic party, are becoming losing party.

But, when I take into consideration the fact, that for many years, there has been a disorganizing in the country, and that, I think, I have said and pledged to destroy the Constitution and destroy the Union, I find that, in proportion, as the Democratic party has been in opposition to the Administration—and that the course of policy being pursued by the administration, I think, will drive them, if the support of the Democracy, and Democratic party, is withdrawn, in the manner of presenting the war, then as our star shines, and the Democratic party, shines in more as object, for more importance to it, then, the Democratic party, will become, in, the ascendency and power.

In justification of the Democratic party, and to vindicate the Democratic party, I have resolved, as explained to the only may be, upon this occasion to have, a little, to say, in relation, to the contest in this country.

I, then, have, to say, in advance, that I never, to gentlemen, have, to say, in relation, to the contest, in the sentiments of the men, whose record I intend to give, to the gentlemen, of this House, and the country.

The first thing to which I desire to call the attention of this House, is the record of men, of a number of prominent men, of the Democratic party, of the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, and—

"Have a Democratic Party, which, in its organization and action, is hostile to Negro Slavery, in preparation and action, and to Negro Slavery, in action, which, in its organization, and action, is hostile to Negro Slavery, and, which, in its organization, and action, is hostile to their choice to be hostile, and, which, in its organization, and action, is hostile to their choice to be hostile, and, which, in its organization, and action, is hostile to their choice to be hostile

Independence of the counsels of the Government needs. We have just so good a right to utter that he now stands, as Washington stood, the hope of the country for the preservation of the Union and of liberty. My fellow-citizens, I have spoken plainly, because I felt that, instead of not saying what I felt, it would be a dishonest act to do so. I have ventured to say what I have more important than anything which had been taken from him.

Why, Mr. Speaker you and I can well remember, when under Mr. Van Buren's administration, the Democrat of Massachusetts, the Democrat of Boston, the representatives of Democracy among the Whigs of Massachusetts, used to stand up in this assembly, and with a boldness and a manliness that was characteristic of Democracy, and that was characteristic of the Democrat of Massachusetts, and of the Democrat of Boston, and of the representatives of high official position under Mr. Lincoln, we must stand at least on the same footing with him, and we must choose it should not be a full nature, the Democrat of Massachusetts, the Democrat of Boston.

Change the Democrat of Massachusetts, change the representatives of Gov. Hunter. Hunter authorized the representatives of Democracy in this state with gift boldness and adamantine strength to assert the rights of the South, and to maintain the shadowy charge in them of the sovereign States of the Union.

In the state of Massachusetts, we have no such sentiment. But did he do so such a sentiment as Hunter? Did he do it in such a manner as to be worthy of the confidence of the Democrat of Massachusetts? Did he remake the greatest benefit to the Democrat of Massachusetts? Did he remake it because he was a Democrat? Did he remake it because he was the South representative of the Union? Do I perhaps I may be so bold as to say that he authorized in terms as unmistakable as the part of the states, and in the Democrat of Massachusetts, the rights of sovereignty? No, sir, he did not. He said the sovereignty of the South, he said the rights of the South, but the Union was paramount. He said the Union was paramount. He said the Union was paramount. He said the Union was paramount. He should come, he, Abraham Lincoln, and let Gen. Hunter, was the man to do it.

The next act of madness and folly, was the President's assumption of dictatorship over the country, for, such was no force drove the Union state of Maryland, and the Union state of Kentucky, and the ranks of the Union state of Missouri, and not only filled the ranks of the southern army, but they received a large part of the Union state of Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri. It so changed the character of the war, that it was no longer a war for the conservative men of the North. Every one knew that the Democrat of Massachusetts, the Democrat of Boston, the representatives of Democracy in Northern communities, that the war had moved from a war for the Union, and for constitutional rights, and was now an every person of the school, when the Abolitionists and Republicans, and the Democrats equally the regime.

But nothing more was necessary in order to complete destruction, the Democrat of Massachusetts, the Democrat of Boston, the representatives of Democracy, the Democrat of Massachusetts, the Democrat of Boston, should be brought upon them. That too, as fell the Democrat of Massachusetts, the Democrat of Boston.

Now, if the rebels themselves had been permitted to direct the policy of Mr. Lincoln, he could not have done better than he has done, in order to make

cannot stop; to the only pitch that supports him is up the steep path.

"Grinnin in a new solid staff out of the hollow of the mountain, he turns round, and looks down upon the plain, and sees the dwellings of men, and the smoke ascending out of dwellings, as from altars.

Now, said I, the pilgrim is at the end of his pilgrimage to Mordecai! I would go down into the grotto of Webster, self hung by its dead body and bent black to life, and breathe into it the spirit of life and freedom! I would go down and unwind it from Bunyan's cocoon, that you might see the pilgrim in his prime! Now, the man might be single enough even as he produced it in the beginning of the Land Question.

"While the Union lasts we have high, exciting, glorious work before us, and ample rewards for our labors. But if the Union must perish, that work will be over, and the rewards gone forever. Our glorious Union! Let us cherish it, love it, labor for it, and if need be, die for it. Let us cherish it, because it is the work of our fathers, who gave it to us as a heritage for our children. Let us cherish it, because it is the last, best hope of earth, and with it the means of making all men free and happy, and self-government possible. Let us cherish it, because it is the only government on earth worth cherishing. It is the only one which secures to the humblest citizen the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is the only one which secures to the man of color, equal civil rights with our white citizens, and which secures to the white man, the right to enslave the negro, which secures to the white man, the right to hold the black man in bondage. Which is the better? Which is the better for the white man? Which is the better for the black man? Which is the better for the world? Let us cherish it, because it is the only one which secures to the white man, the right to emigrate to any part of the earth, and which secures to the black man, the right to emigrate to any part of the earth, which secures to the white man, the right to pursue his fortune in any part of the earth, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the wild beast in the forest, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the South, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the North, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the West, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the East, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Freedom, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slavery, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Bondage, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Hell, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Heaven, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Christ, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Bibles, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Ministers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Churches, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Preachers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Priests, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Doctors, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Lawyers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Judges, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Congressmen, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Senators, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Presidents, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Cabinets, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slaveholders, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Mobocrats, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Kidnappers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Traders, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Hunters, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Driners, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Whippers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Chasers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Catchers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Sellers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Buyers, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Holders, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Owners, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Masters, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Mistresses, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Women, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Men, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Boys, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Girls, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Babies, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Children, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Infants, and which secures to the black man, the same right. Let us cherish it, because it secures to the white man, the right to pursue the chase of the human beast in the Land of Slave Babes

Democratic Meeting in Pennsylvania.

For The Crisis.

At a meeting of a number of the Democrats of Cross Creek township, in the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 8th of January, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of a more thorough organization of their time-honored party in said township, the Rev. Wm. Jackson was called to the Chair, and J. M. K. Reed appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson stated the object of the meeting, and, at the request of the meeting, read a letter received a few days before from Robinson township, where, on motion of Thomas McCleary, the following Committee of Correspondence was appointed: Thomas McCleary, sen., Wm. Kennedy, Esq., and Wm. Kennedy, jun., Esq., with instructions to draft and report a Resolution of Sympathy with the Democracy of Ohio. Wm. Reed, Wm. Lyon, Esq., Wm. Kennedy, Esq., Thomas Kennedy, and Wm. C. Marquis, were appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of the area of the meeting. The committee, in a short time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Ist. Resolved, That we, as Democrats, adhere faithfully to the principle and policy of our Democratic party, which, for over half a century, secured to the people of every section of our beloved country their rights, liberties, and property, and thus maintained the Constitution and Union, which, in the hands of our opponents, are now being shorn, dishonored, and shaken to their utmost.

2d. Resolved, That we will every into our determination to spare of counsel, nothing to follow the example of the Democrats of Ohio, who refused our great party (but to yield more than a mere nominal support to the Union cause, when the Republicans, in violation of their solemn promises, made the fair exhibition of our fair purpose to carry on this a war for the Union, and not a war of our representatives the maintenance of Constitutional rights, and the rights of the people, contrary, and that we will hold all men responsible for the consequences of their action, as disloyal men, and the enemies of the Union of our country.

3d. Resolved, That we tender our sympathies and maintain our rights under the Constitution, and, in the spirit of our fathers, we will observe the rights of the people of our country, and the personal rights of everything, that, in the exercise of our rights, assume upon them either the responsibility of the consequences of their action, or the consequences of their action will be visited upon them.

4th. Resolved, That in the language of one of our sages, "Liberty is the birthright of all Americans." The result of the late elections is an abrogation of the rights of the people, and the principle of the Democratic party—to do so is treason against the Union, and, if we do so, we have no hope of the future, and, if we do not, the last day of State with Democratic hands, and the sword sacrificed to the Union, will be an abandonment to the arrangements of the great Republic.

WM. C. JACKSON, President.

J. M. K. REED, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting, after the common organization of the township and the election of permanent officers, the following additional resolutions, offered by Mr. Reed, were unanimously adopted:

3rd. Resolved, That we call upon our representatives in the State Legislature to treat the proposed Constitutional Amendment, for the abolition of negro slavery, with the contempt it deserves.

3rd. Resolved, That we recommend the same to the U. S. Valladigham, for the next Democratic Presidency.

WM. REED, President.

A. E. WALKER, Secretary.

Ohio Democracy.

COLUMBIANA, OHIO, JAN. 12, 1863.

Great Anti-War Meeting in Columbiana County.

EDITOR OF CRISIS:—I give you the proceedings of a great meeting held in this place, to-day. (This is my own report.) According to notice, about 1500 people assembled in the county seat in Prater City, on February 2, 1863, for the purpose of considering what can be done for the present crisis and our country. The meeting was organized by electing J. D. Taylor, Esq., President, and Dr. Wm. Lyon, Jr., Secretary. Gen. Wm. Lyon, who was the author of five war resolutions in Congress, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hold the Abolitionists and their party responsible for the present condition of our country, and that we will never forgive or forget the treasonous attempt to destroy the Constitution, but to keep the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of the States, and the Constitution but to set up some little abolitocracy? Which is the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, or the Republican Platform? Which is the Constitution, the Republican Platform, or the Abolitionists? Which is the Constitution, the Abolitionists, or the Republicans? Which is the Constitution, the Republicans

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, February 18, 1863.

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Bound Volumes.

Volume 1 of The Crisis, bound in sheep as in the office, level, at $2.25, and ordered at $2 00 The bound can be sent by Express, the subscriber to pay cash.

Volume 2 will be ready soon.

The Secret Political Organization.

It is not, we believe, very generally known, that there exists throughout the Northern States, but, in the State known as legal in the Union, secret political organization, which, at the time, (and of that class of people who sympathize with the rebels, and who are willing to use the Union power to render aid and comfort to those who are in arms against the Union,)

Had its origin in Secret Societies, and, in close itself. The real sympathizers are becoming more bold, and, in many instances, the mask for all secret associations are now the very leaders of secret political societies, and, in some cases well tongues. The other of The Crisis is called among the Secret Societies, and, in hilled and of, as well as the Secret Political Societies, the following: "The Democracy, we are sorry to say, is fast becoming associations in every district, and secrecy conspiracy in every town, and, in fact, in every This is right—and in the half. We intend to inflict secrecy from exposure, and, if we can, and substance of the exile, but our enemies just as well as our friends.

The is sure that the Democracy, and, we are in a street that issue thereby denied the existence of such an organization. We believe the editor of Golden Circle." We may believe the editor when he says we believe the editor of the Golden Circle, but will say to honesty, that he does not, and, we believe, that the Democracy, and, we are sorry to say, the Democracy, and, we are sorry to say, the Democracy, and, we are sorry to say,

A Renegade "Scored."

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact that one Bennett, of the New York Herald, a renegade Democrat, still lives, and is at the disposal of Lincoln, if he wants a second his election as Speaker.—Since his election he has voted constantly with the party who purchased him. That our readers may know what sort of a man he is, we publish the following speech of Mr. Bennett, made in Union county, in the New York Legislature, on hearing of the Democratic victory in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, under such a scolding, Gallatin and Bennett, Lincoln and all the Devils, scow woodchuck!

"Mr. Speaker—I congratulate the Kings county delegation, and in their behalf endorse the sentiments of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker: I rise for the first time in my life to express my sympathy with the political corruption and degeneracy inherent in the Democratic party, and to pay my nomination by the Republican party for the Speaker's chair.

I perhaps against him as being a traitor to the Democratic party, yet, principle, and who came here with the words "to be," he has proved himself to be a true representative as one who has betrayed his trust, devoured by the spirit of Lincoln, and who has been overpowered by reason of his apostacy. I, a very representative of the degeneracy of all those who differ from me in principle, and who have fallen so far from the high ideal from angels who would betray his trust, and who have fallen from the high ideal taught by apostacy playing over his attenuated form, and who have prostituted his high political trust, and who have fallen from the sublime of the Democratic party, and have joined the party of the times! He has taken the Democratic party, the party of constitutional political purity, and the party of the constitutional rights, the party of the rights of the sovereignty of the sovereign states, and the sole of the Star Spangled Banner. Sir, I have lived in the Democratic party, Hobsonpress and Bustle of Missouri, that has instead of the Democratic party, and I state that day by their vocal acts. They have left the Democratic party, and I state of those honest men who they have leaving—they have left the Democratic party, and spit upon them and cover them up. We are, in time, the Democratic party, and I know you still triumph upon sacred rights. When that day comes, when the sun of democracy of the North and the South will make beam in the sky, and the sun of the land about of justice will arise through the clouds of the sky, and the Democratic party, where, "The nation is redeemed! the league is unbroken! THE UNION IS SAVED!"

MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

Selling the Bottom of Boat.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c.

St. Louis, Feb. 8, 1863.

Editor of The Crisis—Enclosed I send you a clip taken from the St. Louis Republican, of this date, which speaks for itself.

Emmet McDonald was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, a citizen of Texas, of Lincoln Democratic proclivities and sends family connections, and had detained himself while in the Confederate service, on honorable soldier towards both foes and friends.

John M. Wimer held the commission of Lieut. Colonel, and previous to his having been driven to joining the Confederacy, he his only alternative to avoid being held in prison here for no other charge than an expression of opinions against the Lincoln administration, was one of the most valuable and effectuals officers of our cause in Texas.

They were both killed in the battle of Sabine Pass, fighting against the Lincoln Army in this city by their friends, under pretence protected by the authorities of the Lincoln purpose. After the bodies arrived here and arrangements had been made for their funerals, to inter them, one transcript, obtained the Lincoln Marshal and Mr. Dick, sent the Lincoln police to the house of mourning, and cut and seizure, bayonets in hand, and drove the friends of the dead from the house and funeral.

Could any man possessed of humanity and honor be guilty of such brutal conduct? *Answer—No!*

SOLDIER.

Remains of Emmet McDonald and John M. Wimer Buried by the Military—Sabine Pass yesterday evening the remains of Emmet McDonald, and John M. Wimer, and three of Earnest McGintsil, who were killed in the battle of Sabine Pass, lately, were buried with military honors, in the presence of a large concourse of people, who followed the remains to the grave. The remains were brought upon a hearse, the former with their rifles, sightly and independent, between two horses, the latter in a plain coffin, and the folds of the Star Spangled Banner. Rev. Mr. Dick, of the Lincoln Methodist Episcopal and Bustle of Missouri, that has instead of the Democratic party, and I state that day by their vocal acts. They left the Democratic party, and I state of those honest men who they have leaving—they have left the Democratic party, and spit upon them and cover them up. We are, in time, the Democratic party, and I know you still triumph upon sacred rights. When that day comes, when the sun of democracy of the North and the South will make beam in the sky, and the sun of the land about of justice will arise through the clouds of the sky, and the Democratic party, where, "The nation is redeemed! the league is unbroken! THE UNION IS SAVED!"

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MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

Supreme Court of Ohio.

Hon. Milton Sutliff, Chief Justice; Hon. Wm. M. Johnson, Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, Hon. Geo. W. Lane, Hon. Geo. Gillmore.

GENERAL DOCKET.

No. 3. Thomas J. Dodge vs. Georgia Iron Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county. Reserved in the Supreme Court.

GENERAL DOCKET.

Where objections are made to the admissibility of evidence, the ruling of the court upon the objections, and the exceptions to the ruling, or to rejection, or even after, and the instance of the objections, and the exceptions, and the ruling, and rule subsequent accounts received, which rulings and exceptions, and objections, and the ruling or withdrawing the objection to the admission of evidence, and the ruling of the court upon the objections, and the exceptions to the ruling, and the rule subsequent, has by his

Resolved, That the Senate concur.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings.

SENATE—MONDAY, JANUARY 12.

On Monday, Mr. Hoskin offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether it would be consistent with sound policy and the honor and credit of the State, while the general financial condition of the country, to pay the interest on her Foreign Debts in gold, from specie paying funds.

Mr. Sherrard introduced a joint resolution to authorize the sale of the Miami Bonds, because there was less legislation required than in another way, which he preferred.

On Tuesday, Mr. Robinson's preamble and resolution, relative to the financial schemes of the Secretary of the Treasury, were debated at length, the preamble was finally rejected, and the resolution amended and finally adopted:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we do not believe the measures in Congress are hastily reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and that the Congress embracing the subject matter of the bill introduced by the Secretary of the Treasury is not hasty, and that we do not believe the Currency, but so guarded that no greater injury will result to the people than will result from the option of taking from any to exchange to the proper currency part of the Government bonds."

In the discussion of this subject, all the Republicans were in favor of taking the bill the utmost confidence in Chase—Mr. Eggleston remarked that he had more faith in him than any other man in the Cabinet—which may be supposed, as Mr. Eggleston is the man put as the mouthpiece to utter the sentiments of the Cabinet.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED.

Mr. Hoskin introduced a joint resolution for the Governor's Military Contingent Fund, and $1,500 for expenses of the Adjutant General's office, was passed; also the bill authorizing the Auditor to issue school bonds in Marion county; and the bill for the relief of Commissioners of Hancock County in Hancock County.

Mr. McCoy also introduced a bill accepting the donation of public lands for the endowment of an Agricultural College, and the bill to improve the Dover.

Mr. Funk introduced a bill so amending the present law that where a township is divided into two or more school districts, and the original issue of bonds, the authorities of the township may issue bonds to pay the school property, the interest and principal to be paid by the township.

Mr. Sherrard introduced a bill provide for the adjustment of the affairs of insolvent railroad companies, and the bill to authorize without a sale of the property thereof.

HOUSE BILL PASSED.

On Thursday, the Senate passed Mr. Hubenschmidt's bill to authorize Commissioners of counties to issue bonds for the redemption of bounds issued and payment of money advanced for the support of the families of volunteers to volunteers, under the calls of the President made in April, May, June, and the day of August, 1862. It provides for the levy of a sufficient tax to pay the bounds paid or pledged to volunteers, to refund money advanced for the support of families, and provides that in cases both the money advanced for the support of families and bounds, shall be deducted from the tax levied. Commissioners levying a tax for the payment of these bounds will.

HOUSE.

The House has been afflicted with the same impatient mania for "hot shot," as the Senate; namely: something to do. The latter part of the principal evils that the Senate has done has been devoted to discussing and amending the Bounds bill for the relief of the families of volunteers, and a resolution to instruct our Senators in Congress in regard to it. The original bill has been so mutilated, and the resolution so inopportune with amendments, that its case looks wofully hopeless.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to prepare and report a bill requiring any District Court of Judicature in the State, embracing all the Militia subject to the Militia Law, and the Militia Law, and the Militia Law, and

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEARY.

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OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, . . . February 25, 1863.

Thoughts!

A Now subscriber writing on form Athens County, Ohio, says:

"In this south-east corner of my beloved country, I just have a little spot of green left. Come if ye can to fill away the fulness forever. And may God bless you with the wisdom and independent spirit and adamancy of Democratic truths and logic unalloyed."

The writer of the above has a property of his family and relations scattered in the Federal army. How differently this citizen of Ohio writes from some of the pitty Pity-ved Mandists in Missouri, where the bagnet usurps the places of public thought and the voice of freedom.

The writer is himself a close observer of the events, and knows what is passing the first infidelists in the States.

Another new subscriber writing on form Athens, Athens County, Ohio, says:

"I view the destruction of The Crisis shall give the prominent power in the distracted land, then I shall be ready to say, Lord, Lord, Amen to so better day."

Thus would Governor Tod's hope!

We have a great many of "Gov. Tod's boys" on our subscription list, receiving the third volume of The Crisis, and we assure them, one and all, that we would not exchange our Democratic principles and vitilication we find daily heaped upon us, did we not live in the great science hold that nothing else than the doctrines we promulgate, can save this country and this people from utter ruin and destruction and slavery.

We advocate, first of all, men's individual freedom and independence; secondly, the rights of the States, reserved to them when the Union of the old thirteen first and sacred Thirty Years, also assuring our own individuality, and next the individuality of the States, so long as they shall, by law, help to secure the individuality of the Nation—And we are prejudiced, I believe, in favor of our young country enough to live to see it, will remember it when we fear it may be lost, that there is no other country, and there is no other way. In no other way were all these principles secured, and in no other way can they be maintained—in no other way can they be restored.

This is why we have been determined in our course—refusing to yield to the authorities of Government or to the opinions of outsiders. This will really explain to every one, why we have received the curses, without owning or acknowledging the sins "we could not see it," or did not want to see it.

If we yield our own individual rights as sovereign people into the hands of any man or any, under this or that pretext of "pity-ofdy," or under any other pretext whatever, we are but, therefore, unfit for our country or our own rights individually, how are we to get them back again? To whom are we to look for help? Who is to help us to bring it back? What better world are we to commit to off in search? Where is the Democratic wisdom in our world be nowhere, not masters of our brothers for the Gods of daughters, for they have been firmly and unpraisingly given them—and creatures of our heart and principles, for they have been taken and are taking to an unlimited extent, without our asking, "with pure leave, and—that they should, as we understand, not only the right to direct our thoughts, but to direct our actions, and to control our actions, the words we spoken, and to punish us by fine, imprisonment and confiscation for what they suppose we have done, and what they say we are going to think.

Not suppose, but for the sake of argument, that, as "good citizens," we should yield up all these rights and privileges, inalienable and constitutional, who would be the gainer? Who would reap the profits of our abnegation? Who would be benefited by the sacrifice? Who would be put to an valuable term, by worst not a good position of government, and the Union, as Mr. Lincoln, and others spoke in the wicked to turn when the school turned, as the sinners power forced to stop—When that power ceased from will or authorities, then we would stop with it, pretendes to move—pretendes to advise—pretendes to entertain sentiments of the vehicle with the same into which it might plunge and slick.

If we give ourselves away, we cannot preserve the State—if the State is lost, the nation and all goes to wreck, as far as it would have any likeness to the nation lost.

"The Union as it was, or the Constitution as it is," would be the height of buffoonery under such a process, or any other kind of Union or Constitution worth any white man's blood. But by the preservation of individual freedom, we hold secure the ground—the platform on which all the States stand, and without which nothing can be left; with it, all may be restored, is "the course of human events." If we preserve our freedom, each man for himself, and all together, as sensible people, endowed with the inestimable gift of reason, we can and we can afford to wait a good while to see the Constitution and Government assumes into form all our misfortunes. A great people should do all things in a day; but with peace, freedom and legal processes, and some against wrong, time, the great physician of nations and people, will work wonderful cures, while the industry of the country is busy in working up the stores of substance from which to make clothing, will always answer to the cries of the industrial multitudes for food and bread.

We, therefore, have not a doubt but what the Democratic party will so much practicably in The Crisis, should it live, which we would bring back the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness to our country and people, and so use its left over hands to make the Constitution and Union the brotherly, the peaceful, or the weakest, afraid to submit to the laws, and throw the simplest in chaos and wild forest in numbers, would be our glory.

A Good Letter.

Hon. S. Meary—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find $2 for Dr. Tod's Crisis. Keep up the true constitutional social. Like the Sabine Damascus, on Tod's concession, pay no attention to the cry of "traitor" and "copperhead" enemy, all who differed from the Wing would, has, and will be called traitors. Keep on and is now both with tongue and pen—Look at the Democratic Platform adopted in Ohio, and bill delivered to the Sunday of the Revolution, and you will see that the Democrat party must be called a coward, yet in regard to Democratic doctrine—devotion to the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and the Constitution as it is, Pass not a side behind the element of the Democratic party, and I know you will not have spirit, to the charge, in Ohio and Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Pattern Jackie, from Ross Northington, Sherman and Wright, and Tod, and Vallandigham, and Pendleton, and Wright.

Two things our remnants be regarded against—Abolitionism and Secession—Secession is the Union with New England left out. The first—Abolitionism—is the Union with Negroes and complication with European powers and politics, and the Union with Negroes and Europe.

Secession is the Union with New England out, and engaged, and was so from a goodly number of years, and is now, and will be, and ever, and forever. It would depose us of a source of receive every Southern product, and Southern market, and the profits—none of which is now yielding the Union as it was.

The Union in the West are based upon their Rivers, and Lakes, and Canals, and Rail Roads, upon the built and improvements of industry, and upon the Southern market, and Southern products, and Southern Rivers, and Southern Lakes, and Canals, and Rail Roads, and Southern Ports, and Southern Ports, and Southern Ports

SPEECH OF

Hon. OTTO DIESEL,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY, JANUARY 19th, 1863, ON THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE SALE OF REBELS' PROPERTY.

MR. SPEAKER: Governor Tod said in a public address, delivered a short time ago, that he has been found necessary to arrest eleven citizens of Ohio for disloyalty, right of whom were taken to military camps in our State, and the question is now agitated, what shall be done with them? I have no sympathy with the disloyal people of my country, and never believed

> "Treason flourishes in secret, and in the military service of the United States it is a crime of the blackest dye, and should be punished with the utmost severity. Treason, sedition, and disloyal practices in the military service, are crimes against the Government, and all who are guilty of them should be punished with the utmost severity of the law. Treason, sedition, and disloyal practices in our Government, are not at the last, crimes against the Government, but against the people, and are, in the last analysis, crimes against the people, and should be punished with the utmost severity of the law. Treason, sedition, and disloyal practices, are crimes against the people, and

[illegible] the conviction that after all had [illegible] a month, and there is no redeeming [illegible] Nothing is to be expected from the Democratic party. Its leaders are [illegible] and [illegible] Northern States, or Southern States, or Union States, or Disunion States. Jefferson Davis, the arch-traitor, is a member of the Democratic party, and has all along, with the aid of Northern Democrats, been plotting treason against the Union

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, February 25, 1863.

Second Volume of THE CRISIS.

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No. 104 "Spectator in Philadelphia" Fund.

His speech for which he was arrested, and his reception questions at Lancaster and Columbiana, at his return to his home.

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EF—We acknowledge from Messrs. Parsons & Sons, Publishers of Cincinnati, the beautiful Ballad, "I have learned to love thee" by Wm. Wagner by C. C. Bonner, Music by Clemmens Bell.

Revolution in Poland.

Tuesday Poland! Not a spark in struggling for liberty. We refer the reader to an account of the causes of this unprecedented Liberty-loving Poland. The latest accounts are that she has been put hard fighting, and has gone down.

Connecticut.

The Democrats of Connecticut have had a most enthusiastic State Convention, and put in nomination Thomas H. Seymour, of Hartford, for Governor. They took bold grounds for prompt action on the Emancipation Proclamation. We shall publish the admirable resolutions hereafter.

Speech of Mr. Brent.

We direct attention to the speech of Mr. Brent, of this County, made in the Ohio House of Representatives, on "Abolition Arrests." Especially do we point out that part of it which treats of "Emancipation" as our Supreme Court is unsigned! In the another Judge as wide christendom, that would be found in the hands of all our readers. What sort of a Judge would he be to be brought up from the lower courts for critical

Bryant, with all his bardacity, infuse of character as a tyrant could be of land of the Crown, to do the King's bidding, never mind guilty of such crimes as the Man of Judge Bryant. It is a step lower down in the scale of judicial fallen from the sublime, we confess of Judge Taney.

Well, power can protect him, while subjects power can not. Read Mr. Brent's speech.

Speech of Mr. Vallandigham at New-York, New-Jersey.

This speech, which we noticed no small interest, will be found in our columns, is published in the New York World. It is only a synopsis of the speech itself—giving the heads on subjects as they occurred. The speech is full of the best and strongest the nation, and will be published in the Pro-nous's Journal, Mr. Brent's speech before the one in the World was in type, we should have published it until the full report had appeared. As it is, we have given from an idea of what the whole will be when published. It is, indeed quite a nice among the "war conservatives," who were confident of getting control of the Democratic party and using it for a tool for two years more. Congress has made appropriations large enough to keep the Army and Navy in their pocket "out of the stringing. This speech has upset many of their nice calculations.

Good for the County of Highland.

Dr. Gian and others by petitions last week from the Indian of Highland County, combating Gil. Morris, in favor of allow to prevent the Secretary of Congress to Gen. We wonder if there were any abolition Indian amongst them, or if the Congressmen with abolition husbands would let off their "dear little pets" should let them. We know some such in Ohio.

Petitions in Favor of Free Negroes in Ohio.

Our Reporter gives a list of petitions on this subject presented to the Legislature, this session. We hope nothing is going to be done. There is a blot in the wool somewhere, and the Democratic Party will be lost on a bill to change the Constitution so as to allow the negro! Let the one of the session the Republicans will defeat this measure, and so all will be lost and the Democrats will be blamed. It is in the Constitution, and that will take the price down.

The Secret Abolition Organization in Columbiana.

Many of our readers were taken by surprise at our exposition last week of an secret society, and secret organization of Abolitionist right here in our county, and they "pell confabed" that the Fort "would stop it." But it is all in vain—such a society of any sort since on the subject.

We hope the next Grand Jury for the county will send "for persons and papers," and indict the whole gang. If such secret societies are as indecent as the Fort and Journal declare them to be, when falsely applying the charge to Democrats, it is a wrong prosecution of the law should be visited upon them, as "armed conspirators against society" were taken by the horse of the French to organize assault such political outbreaks organization.

War News at the Week.

Everything continues remarkably quiet. There is a report that Burnside has commenced by cannonade at Vicksburg, but we have received no report of such action. We presume it was a mere effort to get the range of the Confederate cannon.

There is further remarks about Secretary Seward's connection with the Cabinet. The whole question politically refuse to be stated up with the negroes as equals. The New-Englanders seemed to be the only ones who objections. A very large amount of the officers have resigned and left the service.

We have sent and amounts of sickness among our soldiers at Vicksburg, and the Rebels are reported to be in considerable fortions for the invasion. Decamount states that 1600 of our sick and wounded have fallen into the enemy hands. This is bad enough—horrible to think of. Is there no way to send relief?

We have horrible accounts also of the sufferings of our prisoners in Richmond by hundreds under the Confederate Authority dying by scores. Such is abolition philanthropy. The Rebel leader Jeff Davis has got ashamed of them, and prepared a "home" for the sick and wounded.

As soon as the Conscript law passes the House, 600,000 to 900,000 are ready to be drafted, and the bill will pass in a week this week. There is a determination to have a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Democratic State Convention in Kentucky Broke up by the Mob.

We extract from the Louisville Journal of Kentucky were to hold a State Convention on the 18th instant, and put in nomination for a State Ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Delegates met at Frankfort according to the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, and were quietly proceeding to the amount that Ex-Gov. Breckinridge was called to the chair. Col. Guthrie, conmaking the Preliminary address, and proceeded to the place of holding the Convention, when a mob of about 1000 men called his staff, and notified the Convention that he had sufficient satisfactory to himself, that the Convention was not to be allowed to organize! That if they nominated a ticket and claimed it, the Convention so elected should never hold the office!

Col. Guthrie has been commanded at the Convention, and the Convention was broken up the Democrats being unarmed, and on a peaceable and quiet deliberation, and of course, unprepared for such an onset of military, and adjourned their convention.

Who constituted the mob? Who the law of mob's constitutes? Why did he not call upon the civil authority to aid in suppressing, and what platform adopt? That he need not do, as he knew well the charges were and could be made to answer, and he acceptably would appear, and as he acted in advance, by "orders we have reason to believe.

The same threats were made against the Democrats of Lexington, and the Convention was threatened to be broken up on the 4th of July last. The Democrats of Lexington had not yet that far along then in their processes. Our citizens this week certain the proceedings of a meeting of Democrats, appointing delegates—do they look like disloyal? Are they not loyal to the Constitution and Union? Such is the Abolitionists are neither thought of nor practiced, unless it is thought of and practiced to be a Democrat at all. Is it not time for the Democrats to use language in the Abolition organs in the text of men's heroes. We have just as much right to judge the Abolitionists by their actions as they have to judge of ours. They will not accept of our judgment, and we surely shall not accept of theirs.

This whole thing was a very base political trick—a trick of the delegates to the Convention were among the Ohio River on a steamer when the mob was formed, and they were noted at one of the landings, two in Federal officers uniform, and "barnded for Jeff Davis." The mob was formed, and Breckinridge announced in the Near that the knowing that the Democrats had sent Abolitionist delegates to the Convention! This was the trick—this was the fire—which proved to the Abolitionists of Kentucky that the Convention was a disloyal one! And forthwith they broke up the Convention.

What think you of this? Is it a republican, just, decent, upbraiding! Who is for one Constitution and one Union? Who is for negroes, or any other kind of information as to our political duties? Who?

To cover over this act, the Abolition papers of Cincinnati, spread before the world a great effusion of the Resolutions of the Union of the House of Representatives to let the Democrats alone, and let the Democratic Convention in. To show what there is in Gen. we give the vote on granting the Bill:

"Those who voted for the resolution were—Messrs. Spaulding, (Rockport,) C. C. Anderson, Hoy, Bower, Bellin, Bowlsby, Brown, Brown, Bunn, Chamberlin, Cochran, Cox, Dennis, Dennis, Dennis, Dodge, Garrett, Hoop, Hoop, Hoop

SUMMARY OF TRUTH!

We give the following to our readers from the "Cincinnati Enquirer" without the signs of the times. Whether what is here developed turns out to be true or not, we have the best reasons for believing that there is a large interest at work to accomplish it. This interest, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, is composed of what is called the "Conservatives." and Wall-st. and Southern Rebel sympathiers. The object is to break up the Democratic party, to get the Northern Democrats engaged in the Army and the Army is another thing, and then enter the Government as the end of Mr. Lincoln's term all hazards and at any expense. To impugnem this scheme and defeat its success, it was necessary to break up the Democratic State Convention in Kentucky and to prevent all such, and it is to be seen if it will be in any other State.

We give a correspondent the statement they pretend to make war on the radical Abolitionists as well as the Democrats or conservatives, and the Democrats are there ridiculed, holding all the offices of the country and the bad faith of the Republicans. They will very easily be was over the "arrangement." The main purpose is to destroy the Democratic party called "Copperheads," as it is well known that Jefferson Davis expected to do, to divide and scattered to the four winds. Any one who was secured in securing liberty from the Union, subject to the Southern rebels, and finally bring the people under pure military rule.

It now becomes a serious question with the Democratic party, what is its proper course to pursue? Shall it stand by its principles right as a party to the last? We are signs and sound as ever, or shall it be as it pretends, that we might expect an effort of the kind projected upon us. It was for this that there was a Convention, to direct and to be interloped into our designation, instead of the last, and the Democrats have called attention to this very step, the just assume to assess it off. In proof of it we have the following from a leading article, which we keep our readers well and which we commend to their attention as they appear in certain newspapers, and in the actions of certain men. The remarks of Mr. Lincoln in his annual message appropriation for the next year $[illegible]$ is not the Democrats, and adhere to this new combination, and which can only be made perfect by prolonging the war to the end of the Democratic party.

Now, *Democrats*, it is for you to consider and reflect on the consequences of your course. We can only, at this time, present the facts as they are being made public:

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1863.

HOSTILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND DEBATE.

There are some very important facts developed in the only. The present apparent unanimity of the country and the Democratic party of Congress are indications of the fact, there are signs of a great and important movement. Mr. Lincoln, which are kept secretly and by the Republicans, and the Democrats, in Congress, and the Democrats, and the Democrats are kept secretly and the Democrats are kept secretly and the Democrats are kept secretly

Wednesday, February 25, 1863.

Second Volume.

Volume 1st of The Crisis can be had at the Office, issued at $2.25, and bound at $2.50. The bound can be sent by Express. Or sent by mail.

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The above rates are based upon the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

At the end of each 3rd Volume of 52 pages numbers, an index will be issued.

If it anybody supposed, that an article in this column, a short time ago, was intended to affect the candidates for Governor, they must call, they were mistaken. We alluded wholly to the next Presidential election. That was all. We are not yet certain that the authorities at Washington are going to be guilty of the folly, which to their national officers.

So far as Mr. Lincoln is concerned, we understand that the opposition to a nomination on the 8th of January was almost wholly put upon the grounds, that it would be wise to cause for candidates suitable to fill the offices That was the reason, and the only reason, that we alluded to the case. That being settled upon, we certainly shall interpose no objections, so long as it is kept in the proper place, and bring men fairly and truly before the public. Such a nomination would be a great mistake, if anything into the matter, so that the people would be well posted, and their voices carried out. The contest now is, and has been, sunny, honest, reliable and brave men were more needed than ever.

Convention—Marriage—Equitable Stamps and Certificates.

Our Reporter will give the proceedings very minutely and into a singular and peculiarly great in regard to the Convention, for to legalize certain marriage contracts in Ohio.

The petition, presented by John K Bingham of, was not in reference to the one marriage, as we understand it, but to a very particular case, as the letter of the worthy and attentive Representative from Adams county informs us. Yet if the Judiciary Committee is not so plain, however, in that matter.

Many of our readers have heard of the Green Green blacksmith in Scotland, who married people on his anvil. He was a fellows, when one dick, there was always, and may be yet, a great number of fine fine and preservance, his marriages have been an acknowledged fact by Government officers, and to the parties supposing, for the least to be bind, and probable to the honest blacksmith and his successors, not sufficiently determined to the Government to require an act of prohibition from Parliament.

Well, so much for Scotland's Green Green and the blacksmith, and we for Ohio, Aberdeen and Thomas Shelton, *Esquire*

Now, if Thomas Shelton plays the social rules, he is a good and good fellow, in stead of pounding on the anvil and shoing horses, it is the opinion of many, that in marriage—he is *Squire* Shelton, elected by the people, and marries people, like the blacksmith, with the consent of the parties, which

In this the two are alike—they marry everybody that applies, if they are agreed, and they always are, or they would not apply—no difference, no difficulty, no, no cases, cases, the statutes of Ohio, before corpus, (before the Commissioner, and he is all in away), or any other earthly power. With Squire Shelton, Justice of the Peace in the county of Brown, marriage was decided to be a matter entirely of Heaven, where all matters of Law and Justice are Right after the Squire only bound, and always obeyed.

Forty-three years Squire Shelton has unlied taxes and fees—for forty-five years the people of and for Brown county have so elected him to do that and to the Justice of the Peace—for forty-five years he has expected all matters of Law and Justice, and in fact, and has settled, perhaps, in that time, one thousand, and perhaps twice as well-look. From all parts of the Union, where the old folks and the west of a Dozen would have had to go, and spend money, they flock to Squire Shelton, and were made happy. Since marling "legitimate" that region of country, recently, to show his love for the soldier's widow, refused to allow her pay and bounty, because she had been married, like hundreds of others, out of pure love. Thomas Shelton, Jr. *Esquire Squire!*

It was to marry this and all similar cases, that Mr. Bingham, a most respectable lawyer of Adams county, drew a petition, and with a number of others, signed it, and sent it to Mr. Vance, their excellent Representative. On this the Judiciary Committee of the House made their report, which we also publish, and in a most brief opinion, without law, have legalized all these cases in Ohio, and a great many more, for all time to come.

Such has been the number of Ohioans who have been "married in welock" at our Green Green "that to the Legislature of that State, have, more than once, asked for the legalizing of their

Our explanation is somewhat plain, but it is a faithful story of a most grievous, and, with a country of a million people, a most unpublishable opinion about the county seat of Brown county. But Thomas Shelton always got off with success, with public opinion in favor of marriages being legal, and he was the man, to do it. He was the man on the Squire's side. There was an old man, who was the man, on the other side, and thus talks away his license, but the people took it up, and for forty five years, Squire Shelton, and Thomas Shelton Squire's name, and for which honor and confidence he has been, and is, and continuing couple supremely happy, and turned the majority of wishful fathers and mothers, and sisters, and brothers, and uncles, and unmarriable into rejoicing.

We hope, therefore, all concerned will come out Reporter for his innocent but annoying error, to regard to one of the petitions, and Mr. Vance, and the Committee, and to see it in print. Now the whole case is it is, as he first stated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 16, 1863.

S. McNARY, Esq—Dear Sir: I enclose you a bill, to legalize marriages of certain parties in Adams, Brown, Hamilton, and other counties in Ohio. I gave you the report of the Committee, which you will find in the Journal of the House.

Yours truly,
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REPORT.

The committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the petition of John K. Bilings and others, praying for a law legalizing certain marriages, that is to the report of the Committee, that the petition ought to be granted, and a bill, therefore, reported, that the petition be referred, to the bill, notwithstanding any need of marriages, and that therefore even if it should be found that the petition is not signed by the proper of the petitioner, it is unnecessary. The committee recommend the passage of the bill the latter consideration of the petition.

J. DUTNAM,
GEO. L. CONVERSE,
W. H. WOOD,
J. W. STEWARTON,
D. S. GUN.

"Conscription" Not Needed.

We find in the Report of "Geo. B. Wright, *Quartermaster General*" of the State of Ohio, for the year 1862, the following bed of "*Conscription Fund*," the following starting paragraphs:

"One other responsibility has been thrown upon the Quartermaster General, which previous to the last legislature, I had not held the necessary time been well anticipated.

"The Conscription Fund, which, in the opinion of the State, provision was made for the transportation of the Conscripts, and subsistence, was unanimously imposed to not any duty, upon the Quartermaster General, and the duties of the said, was our hands on the account the sum of $1,000 for the use of the Conscription Fund."

This is all we find in any of the official reports in reference to this subject—nothing about the "Conscription Fund," collected from drafted men and substitutes, nothing about "Conscription." By what law was this "conscription fund" collected? On what clause of our Constitution, was it collected? Under what "military duty," when drafted, by paying money, to be used, "provided for the use of the *sum to be paid*, and by what authority is this fund held, for whose use, and to what end, is it to be used?

Not one word is thrown in to call light on the subject. Not one word, by the means of the drafted men who paid for, nor the officers who collected it—nor the Quartermaster General, who, in the account collected and not yet paid over by the Quartermaster General, who, in the account nothing except simply that which we have extracted from the most singular and unprecedented "Report" of the Quartermaster General."

Yet, we, as a Legislature, wantonly line here at the Capitol, spending money, and holding "adjourned sessions," and we, as a State, are, in fact, by their constitutions may gain some light from the Report of the Quartermaster General, in his annual message, that there were still doubts existing whether the people were entitled to the "conscription" fund, and consequently money they are treated, by "conscription" and "military obligations," and the self confidence they seem to possess that the people will not call them to account for the use of the money, and that might readily suppose that the members of the Legislature were guilty of Governor Tod's opinion, that the people they represent were unworthy of such consideration as would be paid constitutionally were to be for self-government.

We, as a Legislature, remanded complaints, if not proven facts, enough to make our before the people, and we, as a Legislature, if we were as illegal, unjust and freedomless as that recently practiced on the Poles, by the Russian Czar, and which has had to an end herself, if not a rebellion, in Poland, which we hope will be the very pillars of that military despotism.

As a serious rebuke to Gen. Tod for collecting this *conscription fund*, our Legislature turned away, quite abruptly, a delegation from Cincinnati, who appeared before them, to request such a law, as Gen. tod only from to their duty, but from paying again the "conscription" money, which, from the experience upon such subjects, especially after the "conscription" orders came to wages and they found themselves in an hole, a country of a million people, and a population opposition about the county seat Brown county. But Thomas Shelton always got off with success, with public opinion in favor of marriages being legal, and he was the man, to do it. He was on the Squire's side. There was an old man, who was the man, on the other side, and thus talks away his license, but the people took it up, and for forty five years, Squire Shelton, and Thomas Shelton Squire's name, and for which honor and confidence he has been, and is, and continuing couple supremely happy, and turned the majority of wishful fathers and mothers, and sisters, and brothers, and uncles, and unmarriable into rejoicing.

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Spirited Democratic Association.—DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO.—JANUARY 31, 1863.

For the Crisis.

GEN. MEADE—The citizens of East Delaware County, are fully alive to the duties of the times, and have organized under a declaration of principles, a synopsis of which I send you, hoping to encourage others in similar works. The organization is not entirely limited to a Township, its property of that character. Its officers consist of President, Vice President, and Secretary, with a business committee consisting of not from each school district, all get together quarterly bye-laws.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, residents of the Union of the United States, as organized by the Supreme Legislature, and by the laws of the land. And while every Citizen of the Union, possesses equal political allegiance therein, every officer, whether civil or military, is alike, and should bound to obey it. We should obey it as one is bound to obey the will of our fathers—standing as an impregnable citadel against the profane of the profane usurpers and limitations, subject to no necessity, whatever, but the sense of duty pass and to issue of war, and if assistance be in the hand of an enlightened people, to believe made and obeyed, so, as a people, we do first be the sacred duty of obedience to the law.

And, for our national benefit, to cultivate a love for the Constitution and laws, and a sense of duty to obedience, and to unite in one mass, and determine together under Divine Providence, to be a people, and to be a people under all who can subscribe to the principles herein declared, we do unite with us in our armies, lawful and just, and in civil or military, to subscribe to the hands of those whose policy is to destroy the Union, and to support the Union, and pray, under whose guidance our ark is to be given, and to be a people, and to be a people, so, as a people, we do first be the sacred duty of obedience to the law, and to be a people.

Resolved, that we will not, in any way, or any circumstance, be a party to any measure, or any, to stand up to preach it, or any, to be a party to it.

Resolved, That we endorse the Washington Resolutions, and the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the United States, and the Union of the United States, and the Union

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Summary of the Week's Proceedings.

At the close of our report last week, the Legislature had adjourned from Tuesday the 17th inst. but there was some difficulty experienced in getting a quorum at that time. Nothing of importance was transacted in either branch until Wednesday, when quorums seemed to be the rule.

Senate.

Almost every day during the session one or more petitions have been presented, praying for the passage of the further inspection law, and a number from the state of Ohio have been presented.

These petitions are referred without reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, and it is thought will be almost impossible for that committee to avoid making some report upon the subject. On Wednesday last week, Dr. Gills presented the petition of Hillsboro' Ohio, signed by 150 citizens of Allen; Mr. Smythe, 500 citizens of Coshocton County; Mr. Lemon, 150 citizens; Mr. Keyser, of Noble, 128 of their county; Mr. Keyser, 150 citizens of Ohio; Mr. Smythe, 150 citizens of Tuscarawas County; Mr. Gills, 150 citizens of Hillsboro' Ohio; Mr. Smythe, 500 citizens of Coshocton County; Mr. Keyser

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THE CRISIS.

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OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

A TIMELY WARNING.

We have looked with anxious interest for the past few days for the directions for our man-of-war opinions of calm, cool review of all things, that we may be sure we are not misled, but looked almost in vain. The extraordinary acts of Congress, financial and military, seem hurriedly pushed to a speedy termination by a rushing, and as we have often advised, premature and fatal stupidity. A few members in either House contented manifestly and heartily that the work they had been resolved on and the physical force of numbers combinded the work.

Under the startling news of the passage of these acts, the great mass of the people, quick to see and prompt to act, stood in breathless anxiety to see those who have been their representatives in the past, at once sound the alarm, but it came soothingly and softly. Immediate and close on the two Congressional acts of injustice, as though our trust had been reposed in traitors, we, in the same breath, were could deliver to hand and foot to the enemy.

This was our feeling—the feeling of the thousands. The following notable from our own Ohio, and well known to her to think, and who has received his reward of punishment for daring to think, opens the door of Hope, fine with green and fadeless. Our leading men, the politicians of the day, may continue themselves, but they will escape the ground time by "running the hare and hounding with the hounds," but never more will the mere desire to be leaders of parties are no longer available and the stern realities of authority have to be encountered in the future. He who is not prepared to meet them had better get out of the way without further delay.

Whatever the rebellion of the South may be, the Union cause has been so long overshadowed for a time to the still more alarming one of the party in power in the Union, in the minds of a considerable portion of saving the Union "entire." We can see no other way than to stand by it, and be remembered this month is not generously by a Union. That a consolidated Empire under a single head, is the end, and it is necessary is repulsed.

Being opposed to this we from the first—believing it would lead to an eternal separation of the North and Southern—we have well nigh exhausted both place, and no words before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, the War would not have been the most dangerous predicament, and could never exist, and to be England, with the South confederate. It requires no great foresight to see this, and we stated it as fact, the result of a union's and of God's and not of man's design.

Whether it is in view of the outrages of the loss of the South and the wrongs of the Administration to the West that most felt, as such a loss that had to be, and as such an unknown and of the Administration and of a Republican Congress, we can not say. If they have, they have made a fatal change since they came into power, and, it is doubtful if they can undo their actions. But be the reason what they may, the result is the same, and the consequences deplorable. If the last act of Congress were passed to subjugate the South, and the South was to be made, as we are half meaning, of the Opera House, Canaseh, at Bunker Hill, and other places, we might be led to such a conclusion.

The subjects of a crown are permitted to be to the first of the throne, and to access and pay for a hearing. Are we less Christian than they? Are we less entitled to the head of the nation against the violent measures of Congress? Can we call ourselves a people? Are we worthy of their free institutions, to retain the rights of their ancestors? Are we not free blind to the various on which they stand? Democrats, as well as Republicans, are now all affected—equally so. If you are honest, the new change of affairs, under the most violent and unconstitutional laws, cannot leave much difference amongst you. If you are dishonest, the contest you unite and go to the politics of the day, and, if you are, "that all is right," the better. The politics but between the Union and a monarchy not common—and we are one of that number. We should like to hear some one, in whose opinions we have confidence, and confidence, explain satisfactorily why. If our rights were sacrificed, and it is so greatly in danger, a rich man is not needed so much as a poor man? Why the whole debt of the nation, running up to thousands of millions is not only free of all taxes, but incapable into the most monstrous banking institutions ever heard of? Why Secretary Chase should have had the whole property of the country, and, if he pleased, to place hands in mortgage at discretion, by solicitation and by force of the sword?

Opposed to the war as originally begun we are still for measures of peace, and some measures of peace we have proposed, in the last State of Ohio. To avoid trouble, there should be no war, and we asked compromise with the South when compromise would have settled all the trouble, and our great nation would not have been, as it is, the most frightful nuisance of Congress be still in power, until they can be driven out, and rebuked by our people. If there is any mind, disinterested, whom there, which, we regret to say, we have lost, we ask, if we are wrong, are we for peace and order that we would have stood in the position we do, if we had to a fair and honest discussion of the merits of the propositions.

We have spoken of "the powers that be" are unknown; if they intend to carry out their measures, and to make themselves and their runners and informers, then let the consequences be with the getters of it, as we say, we have done our duty. Gen. S. Douglas Davis could not endorse his sacrifices, and he could not endorse the acts of Congress, in consequence of the absolute measures of our Government, which, if not arrested, threat destruction, to the secession. Now is it to be done in the North? Now, when we have all the population ready hostile to these same abolition measures, by forcing, as they do, that, but for them, all would be peaceable, and, if the Union cause was able to pay and Politic, could have been restored at the end of sixty days, and they say argue with men who seem bent on self destruction, in spite of the intelligent and good of the land.

From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE CRISIS AGAIN.

It is our duty to serve the true cause of the country, and to speak the truth. We do it, for the last year, and it will not yield, unpopularity, by any means, and we do it, for the last time, in the following article.

We have spoken all with sorrow on the Abolition Crusade, and the Crusade, by all the Democrats throughout our land, has been, and is, the most fearful curse, that ever afflicted our country. Abolition, is the very soul of the Republican party, and, it has been, the power of the Federal Government. Abolition, is the Republican Party, and, in its present capacity, as a political organization, it has been, and is, the most fearful curse, that ever afflicted our country. The Abolitionists are laboring their industrious and successful, to make the Union, as it is, and as it cannot be, and to destroy, liberty, and, the Constitution, and, the Union, and, the Constitution, and, the Union, and, the Constitution, and, the Union

Are we a Military Despotism?

THE SENATE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

A Bill for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces and for Other Purposes.

Whereas, There now exist in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States within the United States, the duty of the Government is imperative (sometimes and rebellion, to guarantee to each State and to each citizen of each State and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas, the time fixed by existing laws for calling out, dispersing, or, in case and support which of property, and for the protection of the property of the United States, and for the execution of the laws of the United States, and which is relied for the maintenance of the Constitution, and for the preservation of the equal government of free government; therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter all able-bodied citizens of the United States, and persons of African descent, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and who are capable of bearing arms, and who are not exempted by the laws of the United States, or by the laws of the various Courts of the United States, and who are not in the military service of the United States or of the Governments, and Governors of the several States, shall be, and are, liable to be called into military duty, dependent upon the labor for support, dependent upon the labor for support, dependent upon the labor for support, and, where there are less or more sons of age or other persons, dependent upon the labor, if he be dead, the mother may elect which one shall be exempted; provided, that the mother does not limit to point out, having neither father nor mother, shall be exempted; provided, that the party, first, the father of motherless children, shall be exempted; provided, that the party, if he be married, and has children, shall be exempted; and so in the same family and household, and that there are in the same family and household United States so non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, shall be exempted; provided, that no able-bodied citizen, shall be exempted, or shall be drafted, who, if drafted, shall be unable to pay the commutation money. That persons who have heretofore or may hereafter be drafted, and who have paid the commutation money, shall be exempt for the term of one year from the date of their enrollment, and shall be entitled to receive from the Provost-Marshal-General an honorable discharge, and a certificate of the exemption, which shall be a bar to any further draft for the term of one year, and shall be a bar to any further draft for the term of one year, and shall be a bar to any further draft for the term of one year, and

From Missouri.

Kansas City, Jan. 20, 1863

Co. Mehrmar—sir: feel it a needless for me to begin an apology for not writing before, as an apology for intruding upon your time and patience. Nor do I think you will even be wanting in true womanly delicacy in addressing you, an entire stranger, and editor of a paper journal, in the form, I make bold to do so, from the fact, that so far, you have proven yourself a true friend to humanity, have heard and heeded the wails of the widow, the cries of the orphan, the groans of the oppressed, the bondsman, and have boldly denounced the tyrants who have thus laid their hands upon a free people. May God bless you, and save you unharmed from Black Republican rule, and keep the people holding up your hands that you battle for a free press, free speech, the constitution, and the Union as it is, or great, it is not anyone's province to array her name in a public journal on political questions; and I do not, I hope, do it out of my public, but simply to assure you that the sentiments expressed in the following, you have the sympathy and prayers of the wives, mothers and sisters of the Democratic party of Missouri, that they may yet pray to God speed! in your efforts to stop the flood of Black Republican ruin, that is now swept between North and South. Bad, very bad, such a flood is, but worse, ten fold, the statesmen for our legislative halls, the rulers of our land, and the Union as it was, has better right to be heard, at least by the people, than the Black Republican demagogue, and passing unjust laws, bred their offspring.

As you are doubtless aware, at the beginning of the present rebellion, I was one of which dared to oppose the present Administration—were opposed to coercion, and rather to arrive at the truth, a short while ago I accordingly, in a letter, sent to a friend such another fifth increased interests of Missouri, and the Union as it was, and the Union as it is, and the Constitution as it is, Democ. Democrat. Inclosed you will find the letter, published in this city by D. K. Alexander, Republican editor, who has changed his allegiance, and reversly you have laid down the Democratic principles, that have become almost lost the pen would have published the letter, if I thought the pen would end this war for them in a short time, and bring back the Union, and uniting gentlemen. I am confident the people will be sustained by the Union men throughout the South. It is too bold, too plain, too true, to be suppressed, and too dear to the patriotism of our forefathers to be buried by the Black Republican tyrants. Our people have been oppressed and robbed, and the Constitution, our inheritance has ceased to be a virtue, and they are ready to cry out, and have a right to, from the brain of their mountains. *If Missouri should, if Illinois, if Ohio, if Indiana, if the Keystone or Washington.* I have witnessed sufferings, and have seen mountain heaped upon some of our people, who were my friends, and I have felt the sufferings more of his adversaries. Instead of high standing in the Democratic party, I am only a private soldier in the ranks. And now, as the city of Washington, and the Union as it was, is changed, there are many, very many, who either have been banished from the country, their homes, their all, in the way we, the women of Missouri, stand ready and willing to do, and have done, those who are worse than savages. Negro lives have been sacrificed, and property confiscated and treated in the medium of United States soldiers, and the Constitution, and the Union, shall our sisters, and, of, patriotism, we have a right to, and will, if necessary, and let the *noble defenders* of the Union and Constitution, be treated as contrabands in the sidewalks. While our husbands, sir, who have sought to defend our rights, are serviceable of their country, and have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and have religiously observed it, and have never violated it, and have never turned to either, and they not allowed to remove, we are treated as rebels, and our wives and daughters from the levels of the negroes and mulattoes. Sir, I have the pleasure of being a Democrat, and I have been a Democrat, and I will be a Democrat, and I will be a Democrat, and I will be

THE CRISIS, MARCH 4, 1863.

THE CRISIS

Wednesday, March 4, 1863

Democratic Union Meeting in Cultivator County, Ohio, March 7.

The Democracy of Harrison and adjoining counties will hold a Mass Meeting in Cadiz, on this above date. Dr. E. D. Ohr and Hon. Geo. E. Cochrane will be present and address the people.

Great Democratic Meeting in Hamilton County, Ohio, Saturday, March 21st, 1863.

There will be one of the greatest gatherings of modern times at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on Saturday, the 21st day of March next.

The Speakers will be Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Hon. Alexander W. Ross, Jersey; Hon. Alexander Long, of Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Allen, of Ross, Wm. Wurts and Mossman, of Ohio, all members of Congress, and Dr. Gross and others of the Ohio Legislature.

The call for the great opening Democratic mass meeting of the year in Ohio, and Northern Democracy, every well wisher of his country, should make it his business to be there. It will be a meeting of thousands, if not tens of thousands.

The Concordat Bill.

Our readers will find this Bill in our columns to-day, in the Senate. It is a monstrous measure. It, with the assumption of Honors and Dignity, we believe, from never more and less than any one people in modern times, and there only in the Province of Canada, Lower Canada.

The section protecting the soldier seems kind in our civil courts, but, on the Bench, it, in effect, puts him, women and children to the unbridled conduct of those in power. Those persons who ought to know, have, in the Province, never dare attempt to carry it into effect. Why then dogmas be made, we know not.

The distinction it makes between the rich and the poor as a society is a government boasting that "all men are created equal." Doubtless we can, in the Province, see the working of a policy pour down on us "equality without distinction of rules, or they would not refer the act of which is the life.

The only amendment in the House of any importance, is the section of the Bill, which, encouraging distribution, for all men conceptibles therein at large, do not propose, that it, should be tried by the civil courts instead of a military court. But this only applies to persons and conscripted.

What Does it Argue?

Great war arguments have made the discovery that The Crisis has a little influence, thanks to the paper over prejudiced at the Capital City, that have opened a Republican Journal, in the interest and form unequivocally. What does this argue? Simply, that the Crisis, by its work in producing against their designs upon the Implacable and Liberty of the people, the necessity of the issue the friends of constitutional liberty to be armed and nothing industry to strike whom it have never. Some are Republicans, some in their pockets gorged with "the profits of war," whether of the right right, or the wrong right, that they are "rebel to." Let the people have plenty of light to see the right, and they will be be brother to, and sound ideas will grow, and spread and the whole land be free. Let the people see most some before we can have peace as a society.

One of the Journals Fits.

Some body is pinging on the nerves of the *Ohio State Journal*, throwing it into fits a convulsion of Secular Principle, and Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Insular one, wrote to Mr. Pennsylvania, to send him some Ice, to cool the Journal, so that was supposed Will Mr. Pennsylvania, received this a Crisis, *Secretary of State, Journal and a Cincinnati Gazette*. What has the *Journal* got to be so Fitty? Is the *Journal* and this is constituted the *gentle* Sentiment and bold influence of *The Crisis*?

But some *Journal* is not ringing on the strict of the song, nothing sometimes, stopped at the house of *Ohio State Journal*, Mr. Pennsylvania, his hopeful, and an Incumbering a Crisis in the house, because, we have heard, the Ice, Ice Colonelus, that "something must be done," and Ice Colonelus, Ice Colonelus, Ice Colonelus, and an Mistake through a column of his paper! Then all Mass of a Crisis Story, and we try the system for his good Ice.

Now, what must the Journal? Try Sugar.

The Republicans of Indiana in Convention.

The Republicans or Abolition members of the Indiana Legislature, have issued a call for a State and Agent broken up the Legislature branch of the Government. Indiana, is one of the Northern Republican States, and thus disappoint, by these actions, the Abolition Party, that the extent of which no one can see or predict.

From the two Republican Journals have also themselves adopts in *Southern* utilizing also. Instead of pulling down the Southern relations, they have, in their Resolutions, and Resolutions adhere to the Union. They are wholly incompetent to govern, and cannot even govern themselves, and produce anarchy. Fanatical in mind and believers, they spread with Abolition, which must end in their deep fruit. The white man—the Indian—the poor negro slave, all feel the sore of their false philanthropy, their false patriotism. Long from their lips polluted with cruse, spur sense and brutality.

Elections in New Hampshire.

The annual elections in New Hampshire take place to-day. The Democrats have a chance, using a most encouraging manner. They are in great Democratic, but, as we go to press, the results will soon be here it is useless to prophesy.

The "Oath Bound" Ferreted out in Columbus!

(Gazette Times and Herald.)

When we saw in the Abolition papers of this city, a fresh out-burst of indignation over the Democrats about the "Knights of the Golden Circle," we were satisfied that there was no such thing here, if any where else, that there was something behind it, and we were thick of their ears. The *Fact* called on us by name, to answer honestly whether we had not heard of the secret society of some sort. We promptly answered "no," and we had not heard of any such thing, but not a response—not a word. Hearing that bears of *arms* came to this mysterious Knights of the Golden Circle, we set to work and got the true state of the case. And a strange story it is, and a most unfortunate one for the people of Columbus and of Ohio to look upon. Long will it be before we hear Abolition talk about the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

This "K. G. C." once "U. C." that is "Union Circle," now changed to "Union Leagues," or, as they call it, "our Leagues" is a secret society, with a secret organization. They assume to vote at elections for no one but a regularly sworn in Union, and yet parts there in the party!" In a few weeks we shall have our city and Township elections, and we know, from the Ritual, Constitution and of the Pole Books, we shall get the issues of every mother's son of them, and we know, we shall know, if we know, that we Know Nothing of Secrecy with "Guns, Fine Arms, Swords, and Pistols" in our hands. But as they are "*to be defeated at any drop sheet*," we presume they are always on hand for the occasion.

If the Abolitions could stop in and see us, we would show them that we know, and would not be more surprise than our fathers if they could witness the meetings of a conspiracy against the Constitution, and the liberty, and the life, to destroy. But the whole affair is so ridiculous, so *Knight*, so the "prayer," the "oath," "obligation!" All done to bind men to our secret societies. The parents of the Abolition Party are unknown than that this "oath" does not contain a clause, that, if any member of the country, then brings them up to the main question, "*that Lord aid and assist in their defence*." Ridiculous, as it is, it is a most serious, in all the effects of Secrecy and Oaths, and the Abolition Party, in the whole affair, is the most ridiculous, the "prayer," the "oath," "obligation!" All done to bind men to our secret societies. The parents of the Abolition Party are unknown than that this "oath" does not contain a clause, that, if any member of the country, then brings them up to the main question, "*that Lord aid and assist in their defence*." Ridiculous, as it is, it is a most serious, in all the effects of Secrecy and Oaths, and the Abolition Party, in the whole affair, is the most ridiculous, and, and, and

SPEECH OF

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS H. SEYMOUR,

At the City Hall Meeting, Connecticut, Tuesday Evening, February 24, 1863.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens!

I thank you for this kind reception, and am decidedly inclined to pay close attention to remarks from me. The time has gone when we should, with any degree of profit, discuss the questions of the day. Neglect to do this may be a crime. Neglect to do this may be a misfortune. It may be a misfortune to incur the penalty of any law of a despotic nature. It may be a misfortune speaking at your meetings when I may be called upon to do so. But I believe we have reached a crisis in public affairs when the people should be allowed to be the judge of the occasion, and not for our counsels, and for our fidelity to our principles and powers which need to be exercised, and we are in that one area in power who should be told that there is a time when it is dangerous to remain in a victim. For the bad eighteen months the people have been the victims of an unofficial great abuse at the hands of their rulers. It is not proper for the people to be heard. It has come into turn, I believe, in the course of the world, that their rights under the Constitution, and by the Constitution, are to be disregarded, and abrogated their rights. That is a time when, in my judgment, the people should be asserted, and assert to use successfully accomplished.

You have come together, I think, to do for some other better purpose than to pass a few hours in idle talk. You have come together to do, I think, a work which was denied to you in the years that have gone by, in the elections. And the privileges to which you have been denied, and which have been taken away again. I would make this to-day, Mr. Chairman, a speech, I would never be taken from his departure, come to what shape the question of the rights of your property, or the sustaining your right to the fruits fairly and honestly earned, the rights of Government. Nearly. And another thing, Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to do, but the recent exhibition of the public mind, the public feeling, the public power that the will is not, wanting to the time when the people, the people, the people, of Empire power should be the last. I, if the people are ready to do their duty again, with its bolts and bars, and shackles of Government, to the Constitution, and against such high-handed measures, and such flagrant violations of the Constitution. And if the ballots should fail to cause our rulers, and our public servants, to obey, we may be driven to look for some other remedy.

Gentlemen, this Government is a Government of the people, and the problem is an authority, the people, the people, the dangerous of all expressions, under a form of government like ours, the people, the people, is still the value of a free people. Such an expression may be considered a phrase but it can not last. Forbidden to speak of free thought, free speech, free press, is more deeply than before on the value of these liberties. The people, the people, Constitution are sanctified over and over again, and the people, the people, are the men in power, who would deprive them of these rights, and who would deprive them of the human example of their Revolutionary forefathers, who would deprive them of the time of liberty is eternal vigilance—and it is once more, and once more, the soul asserts its independence, and the manacles, and the chains, and the fetters, and powerful to assert, manacles and chains, and fetters, and bolts, and bars, and shackles, and the people, the people, are the people, broken by a million of bayonets. Such is the question, and the value, is involved in our very social, and yet the bonds which the Constitution is intended to be a protection. Redression on the interpretation proceedings of the Constitution, and the sacred bonds speech and a free press, are the bonds of our Constitution, and the people, the people, are the people, and the people, Union which we all and so much at most, in behalf of that and the people, the people, is a clear, consuming, unanswerable power, and and political power, and political power, to prevent Administration.

There are some points that might be discussed on the occasion if time would permit. I do not intend to do that. I do not see no serious some few of these which go to strengthen the position of the Union, I just referred. You all know how chaos it is conducted—and how it has been, and how it is worried, and the treasury nearly given for years to a traitor, and the Union, and the liberty, if I may do so without trying you, and see how we have come to this. The secession of South Carolina, and the traitors which assembled in Congress.

When this occurred, it became a serious matter for the country. Some of the Army and Navy in our hands, which some regard should be kept for the use of the people the South. Here considerable was indeed to be taken a different course. It was thought to treat the act of disunion as a political act, and to treat it as a political act, and to treat it as a political act. Mr. Buchanan was President, and Mr. Cushing was Attorney-General, and he was the man who had the power of the Government, and proceeding thus, and no matter to you and to me, and to those who were strangers to our country, and strange generally, and if they had been strangers, or they should have been, or they would have been so—the States would have been spoken of as a country of peace, prosperity and happiness. Mr. Buchanan, in his opinion, expressed those resolutions that the South would not secede, and that Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in his letter to the people of the South, and that the leading Southern men in Congress at that time, to the contrary, and notwithstanding the South, were willing to accept of the Compromise Bill as a finality. They did indeed claim that they were entitled to the benefits of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, given by three to one against the Northern. Nevertheless, for the sake of peace, they would not secede, and they would, with the understanding that it should be a final settlement of the Slavery question, and of the Dred Scott. Such was the state of the case. It is not necessary to set this case forth. It is scarcely necessary to set this defeated this bill. The Republicans were against it in a solid phalanx, and it was defeated. Now, I do not blame those who the bill, but would and they defeated it. I do not blame those who voted against it, because which failed such defeat. Some of them may have instructed in the course they were taking on that occasion—that present, as by the alters who supported the bill. They "pressure" were there, and they were there, and they were there, and they were there, and they were there.

But there was a sudden change to some extent, and the Dred Scott decision was away also. The war chorus for saving the Union was sounded, and the Peace Conference of March, 1861. That was the Peace Conference of March 4, 1861. It was composed of representatives from the Northern and Southern States. The Northern and Southern States, the Northern and Southern States, the Northern and Southern States, the

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

Second Volume of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis will be bound and ready for delivery. Price, $1.50 per volume.

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At the end of each full Volume of 104 numbers, an Index will be given.

THE ORIGINAL PETITION OF MISS SOJOURNER TRUTH.

A Correspondent in the Missouri reads us the following address, signed by two of the members of the Legislature of that State in the summer of 1861. He desires that the people of the North shall be fully informed of the position of the Slaveocracy. We print first books out, as time may lead to a more correct understanding of the relations and duties of things there, which have followed the action of the Convention, and the creation of a Provisional Government for the State. GARRETT AT HIS BEST, after deposing Gov. JACKSON, will be remembered by all the people, at the previous election. We comply with the request of our Correspondent, as we have no other means of access to the proud truth of history before our readers.

We are well aware that Governor JACKSON was elected in the fall of 1860, not only on a Union issue, but on a Stringent Secession issue. We are also aware that the people of Missouri were, by a very unanimous feeling, strongly for the preservation of the Union of those States, but also very decidedly, of not taking the lead in the secession theory of the Republicans. Being a slave State, her sympathies were naturally more with the people of the South, from which the population had sprung.

If, therefore, in the honest purpose of the Administration to practically retain her in the Union, the Secession sentiment should have been properly cared for; and, had they been, as they Missouri would be as loyal a State as any Northern State, leaving with all her influence to bring back the seceding States into the Union.

But a different course was pursued at Washington, and Gen. HARNEY, who well understood all this, was ordered, without bloodshed, kept that wicke region of country in a state of peace, was removed from the command, and the "dogs of war" let slip upon the States, which threw the whole population into arms and compelled them to be borne the world can scarcely believe, and for which there is no excuse.

The mere difference of opinion is not of much consequence in a country where public opinion is the ruling and controlling power, as must be the case in all free Republics, but the manner, and the means used of treating and conciliating and securing that opinion, is everything, and, in origin, all there is of it. Hence it is much more difficult, and it requires a much more enlarged order of statesmanship, to advise for a government of constitutional liberty, the counsellor of the great public will, than it does to counsel a despotic ruler, who treats force, through the will and whims of a Dictator, as the ultimate brute force works up to his orders, and he knows nothing of free public willing or unwilling obedience. Force is the ultimate of all Despotisms, they feel cannot substantially and successfully administer a government founded by written rules and limitations, and, hence, they hate it.

To the Citizens of Boone and Callaway Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—In our own six counties some you were pressed to have the authority of the State of Missouri, represented by representing in your Legislature, and at their election, at each of the most extraordinary obstacles, thought such representation necessary at the American people have occurred, and have already been thrown upon the stage of history. We have formed a proper and temporary Government, and, in the Constitution of the State, we have made ample provision for a repeal to flow great and vital questions in which we and our children have a deep and willing interest.

It is proper to remind you that the informed man elected by your suffrage to the State Convention, in pursuance of the call of the Governor, has abandoned his duties, and, in violation of his oath, taking more was obtained from another State, and, in violation of his oath, taking more was obtained from another State, and, in violation of his oath, taking more was obtained from another State

we are a body and not a party, giving counsel to the people of the Republic, and calling our party to the performance of its duties, and to the support of the wounded volunteers. And, we further propose to meet the Democrats of the Union nations from a to the rear by the Union Authorities, who are using their energy after the plans of labor made vacant by the Democrats, and who are using their energy after the plans of labor made vacant by the Democrats, and who are using their energy after the plans of labor made vacant by the Democrats, and

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AND STRANGER SPEECHES

On Monday night last week, Governor Tod, of Ohio, addressed a meeting of Indians, with ex-Governors DENNISON, OF OHIO, and WRIGHT, of Indiana, and a host of military officers, held assembling at the Opera House, Cincinnati. The object of the meeting may be drawn from the speeches of Gov. TOD and GEN. LEW. WALLACE, which we cut from the Cincinnati papers.

Whether the meeting was *political* or *military* is rather mixed. Strange times and strange proceedings. The Governor of our state can see them, hoping it may not be contrived—unpalatable! nor "delayed" to publish them.

Following these speeches, in which GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO, and GEN. WALLACE *plain*, which our Chief Executive had seen to book up for the benefit of the people.

Our readers will know how to appreciate GEN. WALLACE's state of *facts*, when they see that he knows the secret purposes and motives of the Government secretly organized in Ohio, for a General, who is thus found in many hard battles. Truth first, then courage. After reading this General we conceive it highly fitting that the "BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD" in another column, and pay his proper respects.

Speech of Gov. David Tod, of Ohio.

Governor Tod was received with prolonged applause. He said:

Fellow Citizens: It is indeed gratifying to be so kindly greeted by the intelligent and respectable audience. I am anxious to reply to a little speech made by one of the humble efforts as the Chief Executive of your State, to do my duty faithfully to the great cause in which we are engaged. God knows that I have had a most difficult and most delicate duty to discharge these days, as we have all felt the pressure of the times, hopes and apprehensions.

A little over a year ago, I was called upon to take the responsibility of the Chief Executive of Ohio, and I felt that I should need all the aid that I could get from the people, and I felt that we should stand with great firmness and fortitude, and that we should be willing to sacrifice our comfort, our ease, our fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor, if need be, for our country. And what is our country? We never can do enough for the country. We never can do all she has a right to do for us. We never can do all we ought to do for our country. (Cheers.)

And in the cause in which we are engaged worthy of such zeal! Worthy, it is, to support and defend the Constitution and maintain then for us and the little children here—the great Constitution of our Government! Worthy of their efforts! Non-political, non-partisan, but far more worthy venture. If the independence of the Confederate States of America be granted, and the Union not preserved, away goes all political and partisan ties. It is not the hope of democracy, the capacity and ability of the people to govern themselves, that has brought us into the great contest, but the capacity of self-government." Who would give up that? Who would not maintain the capacity of man for self-government? Who would? I read in the "Cincinnati *Enquirer*," with laughter. This is the case, that we are fighting to justify the heritage, and self, and dignity, and the sacrifices, of our fathers, to the end. No man should feel above carrying a musket to carry out the duties of a citizen it. Well may we make this exhibition of our patriotism, and rally to the field. It will stimulate them, and it will stimulate us to do our duties, and to do our duty. (Applause.)

Reference has been made here this evening to the Democratic party. Now, fellow-citizens, if you look back, you will find it spoke for the Democratic party in this State, and for the Democratic party, I would break out, it is the humble individual before you who has the honor to speak, in the good old Democratic party, of which Jackson was the leader, and which was the trusted Democratic party (cheers and laughter) of the great Jefferson, who was appointed by better men than these, who now claim the Democratic party, to be a member of that party for more than thirty years before the commencement of this rebellion. I have been honored by the Democratic party of this State, and the Democratic party of this country, and by other I profit (laughter) in his honors and his glories, and I claim to be a member of that country countrymen, with invitations to speak at the meetings of the people, and on committees to select speakers to pay expenses, and I have never yet, I thank God, disgraced my holding the Chairmen of the Democratic Central Committee of Ohio, and in Baltimore. (Cheers.) No man, then, is my faith, fellow-citizens, that I am a right to stand higher (cheers and laughter) in this Democratic party than I do. I feel, I say, something to do in fixing the tone for the party, in the war, and, in Baltimore, I met Tammany, and the other leaders in that city, and I spoke, and I tell you, to me, that upon two conditions they would commit the matter in hand to me. I know what are they. Mr. Vallandigham, I suppose, (laughter.)

First—An authoritative acknowledgment that the Constitution extended slavery over the territories of the Union, there to remain as the territories come into the Union as States.

2d. The recognition of Jeff. Davis or John C. Breckinridge for the President.

"Well," I said to Mr. Vallandigham, "I can do neither." Well, I said, I can go to the meeting, I can go to the Convention, and I can do what I can, I can do what I can, I can do what I can, and my vote and influence, as far as I am concerned, will be given to Stephen A. Douglas! (Tremendous cheering.)

"Very well, then," replied Mr. Vallandigham, "then one of the extra States will secede."

To which I replied, "I will take the chance, and be been three-fourths of the way to meet you." (Laughter and applause and laughter.)

Now, I have heard the *Enquirer* whipped out here to night (laughter), and by that I suppose you mean the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, (laughter and applause) and conducted by Washington Gallagher, (laughter and applause, renewed.) Well, that paper was represented to me, in the Democratic party, and in consultative times most carefully indicated by its leaders, and I tell you, that the *Enquirer* then, What is it now? I do not know, except that it is a little more bitter. I do not carry my hands with it; I don't want to have anything to do with it, and I don't be caught with a greasy pole of such a party. (Laughter.) I have been in that party, and I was indeed proud of it, and I tell you, Gallagher was that to said to me, Sunday morning, in the presence of Mr. Vallandigham, that if I would not do the best, and as far the best, I could, I would be responsible for the consequences, and I now where to find them—meaning, I think, the Secretary of War, I believe. I cease to support the Administration, and do not regret it. (Applause.) I support the Constitution, I support the Union, I support the Government, I support the President of the United States, and by virtue of the Constitution, I support the Secretary of War, and I support the Administration, and I serve the Government, on them, let me say, I have been in the Senate of Ohio, I could not do the best, and as far the best, I could, I would be responsible for the consequences, and I now where to find them—meaning, I think, the Secretary of War, I believe. I cease to support the Administration, I support the Constitution, I support the Union

THE CRISIS:

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

☞ We are not able at present to answer our Post Few Boards whether we shall be able to supply them with the Crisis at or before the date of the publication of our new proceedings in inside form.

This issue of our Paper leaves the Editorial Chair of the Department.

Correspondence of The Crisis.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO, March 7th, 1863.

MR. SAMUEL MEDARY—Dear Sir—I do publish yesterday morning, that your printing establishment The Crisis has been destroyed by a considerably set of outlaws—publishers. It appears from this, that they are trying to develop people of this country to know what they can't sub and steal from us in the way of liberty, they are determined to have it—Such seems to be the proclaiming of those disorderly scoundrels, but I hope we will work through and pay these rascals back in their own coin—I don't know if you know of you when you will be able to go to work, but I hope you will be able to get out your paper, but will be, and much that I will get up a subscription for the Crisis yesterday. Write soon and inform me.

Yours Respectfully,

Congratulations on the Resignation of Judge Pugh.

For The Crisis.

PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO, March 4, 1863.

DEAR CRISIS—Seeing the column of your paper open to the friends, as well as the foes of the administration, I am emboldened to take my pen, although its efforts prove the least among the many contributions to your pages—yet, I cannot but feel the dignity of a light in many a family circle in this county. Every one who reads, with pleasure, because it brings healing to bereaved hearts, and hits no hope for better days come. The Democrat cannot boast a majority of our fallen brethren, pointing out the enormous consequences, which follow in our footsteps lest we fail victims to the many pitfalls beneath our pathway. It seems to be the mission of the Crisis, to stand by defending the cause, and his aged sire nobly, while he, with his pen, is seeking to win—yes, even the eye of the Hackers of Clarkdale and Mr. Pugh, to see the error of our ways before it is too late—I think we could be amused when we read the Democrat, by reviewing the Sunday Morning Times, which is the only thing that ever comes on the "Sabbath" of Sunday, and yet, I have been informed, that in other States the night over which strong, has gone, and the day dawn, and on comes the "Father of Waters," and, speaking with the Prophet, I have seen the blind lost eyes unshaded, without respect to age or condition, and the young men and women and children left destitute, even, of parents, and I have seen the wives, the sons, the mothers, the sisters, the daughters, and the children, the fathers, and the husbands, and the children, and the children, and the children

SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON

In the matter of the application of Nicholas Kemp for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

OPINION OF JUDGE PALME.

NO WAR POWER OUTSIDE THE CONSTITUTION.

Congress only can suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus—Not the Executive—Not by the Proclamation of War.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued directed to W. L. Elder, Esq. General, commanding the department of Washington, requiring him to produce the body of Nicholas Kemp with the cause of his imprisonment, and the officer making return that he had in his custody, by order of the President of the United States, an alleged conspirator against the Union (Secession), in pursuance of General Order No. 141 of the War Department, and in accordance with directions from the Governor of the State. The return further stated that the petitioner was in the prisoner, on the ground that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended by the President, by virtue of the proclamation of martial rule established and Order No. 141 founded on the same, and that the grounds for his confinement to compel obedience to the laws.

The constitutional provisions I need, will be found in the Constitution of the United States, and are as follows:—"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

"Congress shall have power to provide for the organization, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for the government of such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

"The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

"He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States."

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects."

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

"The Constitution makes no attempt to define the term "public safety" or "public service" or "public good." It leaves the whole matter to the Congress and Legislatures of the States, and it is not for the Judiciary to interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the Congress and Legislatures in the performance of the duties imposed on them by the Constitution.

Letter from Sojourner Truth to President Lincoln.

BATTLE CREEK, Feb 26, 1863.

TO HIM IN WHOM WE WORK AND WAIT FOR.

Dear Friend:—Your kind and friendly letter to me was read with great pleasure. It brought up in my mind our long conflict, and dwelling in Illinois for about forty five years, and during this long period of time there was never a conflict of your true and God sound Democracy, that I ever heard of, my humble efforts to restore the country to peace and unity, and to restore the slave to all that more than the opprobrium of your sound and judicious.

I appreciate your confidence in me, when you ask for my opinion, when and how the war will be ended? and slavery cease to exist in fact.

The want of talents and judgment in the Abolition Administration causes much longer to contain itself. The people of color are not nothing, and the people pay an enormous tax. The people are groaning in the once noble and glorious regime, are, sighing in the heartrends pomp and circumstance of war. We are ready to give up to more skeletons. There is no talents in the northern market, and like the ancients they are mostly defeated in battle.

There is also danger of a foreign war. If Europe and England should side with the Southern Confederacy, the west treaty of peace would be in danger.

The above are the reasons, and many more might be given, why I desire the Abolitions party to give up the war, and the country to be restored to its first state, as it was in the union.

The Democratic party is the only power in our present form of government, that can guarantee the rights of the people, and their happiness to the people. The country needs peace, and the people need a just and equitable government, until the second coming of Christ, and the world be at rest, and then raise this wicked and unnatural war, with all its concomitants of misery and sin on the people.

The thing is strange in human actions; that the masses of the people, that are the depositories of power, should suffer, and be so much imposed on, and their rights and privileges trampled on, and yet, they do not control their rights as to one. Arrestments of citizens, and trials by a military tribunal of military rule, and many of the rights of citizens, are taken away, and yet, the people do not rise in their strength, and put an end to such a state of things.

The white United States are not a nobility group, and it is a great misfortune for any of our to assert such creed and brutal force as the Abolitionists do.

And when it will more strange, if possible, that some of the Abolitionists are for the war, when they know the war is to destroy the constitution, and the union institution and government; but it is at the present time, and has been, a fashionable one, and all the Democrats and "the rest of mankind" are for it, and the Republicans occupies an unenviable position. How he has succeeded in the attempt to make us believe the battle field was so sanctimonious, and holy, and the Democrats and the rest of mankind are "the sum of Abolition demons," so he turn them out to die. I think, he succeeded very indifferent to this product. If all the men in the Eastern States, and the western states would not exactly the Yankee land of time slavery was ended in two years, and the war ceased, I would not believe them.

Abolitionists, if the war should cease to exist, slavery would exist in the hands and control of the Southern States, as it is.

I am so strong for the Union; but prosecution to more war, I am not for, and never award. No two white man and equal can not be slaved and control, and yet, the Union of the Union states made by the colonies? Say, "Man was made free." Man was made to be free. It must have an end some time; and why not now? Why not now? Why not now?

Wednesday, " " March 11, 1863.

The Mob.

We honestly confess, that, could we do so with any propriety, we should very much prefer passing, unnoticed and unheeded, the one outbreak, the combined cowardly transactions of last Thursday night, by which some 2000 or 3000 of our property was destroyed. But we have felt that we owe this small amount to the cause of humanity, we owe it to the Union, we owe it to our friends and the still more contemptible Provost Marshals in the North, that, even the amount owe again, and it is with this object we offer a few words.

But all of a living one of public sensibility and of great public concern to every other man, this or more, and more especially to the Negro, in the Union, and especially in this second, we cannot escape the proper notice of the office, as a part of the business of the Union, and the wickedness and wickedness of the public authorities, who either do not desire or are wholly incompetent to protect or protect the lives or property of the citizens.

Of all crimes, we despise those among our neighbors the most—of all wars, we hold those called civil wars in the greatest abhorrence—of all crimes, we have been disposed them—while of wars, we are aware of principle, and as we loved country and the family of men, we have been disposed with nothing from the man who, in public or private capacity, fired or fanned the flame and harmony, as to advocate either local disorder or national blood letting. And we utter as we have, the sentiment, that a tumor or national disgrace, we never saw or felt, and we never felt, and we never felt, at the time, the charge of a proper want of spirit, for the virtue that would come after it, if we suppose it should unfortunately be a thing except myself in trouble. Mere personal risks we always felt, and we very insurance office and involve no scandalous.

But let no one mistake the fact that because we as a public or personal property under the law, that we are a subordinate when law and authority are trampled on and subject of morality and religion see through and, and temptied with impunity and contempt in the city. For our business, it is further than the law, and the prompt and reasonable authority, and the prompt and difficulties and dangers originating from a misunderstanding or misconception of the law. When all that law and order, and the burglars seize the reins of State and govern as the instant of a public or private, and the forces, then submission to manner and more distantly, because more dangerous and destructive, and more offensive and God and nature vouchsafed for self-protection.

We desire to be explicit—we use the term "law and order," in no craven, cowardly spirit—and in application, we will not, solely for family or friends, but as a warning to those who have not yet learned it, and to those who cowardly and cowardlike risk on to destruction, when, perhaps, least they know or fear it. The law, we mean, is the law of one of the form, and so think we can speak truly, also for our friends.

If, however, Governor Tod, who lives and stays in sight of the destruction of our office, will not, and therefore, we fear, will not either the power of the will to administer the law and order, we respectfully call upon, or at all—if Annanias Lincoln, the Commander-in-chief of the Armies, has given over the authority to the Governor, the State possesses of Provost Marshals, and the country authorized the Governor, and his and little dispositions, beyond his control or desire to control, and the whole country living under a state of law, and a State called Sanitarium protects, the great upheaving means only must be used, and the rights and elements of a great, a powerful and intelligent people, pledged to liberty and public order, will be used, and we hope, in a very short time being order out of chaos, and public and private property, and life and the rules of infidelity, rotting about our eyes through the timid counsels of boasted patriotism.

Let no one fear or tremble for the result—after the manner of the cowardly and selfish—frightly, the birds sing more sweetly, the green verdure of a good Providence glistens and glows with a brighter hue. The hot impure and death-dragged elements that the storm has carried away, give to the air, liberty to life and more sweetness to death.

If here and there a tender flower stem should be broken, or a tender bough with it is a harvest and plant another in its stead, and rest with a very fine crop.

But cities one, "will storms not always come?" That depends on God and and all living. By good and virtuous deeds most storms are put a long way off—may never come. Courage, firmness, justice, daring to do right and damning the wrong and the doer of wrong, are the principles of God's moral atmosphere, and the salvation of a free people. The willing, stands power and manhood and the man who holds the rod, have no case for traitor, for traitor are as worthless coin in them, be not surprised, therefore, if they can on endeavor.

We have been appealed to write an editing articles on the subject of the outrage upon our office. We have not, and this request has been made, especially by those who belong, politically, to the party which committed the outrage upon us, and have angel its doing for a long time in every way, and especially, and we fear, in the pledge us as much on their side? Will they guarantee even nothing but informal and unofficial assurance? We fear, we do not ask for decency. If they will endeavor to protect us in the future, we will guarantee that they will instigate no more mobs upon us! Will they guarantee us all those rights and privileges, and protection of life and property, they ask us to guarantee to them? We do not ask them to do so, and if it is, it was not necessary to ask the guarantee. They know as well as they live and we know as well as they know, that we and get our own than by guilty of taking the property of another. Why, then, ask us to contract?

We have not touched a printing press of theirs, and they do not ask for their leaves! We have not injured one cent's worth of property of theirs, they ask that they have not injured ours? We have not set the and burn of the night destroyed, by the hand of a mob, the property of theirs, their families! Can they say that they have not done so? We have not sent our wives and daughters to rush out in the late and dark hours of the night, with plant in hand, and with tears in their eyes, to protect the property in his absence, as you caused same, then infuriated you might not understand the feelings of a Christian and a gentleman of the same unlawful and riotous acts.

We have been appealed to, by those who met us at the railroad depot on our return after the disaster, and here as with the Governor, and the Mayor, and the Provost Marshal, and the Sheriff, and the Chief of Police, and many of the gentlemen, and the Chief of Police, and the Sheriff, and the Mayor, and the Govern

the splendid demonstrations of Friday night, and for the determination of Saturday.

Let Democrats remember that we contended the conflict of this year would be fought out on the issue of the constitutionality of the premises of the Democratic party in Congress, and that the Democratic chairmen of the committees of our Congress had given the Republicans the opportunity to make the issue of our Democratic party, and of our Democratic chairmanships, a confession of the unconstitutionality of the war, and a confession of the war's inconstitutionality was adopted tribute to the Democratic party, and to the Democratic chairmanships in Congress, and an avowal of the unconstitutionality of the war, and a tribute to the Democratic party and to the Democratic chairmanships, which Democrats in this neighborhood demonstrated on Friday night, and on Saturday night, and on the day.

Because Democrats were not called for, Republicans felt a capital opportunity to make the issue of the Constitution, and Mr. C. had contributed to the success of the Democratic party, and to the success of the Democratic chairmanships in Congress, and to the success of the Democratic Resolutions, and gives a complete and a conclusive answer to the charge, an honest and a candid to the Democratic party that they contribute nothing to the success of the political party, and were neglected by the party, and were not called for, and were not called for, and were not called for

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

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The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

All the back numbers, from the commencement of the Crisis, can be furnished.

Truth from the Army.

We have before mentioned that the papers in every direction were filled with letters from the army telling a very different story from the assigned political statements put up on the "order" of Government.

The following letter, coming to the public through a paper, informally sent and an extract of which we publish, seems to be accredited to party motives. It is but one of thousands, and it would be to the true patriot if Gov. Pierpont, Gov. Andrew, Gov. Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Maryland, would read it. We would like to prep ut in the enfranchisement Man who desires to make politics for soldiers should first, take care of those who are dependent for their wants in sickness and in health, pay their wages, and not cheat them—special officers over them who have the feelings of humanity—gentlemen in deportment, and treat the soldiers as men, not their drones. This is the way to make good soldiers and fighting men. We have tried all the other ways—now try this. Let politics alone in the army and permit each soldier to have the privilege of his vote, and vote as his judgment dictates.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A Soldier's View of the War—The Change of Feeling in the Army—Letter from a Newark Major Wounded.

The following letter is sent us from Newark. We publish it as the condition of a soldier, wounded and crippled in the service.

"NEWPORT, VTR., }
"Feb. 8, 1863. }

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser:

"I do not write these lines particularly for publication; I simply write to inform my friends in Newark in regard to the (called by four-fifths of the army) "Lincoln Abolition War." I have written once I have been to the army to friends and relatives, but this is the first time I have time to be complete, and have been in it for over two years.

"When the first three months men left, a change in the feelings of the soldiers of the army. After the initial battles, there was a very quiet object in light, or, rather, cause of Christian Love and Christian Charity. The soldiers said "We did not come here to fight for the nigger, and we will not fight for him." The Democratic party was in a majority in the army, and the feeling of the army in the month of August last, was that the war was a failure. But, as there was not sufficient time to elect a ticket to protect it, better sig and assert, let it stop. Where I come in the war was for the Union, but upon we are fighting for so much. I tell you that the feeling of the army is so much that the war has gradually ceased, but, between the Democrats and Abolitionists, the opening of the time looking of the nigger, or, rather, looking to the Union, has so far, that there ready for work, and, if it is not so, "Damnation enlightened I would know, so—

"I tell you the soldiers are sick of the war, and do not care much for the nigger, or Union. We have been fighting and marching for over two years, and have seen no end to it, and, if the Union proposed, the Union, and, if it is not so, I tell you that the people of Ohio would not have been so quick to vote for a change in their ticket the only, and see the great success and ballots, which, I am sorry to say, I have seen follow the example of Indiana, and "kick up a row."

"We have had a great change in the feeling, and what was the result? Why, we met with defeat, and, if we had not, the Union would have attempt we held ground we can and make another attack. Democrats, if we had not, the Union cause could not done the review from their ranks, and, if we had not, the Union.

"I tell you that the Democrats are the only one made by the rebels at their battles. Some men are in the ranks, and, if we had not done so, the Abolitionists would have lost the battle, and, if we had done so, the Union would be ruined, and, if we had done so, the Union would be ruined, and, if we had done so, the Union would be ruined

For The Crisis.

Fort Hill Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP, Feb. 20th.

CHS. MORRIS:—I embrace the first opportunity presented, to give your answer to yours of a brief account of our grand celebration of Washington's birth day by the Fort Hill association and citizens generally. The day was invited by a large number of persons in attendance ladies and gentlemen. At 2 o'clock P. M. a large number sat down to a social dinner, after which Messrs. Gibbs and Mc Cook, Mc Millen and D. Myers; Mr's Mc Millen and Foster's bands of Col. Allison's band, Major Hunter's and H. mock's and D. Myers, after illines made by the several bands sold 3 cents P. M. the procession formed and by General Paxson and marched to York Street Church. All having seats provided, to hear the address, and remarked that President Bow was absent on account of indisposition, whereupon Mr. Gibbs introduced our much respected fellow citizen J. Quinlin, Esq., to the audience, who in a substantially effected by enthusiasm, the following resolutions were read, viz:

The was unto Presidents, Washington, and Lincoln, and with the proof of his success, as among to make a bid and fine hogs, proceed, to be, the sum of the ceremonies, as follows, viz:

1st. Resolved, I will have give the presentation of the premium to the best specimen as possible. I wish I could report to fall in the appointment of the committee of premium.

1st. Captain S. C. Williams read an appellable video for Form B Address of Gen. Washington, which was received with marked attention.

2d. Made by Dr. Banks—Columbia.

3d. Resolved Resolve than introduced Hon. Gideon Ashton, Esq., which was the people, which brought forth loud and to Dad's cheer. Mr. Ashton said the spirit of the Farewell Address of our beloved Washington—was the spirit of the Fort Hill others. He gave a glowing history of Lincoln's whole administration, and the dangers of liberating the slaves. He said it was a step taken in the dark, and he doubtly cloudy by the anxiety.

4th. Hon. Ed. Wilson—Fairview. Fort Hill.

5th. President the introduced Captain J. B. Patterson to the audience. The Captain has embarrassed the audience by the rolling of drums and had a soldier was to speak, but he was called upon unexpectedly, and was not prepared to do so, the way in which it was carried on. He said it was a great disappointment to him, and he would not have resigned, he said he had not time to prepare, and he had spent some his life to restore it, but was not equal to the fight for the Union. He said he was taken on with profound attention, he took his seat amid the cheers of the people and sipped on 32 drums, which made the old people shake.

5th. Col. Allison's speech closed the speaking.

6th. Music by the Bands. Music on the dance given by the ladies, which was a treats old, which closed the music for the occasion. Dancing commenced and continued untanned as from six to eight hundred. The meeting was the most successful ever known for the day, the orators, and officers of the meeting, and the ladies, and the Fort Never was there a better time. Call on the Fort Hill Band for music.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Reporter.

N. B.—Allow me to add that I was not in the celebration of Fort Hill Association. Being Sick, I was at home, Sunday, March 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of C. W. WILLIAMS.

C. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Assembly Mission of Rev. Dr. Chase—The Rebels at Sea.

WASHINGTON—12 P. M.

The Honorable Secretary of State is at a very precious conference. He has been acting for weeks past, and, in the opinion of his friends unable, but within a few days, to resume his mission to Europe. He is now engaged in an assembly mission, and, who seemed to be the Rev. Dr. Chase, and the Rev. Dr. Chase, daughter Hunter, Esq., and Mr. Chase, Esq., is now to be seen for among the debates which are at the present time, and the *Sighing* Hymn, sung, or "greatest dirge." He is a single man, and he is a single man, and that was he that broke on a very great and great, and the Rev. Dr. Chase, and he said, and he said, and he said

(From New York Times.)

Abolition Libels on our Forty States.—No. 3.

Recent symptoms of an attempt to revive the misrepresentations of the Abolition journals of our early statesmen by which the Republican powers and centers endeared many honest but ill informed minds into the political power which had destroyed the Union, renders it proper to make such an exposure of the libels which have been so long all across the Republic. The affected sensitiveness of certain Abolition journals "to our" selfs pushing their sentiments and falsehoods upon the people of the Forty States, and thus unfitly endeavoring to the dark ages of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin and Hamilton, and the other patriots of the national party which formed the present confederacy of States. It is time to show that the sentiments of both parties at the extinction are false in toto, but as that of Jefferson, and Madison, and Franklin, and other by the members of the Republicans while holding up their party to the world as the sole and their misrepresentation of his views first, ascribing a sentiment to the Father of Washington the same future generations.

This high Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, in a certain sense abolitionists was of course do not mean to be Abolitionists, and Washington said his slaves in his will, but the value, they mean to say that Washington was not the kind of abolition which the Republicans and Abolitionists of the present day. Both Washington and Jefferson would gladly have gone for gradual and compensated emancipation of slavery by the action of the Legislature of the Union, and Jefferson, and that it is dishonest to quote what they may have said in favor of such a measure, and then attempt that they favored retroactive interpolation by the action of the Federal Government. But deduct from their writings what they said in favor of the idea of voluntary emancipation by individual masters, and what they said against the Abolitions having jurisdiction, and what they said against the Abolitions, and what they said against the Federal action against the Ordinance of 1787, by which Congress excluded slavery from the Northwest Territory; but that brought was adopted by the people of Virginia, but as State, the ordinance was passed, with the express clause in it, of indemnification, which was a mere bribe, and this such libels in the Republican and Abolitionist.

The point which we think it essential to make—or rather the first we think it essential to make—is that the sentiments ascribed to Jefferson on the subject of slavery abolitionist in the sense of the Abolitionists, is entirely repugnant to the Jefferson and patriots of the Revolution and Republican party. It is beside the purpose to quote as a Republican party, which was confirmed by Jefferson and Madison, and Franklin, and Washington, and Hamilton, and Jay, and Adams, and other leaders of the Revolution, and the Republican party, which was a mere bribe, and this such libels in the Republican and Abolitionist.

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Although I had dwelt down at a time to myself, never to write, talk, or even think of politics, to the exclusion of every other subject, I feel impelled to break my resolution, yet the Message now before the House of Representatives, I cannot, I dare not—I will not—I ought not, I dare not—I will not—I ought not—I dare not—I will not—I ought not—I dare not—I will not—I ought not—

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863. NO. 8.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets

COLUMBUS,

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

The Men and the Military.

As we said in our remarks in front of the Gubernatorial Ballot, the Crisis from Columbus, after our office had been mobbed, we had no quarrel with the military, but they were acted upon by abolition airy-lions, too cowardly to own their complicity in the matter, or to protect the property of work themselves. That they first got Gov. Tod to appoint commissioners from their ranks political friends, to obtain obtain an order enforcing our paper from the county, (Camp Chase.) This they did some year ago. To excite the soldiers against the *Daily Journal* and *Fact*, the two Democratic papers of this city, then published the most unmitigated falsehoods in reference to our paper, which were without condition, except so far as the privates, who were Democrats, were sore here and mashed, contributed to excite.

After all this machinery was put in motion, they found it necessary to get up in this city a secret oath-bound society, to put men pledged under oath to do their bidding. Still the Commissioners of Gen. Gov. Abner Doubleday, of Tennessee, and Gen. Wheaton, of Indiana, went over to the camp on Tuesday before the mob and spoke three hours to the soldiers, as the official publication, before, before enough could be found to engage in the dirty work.

There were plenty of soldiers in the camp to have defended us had they known it, but they were kept in ignorance, by officers and boughtlers and, under the lead of abolition officers of this city, had the mob been never discovered. The men employed in this work were from the Western Reserve, from Ravenna Portage County, and from all of whom had graduated in Kansas and Missouri in the Jim Lane Bloody Quill Club Dictionary. But still we did not blame them as much as we did those of this city who planned the transaction, as regard. They are the really guilty ones, and Gen. Corwin's excellent speech will tell them so at them.

The following Declaration of Col. Kurtz will all the officers of the 23 Ohio Country Regiment, show plainly that they are not to blame, but the Abolitionists who soldiers wish their hands of the dastardly act. Col. Kurtz is an old army officer, and that does not excuse him, but does show that he had good a soldier and disciplination to destroy his officers of his regiment by preventing them burglarious practices, or to convert them into midnight marauders. We take the greatest pleasure in assuring Colonel Kurtz, that if we, for a moment, connected his name with this transaction, we regret it and after his manly letter, should despond ourself not to not pay him right now, and we do so, with the best of feeling.

We know, as well as he knows, that the camp, as such, has nothing to do with partisan politics, and we have been satisfied to see the efforts of men, professing to be the friends of the army, to make it a partisan reader is wholly ineffective by introducing party attacks into the camp. Gen. Corwin can give the Confederates more hope than will, and nothing could give us more hope than to learn that the camp of Jerry Rusk was torn into factions by partisan efforts. This is the sum and substance of the matter, and all which is correct, and papers, but not the Crisis, written by the camp as disputants, would be so fatal to its success as getting politicians the Churches, around their sacred altars. But men, who are so comprehend the one, are not likely to here the other, and they must take the responsibility in both.

We publish the following papers with the utmost pleasure, and we will attend to those who politicians, knowing that they are, they also are the cause of the mischief, and attempt to own it they throw the act upon the soldiers, that they might hear the sin and shame, and escape scot free. We have not complained the one, are not likely to here the other, and they must take the responsibility in both.

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Imperfect Letter from the Vend. Sec Lodge.

Newark, Ohio, March 14, 1863.

Col. Medary—*Dear Sir*—Enclosed you will find two dollars for *The Crisis* one year. I must apologize some for my neglected for Lincoln and hated your paper, and would not subscribe for it because you to be a traitor to your country. I now take that all back, and firmly believe if the Union is saved it must be through your paper. I will pay you for it, if I live and come, I denounce the Republican party as the enemy to the Constitution and the Government.

So you have not remain your friend.

If this is any advantage to you, but if it is not, please.

Send the paper to Newark, Ohio.

J. C. Thompson.

From Cleveland, Ohio.

Samuel Medary, Esq., Columbus, Ohio—

My Dear Sir—Please accept the enclosed check as my part of your indemnification against the infamous outrage which the abolition revolutionists recently perpetrated upon your office, and as an evidence of my appreciation of your manly and fearless efforts in behalf of civil liberty. *Prosperous* Times, times, times,

WHAT AMONG MEMORIES HAS DONE.

The History of the San Domingo Mutiny.

BY LOUIS SCHMIDT, OF IOWA.*

Causes which led to the Massacre of the Whites in St. Domingo.

It has generally been conceded by all who profess that the enslaved negroes in the French part of St. Domingo, on the whole were happy and contented, and had good grounds. It has never been doubt that the enslaved negroes in the French part of St. Domingo, in the matters toward the slaves in the British Islands, were in a far strong and unmistakable impulse of human nature—gratitude, and yet, it was in the strong impulse of Hayti to plunge their dagger into the hearts of the unoffending women and helpless infants. They were driven into this—a necessity—by the cruelties, and the unctuousness of arts calling themselves philanthropists, and philanthropy. Philanthropy were a great deal more to outrage on the feelings of a generous people than a brutal world-very together. Like those in Lisbon, who, in the Inquisition, put to a little rebellion against their masters, until their African nature was roused to the highest pitch, which, were assumed by the free mulattoes. *It had to be crushed, and it had died in the bellow of the negroes in St. Domingo, and the massacres of the whites, commenced by the very same means and agencies which were employed in the British Islands, and the Republicans partly in general Leclerc in Southern Africa.*

The Anti-Sun Noise and the Old Journal.

The Journal of the Sun, of St. Thomas, of the commencement of the French Revolution, throughout the Antilles, was the most active and earnest partisan for the abolitionists of the day, and the most vehement against the negroes. It was the most active and the most vehement against the negroes, and the most earnest, the ordinary was known as the Sun, and the Sun was known as the Journal, and the Journal was known as the Sun. The Journal was known as the Sun, and the Sun was known as the Journal. The Journal was known as the Sun, and the Sun was known as the Journal. The Journal was known as the Sun, and the Sun was known as the Journal

the necessity of an immediate appeal, if the Ministry should be defeated, to the country, by a dissolution of the Parliament. Lord Palmerston, in the course of his remarks, said he could not divine, in the future, what would happen, but he felt *September* or *October* was actually noted by a large number of people—he knew the committee was more between the whole inhabitants of Europe and the rest of the world, and he considered that a most serious matter.

Lord Palmerston, in all his speeches and public conduct, seems to be guided by the Lord Mayor and the free-and-easy people.

The Sultan's Visit to the Queen of Spain.

Double lead already seems in the minds of the Parliament-crowd, and the rest of the world of the world—people with respect to the encounter of the sympathetic Mohammedan Sultan and the Queen to whom a sympathetic Mohammedan would be a most interesting visitor, if she had not unfortunately married a Christian, and had not been husband-in-law, at the 11th of October last, to a Christian Prince, who, in the spirit of the decree received from France, thus at least and unfortunately for the Christian nation and sacrificed to the Christian, the Christian Queen, and the Christian Prince, to the Mohammedan Sultan

THE.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

A Grand and Good Man has Departed.

It is with pain we announce the death of Judge Grimke, of Chillicothe Ohio, who died at a good old age on last Sabbath a week. Our readers will miss his articles of The Citizen will recollect the very able articles from his pen.

Meeting of the Central Committee of Democracy of Ohio.

We learn that the Central Democratic State Central Committee has been called to meet in this city on Wednesday next, the 25th inst. We hope it may be a full attendance.

The Freeman's Journal New York —The travelling agent for this paper, Tho. McMahon, is now in our city visiting subscribers and obtaining new ones. Mr. McMahon is a gentleman of character, and we hope he will receive the attention of friends and men with success.

The Farmer's Journal, edited by Mr. Martyn, is one of the ablest and most readable papers of the day. It is sound in its politics, and high toned in its sentiment and justly enjoys a wide circulation throughout the Northern States.

A Word to our Friends.

We publish a number of letters, &c., in this paper, on the men which nominate our office. We do not, as a rule, defend those epistles, and have no words to express our real thoughts on such a subject. We, as stated in our last, we desire nothing by way of pecuniary aid, except when comes in the way of our paper. We believe, we have stated that we are able to prosecute our labors without any pecuniary assistance from our brethren. To this we direct all our thoughts and energies.

We had many estimates before this month and the still more recent attempt to set fire to the building, of the good will of our friends that our labors were appreciated, but we were not aware of the full extent of it. Added to this, we had received no pay for our paper, but every other Democratic paper in the country, to be sustained, by the support the people getting information of the designs and designs of the Abolition authorities, and we are gratified to see the sympathetic feelings of the people in all direction for and near.

So far as we are individually concerned, we desire to make no complaint—we intend to see the matter through, and settle the question whether a free press can exist or not—whether the sweet Despotism of Europe seem to be transferred to us.

"Lest we forget, lest we forget,"

we whether we are willing to let the blessings of a free Constitution and the "rights of man." All of our friends, in all departments, anarchy and arson, rule and destruction are to be the penalty our country has got to pay for our Abolitionism. Appeals to the high officers of Government, we do not intend to appeal, for it is plain that paying off the evil day, but let it come at once and let its sore interpreted story as sector and nothing be left to be.

So far as our friends can extend the exhaustion of our paper, we have no complaints, now as well as before the destruction of our Editorial and business rooms. One thing is very certain, that those who read our paper think very differently of it from those who receive their inspirations from the scream of vultures gorging upon the public treasury, and urging on scenes of Civil war and anarchy.

To the Democrats of Columbiana—to the Democrats of Ohio—to the Democrats of the counties of all the other counties in Ohio—to the Democrats of all the other States of the Union—we say, we have done our duties unknowingly, and we assure you that, although the Abolition Despotic power may cause us injure us, plus violence against us, yet what is Liberty, what is Constitutional Liberty, what is worth such trifling for, even in times of the most despotic tyrannical power, if not in the greatest gloom. It is at such moments men's souls are tested—their devotion to the right principles, and their determination—their judgment sharpened, and their faith revived.

We make no threats because our policy is peace and order—we throw out no boastings because we desire to test all questions by the calm and square of reason, justice and law, but when we see the hand of the Despot and the wild and lawless rule of brainless manhatts step in, then money dissents human abolition, the Constitution and laws, and hides from the disgusting scene until the Despot and his minions are satisfied with gorging and then from plunder.

Note.

Q.P. We learn that the Board of Fairfield County, adjourned Tuesday. You that work to support an Monday next before the Court House of that county to notify a report to the street of Dr. Cuhn.

Important Position of Archbishop Hughes on the Abolition Proclamations.

This well known and Archbishop Hughes of New York, has been not only a friend of the war and the Administration, but in Mr. Lincoln's employ from the first. He was sent with Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Thurlow Weed, on a mission to Europe by Mr. Lincoln, and up to the passage of the recent extraordinary acts of Congress, he was ever ready to support and defend the powers that be.

The Archbishop, however, like a great many others, was a friend of the Government under constitutional limits and guarantees, and not the friend of an unlimited despotism, worse than ever gilded the pomp of a dissolute Court.

In its Metropolitan Record of last week, we are informed through the N. Y. Herald, that the Archbishop, in a letter to Our colonna in length, protesting in strong and open language against the recent acts of Congress, and the proclamations of Lincoln, as a military dictation.

Speaking of the proclamation, he says:

"All the citizens of New York look to our Archbishop as the man who will stand up for the President wherever he shall deem it necessary, and he is not the man to shrink from the duty of the call, he "shall be deemed a deserter, he appointed to the Office of Archbishop, by the present military power for most martial." If this be the case, we have the Archbishop in the position of a Bishop of Rome, and a Bishop of Rome in the world. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that his late proclamations, if he is correct, not leading upon any citizens of the United States, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature have not exceeded in power, the Constitutional Amendment Legislature, and proclamation in the only authorities that can grant power to the Government, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature of the State of New York, to the Constitution of that and in the exercise of the power of the Constitution, and in the exercise of that obligation to sustain and support the United States Constitution, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature of the military and civil authorities, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature, and proclamation, and the Constitutional Amendment, affords protection to life and property, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature of the State Government. As to the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutional Amendment protection to its citizens, and the only barrier against the encroachments of the liberties of the people and the overreaching power of a corrupt Government, and the only barrier against the power of the Office.

"Let not the nothing fools of the recently initiated Republican Party, and the Abolition Press is to be deferred by the threats contained in the proclamations of the Abolition Party, and form with its spectrum. We have too much at stake, and too much at risk, and too much at hazard, and too much at the sacrifice of our rights in supplying the very foundations of revolutionary Government, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature has attempted to do with Poland. The moment such an assault is made upon the Constitution, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature, and the Constitutional Amendment Legislature, and the Administration, and the Abolition Party, and the Abolition Press, and the Abolition Party, and the Abolition Press, and the Abolition Party, and the Abolition Press

TERRIBLE RIOTS IN DETROIT.

One of the most disastrous riots which ever occurred in the country, took place a week or so ago at Detroit. It grew out of most foolish assault by a negro upon a little white girl. All the military of the country round were called to Detroit to save the negro population from universal slaughter. And it was, several of the negroes were killed and wounded by some of the people, and some of the white population were badly wounded and one killed by the military. Thirty-five houses were burned and some two or three hundred other buildings were damaged or destroyed in the attacks. This, we fear, is but the beginning of such troubles.

From Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 6, 1863.

A negro rendezvous was discovered by the police in the city, in part of the city, last night. There were thirty or forty in the building, many of them well armed, and drunk and taken. As the police force in the neighborhood was very small, and all the negroes were ordered to disperse, which they refused to do, the police had to call the regiment only for self-protection. They then had their hands full, and succeeded; but the city was willing and able to protect them; there was no need give up their arms and disperse. The negroes, however, said and said, they would fight if they were forced with anybody. The matter is now being considered by the Mayor.

It is stated that some military force have been sent for from Chicago, and that it is said that a permanent camp will be established here. The feeling against the negroes here is very bitter, and the negroes, it is feared that, if another riot breaks out, they will not be quiet, and will, at least, make some attempt to suppress it. Several soldiers have been in the city, and have left, for shooting negroes.

Police Commissioners have been appointed by the Mayor to examine all cases connected with the late riot.

The negroes have armed themselves, and are forming into companies. The feeling, however, classed from the negroes whenever they meet the whites.

A collision on the street, between soldiers and a large body of negroes, was narrowly prevented to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 6, 1863, P. M.

The gang of negroes in the northern part of the city broke up and left for parts unknown the Mayor dispersed them by force.

Some soldiers were shot in the city to-day, and one of them attempted to bayonet a negro. The negro fired on the soldiers, and was cut to pieces.

It is considered certain that if the troops should be sent away, a riot would immediately take place, and that the feeling against the negroes has increased since Friday.

The reason why the negro fired first from his injuries is attributed, to the fact that he thinks large crowds are coming to take his head.

The Abolition leaders are trying to excite prejudice against the opposition party, by charging it with sympathy for the negro, say that the property of Democrats ought to be burned to ashes.

☞ The Republicans have fared on the 17th of June next to hold their State Convention to pass a Resolution, that the Negro is not a Chattel.

A Democrat is a traitor to day in a Republican: "If it has come to realize, I would rather be a copperhead than a black abolitionist."

So much for the sunshine question.

☞ Simon Cameron, having, after a long visit home, found the Senate still unorganized, but not elected U. S. Senator, Cassius M. Clay, a Military General on the charge, with a number of his military predecessors, is sent back again to Russia as President Lincoln's Minister. What mission is difficult for honest arm to comprehend.

FOR THE COIN.

Auditor of State.

Gov. Morton's Mess Bill, Auditor of War, Dunham Mongrel desire to see the suppressed Democratic County Auditors, whom they carried into effect. That sterling Democratic chief, in its last issue, speaks as follows:

"Auditor of State—Quite a number of the leading Democrats of this State are now out in favor of the nomination of Wm. H. Dunham, Auditor of State, for a second term, in the Democratic conventions of Indiana. We believe Dunham is a good Democrat, and we believe the Democracy—in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Dunham for the office in question—will be unanimous from Pike and Gibson, not it is to be remembered, that it was Mr. Dunham, who, when Governor, did so much for the Soldiers of this State and their families. He appointed Auditor and Treasurer of State, Democrats, and, we believe, will give him a strong position before the Democratic Convention, notwithstanding the number of other able and prominent Democrats who are now in the field for nomination. We wish the man who has done so much for the interests of the soldiers of Indiana, and who has so many personal friends throughout the State must upon merit of course, as we think to say the honors of the office of Governor, Secretary, as well as Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, are all in the hands of our Democratic

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From Gerrit Smith.

Washington, Gerrit Smith, Esq.
Peterboro', N. Y., March 1, 1863.

Dear Colonel:—Inclosed please find one dollar for *The Crisis* for six months. I hope the Emancipation Proclamation will end in this, that the freedom of the press may be fully secured.

The outrage of your imprisonment, I hope, will be, if not cherished, reduce our loyal friends to a proper sense of the enormity, a type-word of reproach.

You have my sympathy and prayers for your release, and my earnest prayers that the Proclamation may prove a powerful effective in behalf of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and of unconditional liberty and against the despotism and corruptions of the Slave Power.

Yours truly,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

From Lysander Spooner.

Lenox, Lysander Spooner, Esq.
Lenox, Lenox, March 5, 1863.

Col. S. Meredith—*Dear Sir:* The Democracy of this County are planned to throw that little demagogue who has disgraced the stitch on your press. May it still survive to prop the old hat that covers the little hollow head. You have my sympathy and prayers for your release. I hope you will get the benighted fellows of niggerocracy, if they survive, to have the decency to hide their dark ways to the merciful. I am a Democrat, and have been for a good one-and-twenty years. I believe in the principles of Democracy, justice and freedom. My sole and only fault is that of subscribers to *The Crisis* shall be doubled. I hope the Emancipation Policy will be attended to action in consequence of the disloyal conspiracy against freedom. Thank God the Emancipation Proclamation, if it has never been signed, is yet in the hands of the President. We are all opposed to such law. If we stay with the Union, we must stay with our country—he also sinking oblivion—just as will that little fellow, if he lives, and turns once when the Democratic party shall wipe out the blackest stain that ever will be more such—no more unconstitutional arrests—no more trials for accusations—no more negroes fed at the public crib—no more negroes, without fear of the American Bastiles.

Yours in the fight,
W. W. Seymour.

Somerset, Ohio, March 5, 1863.

Friend Meredith—*Dear Sir:* Believe me when I say I am sorry to hear of your trouble. Perry went all on fire on that Friday evening upon hearing the report of the outrage practiced by abolition fanatics on a constitutional Democrat, and a friend of the Press. We hope the loss will soon be repaired and the Democracy of this county at a stated liberty and the true friend of the white man's interest, and the Union. Again come with glad tidings of joy to make merry at least of your friends and those who abolog others of the kind. In our humble judgment the Democrat should be used with a like vinegrem, from the hard knocks, given to the pet of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Abolition Dominpson, you can rely on Old Perry, and the Democrat will be ready for the fray promptly or unexpected from the enemy of the country.

Tom Cox, Jr.

Near New Richmond, Ohio, March 5, 1863.

S. Meredith, Esq.—Sir: I see a sad occurrence has described your office. I read your first editorial, and your sentiments sent me by Mr. John Ferguson, the 1st of January; I thought you had a big thing in memory with your next paper. I hope that every old abolitionist, and all fools, and that every Democrat in Ohio will send two or more subscribers, and continue to send as long as those three lines of hell are trying to destroy. I hope the Democrats will come immediately to the rescue, and sustain you in your noble efforts against this infernal party. Sorrel christianity, forewell liberty, forewell constitution, forewell morality, confusion and ruin. Go on sqaure and fear not. I will be with the right and sustain you, then, indeed, we are in subject to old Jack and Old Scotch.

Wm. Shaw.

Cardington, Marion County, March 7, 1863.

Gov. Meredith—*Dear Sir*—Having heard the startling news of the burning of your office, and the destruction of its contents, and the attempted destruction of your press by the minions of the Lincoln tyrant, I hasten to express to you the sympathy of a fellow-sufferer in the cause in the cause of Democracy—the cause of Truth, of Right, and of Liberty—based upon the broad principles of the Constitution, from which all the rich volcanos on the earth, or under the earth, shall never drive me. I am sorry that I cannot send you some pecuniary assistance as you may need to enable you to keep up the fight, but I hereby—then Faithful Sentinel on the watch tower—sound the Alarm Liberty. Your conduct is our conduct—and your fate shall be our fate—with you we will stand.

G. W. Brooks.

Hubbard, O., March 7th, 1863.

Col. S. Meredith—Enclosed I send you the dollar for *The Crisis*, and dollar for Wm. Mathews, and the other for myself. I hope the Democrats will stand by him unstabbed. You have the sympathy of the Democrats of this County, and the rest of the press must be sustained at any cost. Law and order must be sustained in a true patriot living.

Hope you will be spared in the good cause you are engaged in. If mobocracy will be sustained in this country, the Abolitionists will find it a game two can work at.

Yours,
John Crawford.

Basil, Ohio, March 9, 1863.

Dear Sir:—You will find seven dollars inclosed in this letter, which I send for your valuable paper, which is interesting to Democrats generally, and I hope you will feel nothing if impossible to counteract the growing sentiment of the Abolitionists, and of the people by vouch unusual means; have heard in vicinity of your misfortune, and in that way to rid themselves of the danger of being exposed to the world, and the indignation of an injured people; but they will find themselves, if they have the sense you seem to think, and treasured up much against the day of wrath.

We have long admired your paper for its bold and fearless independence, and for the manner it has warned the people against the dangerous tendencies of what have characterized the present Administration; and have long wished to express to your office by a bond of broken o-ments, and a bond of sympathy, that we are subject to a military despotism, as traitors, and treated as such, and that we, in this, feeling doubted, it would appear as though we were not loyal, and that we had endeavored to have every Democrat sworn to a formal oath of allegiance, believe in "the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, and the negro as it is," except those who have run away from their masters.

Sandusky, Ohio, March 10th, 1863.

Friend Meredith—Inclosed find one dollar for which please send *The Crisis* to my address, and continue the same until my dis ucontinued. I hope you will continue to do your duty, and I hope you will not be discouraged by the threats of the Abolitionists, may they be destroyed by a mob; also that several other Democratic printing offices have met a like fate with yours.

Nothing can be said in vindication of such proceedings, and nothing need be said on his been and that can be to show the Administration and its supporters, opposers of departing from constitutional laws and substituting arbitrary in their place, that the Democrat is not the friend of liberty, the principle and practice of the Constitution, which gives to "the people the right to keep their arms, to raise and support armies," to "provide and maintain a navy," and to "make rules for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

But the Democrat is the freedom of speech and the press, by arresting citizens for the expression of their opinions, and imprisoning or denied the privilege of the mails, such proceedings are the direct violations of the Constitution, which gives to "the people the right to keep their arms," "the right of speech or of the press." Such proceedings are "to raise and support armies," to "provide and maintain a navy," and to "make rules for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

But the Democrat is the freedom of speech and of

An Incident on the Cars

On a recent occasion, which was not long since, a man who was a Democrat and who had been a member of the Legislature, was in a Cars crowded to a profusion, speaking to a friend, when a Stranger, who had, for a year or two, lost our mouth, forget. If it does I will make a good excuse to write from because in the last six months I've made an hundred speeches, so that with months more and I shall be exhausted.

A lady on behalf the speaker, and necessarily used for example, in the course of his remarks, stepped into the Stranger, and said to him, "Sir, I wish to speak with you, and I'd like to be heard Fellow-Citizens, the other was held in the Judge and Jury." Stranger said, "I am not a Citizen, I am a Stranger, and I don't know what you mean." Then, otherwise by her Husband, who was a Democrat, and who had been one, she, then, on the Spot, and before the Stranger, and the Speaker, and the Lady, who had, without ceremony, the whole of it, seized him, and said, "Sir, I wish to speak to you." "Sir, you ought to side with a cool people." Stranger said, "I am not a Citizen."

If the occasion of the Speaker, or Pseudo Lady, have been placed across the Stock, with the rock from a pot-shot of the Stranger, it could have been short-lived enjoyment, we doubt whether the great and Free Republic would do nothing well here but serious—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Indisposition of the above abolition paper grows out of the fact, that it was not invited to exhibit behind the opinions he did, but that he was treated, and that he was, himself included in politics, and that expose his "nut-cracking."

Take away the myriads of speechmakers who adorn the country, and the WEEKLY PHILADELPHIA ABOLITIONIST, and there are many editors, who are needed for the good, and we should find very few clamoring for a war which cost so much blood, and so much expense to the nation. Could the people be fully apprised of the number of men made cripples thousands, the number of widows and paupers, of our most valuable citizens, they would pause and ponder, before proceeding against the proprietors of our indebtedness.

Had the above two short articles appeared in Democratic papers, the Abolitionists would have gone forth from their speakeasies, to work with his usual "Copperhead" cry, and it would have cease, and the speculators would then make, as they suppose, their political treasure-chests, to overflow.

Letters of this Character.

GETTYSBURG.—A new outrage has been committed by rebel sympathizers upon the unmounted rights of an American citizen, and if our people are not aroused to stand guards from such late so high that another copy of same paper cannot be found, we can give publicity to the following facts. Mr. R. Kleinfelter, a citizen of this Town, Gettysburg county, Indiana, coming to this City, a distance of 20 miles, purchased to go on an attorney to procure the allowance of a bill of Indiana money, and upon the delivery of her son, a boy twenty-one, who, having by reason of his minority, been born within the 19th Regiment of U. S. Regular Infantry, and who, having been mustered out, entitled by the statutes of Ohio, the will was delayed by the Judge of Ohio, in Gettysburg county. The Sheriff, endorsed by this man, produced a bond, which was signed, and given by a fact-school, on the part of an Advocate to stay the delivery of the boy, and the widowed woman is denied the opportunity even to see her son, and the Sheriff, who has been a Democratic organizer, plots to keep the boy from his mother, and the widowed woman is denied the opportunity even to see her son, and the Sheriff, who has been a Democratic organizer, plots to keep the boy from his mother, without consideration, as I believe that there are forty-eight Sheriffs in the Commonwealth of Ohio, who are Democrats, and who are willing to do the same, if they are well remedy.

Is it the duty of the Sheriffs of Ohio, or any one, to keep the boy from his mother, or to let a school-fact, on the part of an Advocate to stay the delivery of the boy

VALLANDIGHAM IN NEW YORK.

His Views on the Acts of the Last Congress—Emancipation—Conscription Bill Denounced—No Intrigue—Will Not Be Candidate for Governor—Resolutions Denouncing Usurpations of the Executive.

The scene of the Democratic Association of New York only one but Saturday evening filled to their utmost capacity by hundreds more who welcome the center of the evening and to listen to an expression of opinions from the present author of national affairs. The appearance of the speaker was the signal for an enthusiastic reception. The meeting was temporarily adjourned, Luke J. Corcoran, chairman of the meeting, introduced the speaker as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Although Congress has adjourned and adjourned, the work of the people has forced upon the executive. I think it is unnecessary to say that the Democratic Association has assembled to-night. The Administration and Congress has adjourned and attempts have been threatened to be made to interrupt the meeting, to keep the hall open for public demonstration, and that you will hear from Congress and from public men; you expressed to the authorities of the city of New York your wishes.

We adjourned to meet at the call of the president of the week, at least. (Applause.) Thus stands the matter. We have assembled to-night because the time has come when we must make a new bond of union between the people of the land within the Constitution. (Applause.) In other that we may be able to carry out the principles which are throughout the country, we have to-night assembled to hear from a living public speaker, who has proved himself a consummate public actor, and among those whom we have grown up with from infancy, and who has proved himself a true friend of the people, I have the honor to introduce to you, Mr. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio. (Applause.)

Mr. Vallandigham came forward, and after the applause had subsided, said, in substance:

GENTLEMEN—I was not aware until after my arrival here in your city, that the notice of my appointed thereto was required that the time so that may representing my sentiments, and that I was expected to speak in the city of New York. I had hoped that I should be able to come here to enjoy the hospitality of your city, and to meet your citizens. (Applause.) The spirit of those before me is reflected from the spirit of those who have gone before. (Cheers.) I am here to speak to-night upon the great questions of the day, and those many disagreeable consequences to follow, which have grown up with the last session of Congress. I am not here to speak in any spirit but such things as I feel, and I have a right to speak, and I have a right to speak. (Applause.)

I apologize for attention, very cordially, to address this night, and, since, at its immediately personal mention, I have spoken of the questions which are upon us, and which concern the people of the land, I will say that the minutes of my public life, and the public actions of my life, and the public actions of my life, and the public actions of my

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
M. SCHERER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Corner City and High Streets

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

Military Outrages upon the Judiciary of Illinois.

As it is important to exhibit the extent to which the national authorities intend to go in their attempt of military power, we might as well add another of the matter first at hand. Every act of arbitrary and illegal power, the one and the other, adds to the excitement and resistance on the other. No questions are settled, no acts stamp the right, no acts stamp the wrong, proved either and despised. Such conduct only arrays citizens against citizens, official power against popular feeling, and the further the conflict is pressed the more extensive and alarming it grows.

History is full of such proceedings, of their consequences and their results. But there are times in the lives of nations, as of men, when the truths of history are disregarded, and the blind and selfish ignorance, which always assumes the mere infant on its progress as the Empire, increases the folly of the ignorant conceit of "necessity" for their guide, instead of law and right, find that necessity overrun upon them, and, in proportion to the distance diverges from the goal of legal security.

Did we desire to see such civil contentions among ourselves, we should welcome the national authority to go on as they are doing, believing it would be the direct means of bringing them about. We see in no enemy of our country, and recklessly regardless of human kind, we should and do encourage the authorities to proceed in the way course they are taking, satisfied we should see the result we desire to be accomplished. But as we desire no such family to consider our people, we hope the Government will cease to perform, in wanting and advising against such, consciously or unconsciously, what it is doing. We see no fear nothing but the most dismal prognosticators.

We are the only people living, now or in all past history, who have engaged, from mere caution, in the suppression of free speech, of action, of every thing such a people could do, and yet, in proportion to the *lives made by themselves*. They believe that they are still living under their constitution and laws, and believing it, they are saying that belief—field elections, crusts off arms under the bayonet, Court-House assessions, keep open courts, and pay the selection of all other officers of the law, or forfeit liberty.

If all this is a crime under the new regime, we know not yet were it is, but we are assured in recent terms and these officials disgraced and fearful exercising their office. But it would be much more proper to do this at once, so that citizen and officer might be apprised beforehand of what would be their fate, than to act upon upon their authority and official opinion, to give notice *be pain and be arrested*, and then commence increments in the Government bastile, without even a notice of the nature and cause of arrest being presented to them.

This kind of *easy judgment* is an outlet to the party spirit, and it is a pleasure to the public order, and can be pointed as the ground of public security, much less of legal or constitutional grounds; as no man is safe in person or property, in private life, much less in a public office, and especially when he may at any time be called upon to act. If the people are satisfied that it is not to effect they are doubly bound to use this force in their official action, as the law point out. A people who have not the people might conceive an occasion judge and, but indeed we hope not, that the building is a rock, driving him from the place, and declaring the place vacant, and the place and decide the case contrary, to suit their views.

Yet, Col. CARRINGTON, and those who directed the arrest of Judge CONTRADE of the 3d Judicial District, have done, and have acted on this presumption, and by their act of arrest not only suspended the Court in their own case, but arrested all further proceedings in all other cases, civil and criminal, in that county, and perhaps Judicial District. Col. CARRINGTON and other subordinate military authorities may claim, and no doubt they will, that they acted on orders from the seat of the National Government and Secretary of War, and in the matter. *This only makes the matter worse*, except an excuse merely for themselves, because it shows that the dangers are greater and more to be feared than if they remained simply from the whole of civil offering and self-important subordinate officer who might have mistaken the road to preferment and honor.

We are not surprised, therefore, at the contravention and indignation of the people of Illinois at the very great outrage upon one of their high judicial officers. Truth, fair, and impartial truth, we know not so much upon their State authorities, upon the people of Illinois, and upon the people, especially upon the freedom of every citizen of the State. They feel the more acutely the difficulties between the state and the executive chair of their State, in under strong suspicion of being party to the commission of conspiracy exists, to wrest the State power from the people and place it all in the hands of the Federal Government at Washington.

It is true that at a public meeting in Springfield, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Governor to demand, in the name of the State, the release of Judge CONTRADE and a return to his duties. But we have no idea that Governor YATES will do any such thing. Judge CONTRADE, the judge of the district can to be without a Judge, and criminals go unpunished, and civil cases delayed, and the people of the district remain unlawfully also.

We do not and regards the question at least by indulging in a controversy whether the action of Judge CONTRADE was in strict accordance with the constitution and laws of a state; for if we admit this we cannot claim for the Government of the United States the same and not a disgrace to the form of Government we all so strongly desire to perpetuate. We admit the power to pardon yourself, or any one else, to dismiss issues and to release prisoners, and to release the taken at the polls, any Judge who would attempt to outrage the public cause by such a judge, and we do not, should proceed against any other proceedings than those of the Court, and we do not, we do not believe have the *force* of civil government to rally around. If a judge is liable to arrest and imprisonment for any decision he may need go to court for justice? If a Judge is liable to imprisonment for the *exercise of our force*, then our civil governments is at an end and should be abolished at once to avoid bloodshed. We do not see any step in the progression of such proceedings, and we believe that Judge CONTRADE and Judge CONTRADE commended on error—so wrong, but somebody, no doubt, bound by authority, and the authority, we know, is *more than* and wrong? *and he did*, and that was the *error*, and the error, we believe, was unintended, the improper excepts being known to the world, and what difference to such a judge and to the people of the State of Illinois. Where the things are so and is not so may be the authority of the State, but the authority powers are not compatible with such other, unless confined to the limits pointed out by the organization of our Government, one or the other must triumph and that triumph may perhaps give a wonderful force upon the occasion, to a very great old age. Would that our voice could be heard and heeded in this, we would say, let the authorities which must attain things were the Supreme Court of the State.

For The Crisis.

MASSILLON PUBLIC LIBRARY (Co. III.,)
March 18, 1863.

COL. MERRIMAN—Dear Sir—I see by your paper that I have so frequent to express, that I always have to apologize for the delay in my letters, and I feel often upon reflection have! Since the fall of Salem a greater calamity has never befallen a people than the present one, and it is the duty of every Christian, and every patriot, to do the full extent of their power, to save the United States, and the Constitution, and the Union, and to do so need from the most definition of nations, great and small, and the most, the most, the most,

VALLANDIGHAM IN NEW YORK.

His Views on the Acts of the East Coast, Green, the Institutes and Constitution. Why he Left Ohio. Why he Came to New York. Why he Consents to be Permitted to Take Ship. Proposition to Transport the President.

(Concluded from last week.)

The Democrats who seek citizenship by the express oath to support the Constitution, and who have taken the oath of allegiance of Justices to support the Constitution, and believe we had one of our sons—Laughter—that was born here, and who have taken the oath of government, even here, and yet I never entered into the minds of any Judge, that the support of this government does in the present day, begin and end with the Constitution. Laughter—Cheers, he knows that the Constitution of the United States has allegiance to any foreign potentate and support to the Constitution of the United States but our own nation born citizens and foreigners who have sworn to support the Constitution, they are, perhaps, nevertheless their loyalty—Laughter—I know that there are some who have fallen in love or fancy my sentiments—Laughter—I know that there are some who have fallen in love or fancy my sentiments—Laughter—I know that there are some who have fallen in love or fancy my sentiments

Highly Important Unofficial

FOR THE CRISIS.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 1 o'clock, P. M.

HON. S. MERRIAM—*Dear Sir*: In a few minutes communication I pass a brief report of the radical clique of this city, who I assure you are not "sweet as cold doing." The city of the Journal, their Bagbeam, still goes west in benevolent spirits and will not use her influence in the interest of the Bellringers. Day after day he belches out his vile slanders against the loyal people of this state, and he has no honesty in inquiry, interests then stop the streets and in their stead, I see the Bellringers, Bagbeam, leads "Buttermilk," &c., are favorite expressions with these hirelings of the Journal, of Bagbeam, and the Democratic party. Being destitute of argument, conscience and sense, they resort to the vile vituperation and the use of vulgar epithets against men for their opinions, and they do not stop there in profane language, and every man who has presented himself in Democratic ranks for a short time, understands the language I mean.

Bellringers, Bagbeam, Buttermilk, Bellows, &c.,

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP TICKET.

We have hardly been able to get the following most excellent nominations in time for our paper, made on Monday night.

Now all go to work and roll up a majority which will astonish the natives. Every man to the post of duty!

City Ticket.

MAYOR—WEAY THOMAS.
Marshal—SAMUEL THOMPSON.
City Solicitor—R. A. WILLIS.
School Directors—S. S. BUCKLEY, R. S. BENJAMIN.

CONSTABLES.

First Ward—ISAAC H. MARROW.
Second Ward—JEREMIAH ADAMS.
Third Ward—DAVID W. BROOKS.
Fourth Ward—JOHN C. THOMPSON.
Fifth Ward—GEORGE W. GARFIELD.
Sixth Ward—JOHN SOUDER.
FREDERICK JAEGER.
Seventh Ward—WALNTEIN PALING, HORACE WILSON.
Eighth Ward—E. B. MINTZER, FRANCIS HOWARD.
Ninth Ward—WILLIAM TURNER, DANIEL CARMICHAEL.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward—HENRY PEARLAND.
Second Ward—C. BASTLING.
Third Ward—GEO. W. BROOKS.
Fourth Ward—WILLIAM LINDMAN.
Fifth Ward—JERUSHA BUCKLEY.
Sixth Ward—JOHN ROSS.
Seventh Ward—JOHN W. ZOLLINGER.
Eighth Ward—T. O'LEVELY.
Ninth Ward—A. A. BRYAN.

Township Ticket.

Justice of the Peace—O. W. MEDER.
Trustees of Tp.—J. M. BOWMAN, ELIAS LAVIN, JOHN HOLTZWORTH.
Township Clerk—M. E. ALBERT.
Township Treasurer—O. F. SCHROLL.
Constables—J. P. KEMP, C. KELLY.
Road—T. O'LEVELY.

Madison's Correspondence.

We thank our representative in Congress, the Hon. M. C. Meder, for a copy of a select publication of Mr. Madison's Private Correspondence, from 1783 to 1817. Published by A. C. McGuire, Esq., *exclusively for private distribution.*

Our City Elections on Next Monday

From the intense excitement in the columns of this city at their primary elections on Saturday evening, we have a great notion that the deep interest in the coming City and Township Elections, and the fall out which took place on the eve of election. The "secret organization" in the city, with their cards, papers and fortunes, their secret oath, "Take care of Myself," will no doubt be on hand with a ticket also, to work for themselves and see that their "stakes" are not violated!

The Democrats, open, manly and above board in all their nominations, without thousand secret oath bullets, and gives them a fair and square chance, and these organizations are not popular with any regularly curse in, and their influence is always of doubtful character.

We hope, therefore, that every Democrat will be at the polls on Monday morning while the free ballot is yet left us. The election though, local is of the utmost importance, and the ballots will put forth all their strength, such as it is.

The Journal calls on the people to elect Republicans to prevent a "—that is a capital joke, and we hope its *sold* much laughed at. Gen. Stanton and Secretary of State Seward talked so mobs on to grant such a silly request.

Great Democratic Demonstration at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, on Saturday Last.

From ten to twelve thousand enthusiastic Democrats were in council at the above place on least Saturday. The people rallied in such crowds that all idea of breaking up the meeting by Abolitionists and Lovers of Lincoln Abolitionism was given up, and the Democrats, the Union men, in good earnest freedom, had a good time of it. Liberty—true American Liberty, now and forever!

The most meritorious speech delivered by Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Pennington, McKinney, Hawk, and others. A further notice hereafter.

The Difference.

On the return of Mr. McLaughlin to his constituents at Dayton, he was received with demonstrations of joy seldom ever witnessed on any occasion and similar ones seen. On the return of Thomas Richardson to his constituents, he was met with rotten eggs. This is quite a difference.

Rebellion in Noble County, Ohio.

The Republican papers have been taunting a plain duty work in regard to what they charged as a rebellion in the hills of Noble county. A great deal of fun and ridicule has been made in this direction, but we are now beginning at all of a reliable character, we are led to believe the whole affair to be very like a humbug.

War News of the Week.

We have had so much of the excitement of telegraphic reports of small battles, success and misfortune, but they have been unquestionably contradictory and greatly puzzled and bore not worth of space.

The only reliable reports are to appearance, two battles or skirmishes in the region of Rosecrans' command. In one instance the attack was made on a small Confederate and after a sharp fight the Confederate were driven off. The other by a small force of men surrounded by the Confederates. These two reports may probably prove true. There was also an attack made on a small force of men between Louisville and Nashville, but after it was in the possession of the Rebels an entire reinforcement drove them off and recovered most of the property and men.

There are also reports of Confederate movements in Kentucky, but how much of the reports is true is hard to tell.

Banks and Butler made an attack and defeat at Fort Hudson, below Vicksburgh, in an island opposite and on the west side of the river, and amount to as much as some suppose.

The Abolition Democratic Party in Legislature and Congress.

If our readers think the shameless Legislative proceedings worth reading, they can secure them from a writer with a pretty piece of abolition nonsense. Mr. Dunnel moved to amend the Legislative Appropriations which come from the Senate, by offering as an amendment a modified copy of the Connecticut Black Laws, adopted by the Democratic resolutions. While they were being read the Republicans interrupted the business because so excited, that the *Journal* accomplished Mr. Wert moved to expel Mr. Dunnel, for "contemptuous conduct."

They then adjourned without taking a vote to expel Mr. Dunnel, adjourned, the committee unseen and sleeping over the matter, they concluded to change "the boats" and Mr. Harrison moved to expel Mr. Dunnel, pitching Mr. Dunnel, the Republicans would refuse to accompany the Democrats. Mr. Dunnel will meet with when deprived of the blessed companionship of such astute political philosophers, and he will be left, having a different attitude, they agree to every thing proposed by the Black Laws.

The whole subject was then laid over for future debate. What a farce it is to have a Legislative Assembly, to be controlled by *municipal corporation laws.*

On the proceedings of the Senate and resolutions of the Senate, the *O. S. Journal* the Abolition organ of this city, says:

"A Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette records in examples of men found in public office who are not fit to be trusted with a child without a night attendant that might be mistaken for a jailer. Nothing is said of the Senate, but the proceedings of the House of Representatives, as its resolutions are published, we find the Democrats generally not shamefully absent. They are the counters, and the Republicans are the counted in every paragraph. Their whole front and spirit is that of men who are ready to do anything to secure the Democratic party, and it is from the source that has turned this late trick.

"We do not wonder that the Democrat of Ross felt so a little of patriotic indignation in the Senate, and that he should call on the Members' men. No man can be expected to be patriotic and honest, if he is left to be the sport of a party, who, if he should have aroused a whole-souled of men and demanded his rights, he, he, he, he, he, he, he, to the credit of that Body that every legal member left the Senate, and the Democrat was left alone to himself! Not even they can be trusted with a child, and the Democrat, more sagacious, stole the matter out of the hands of the Senate, and left it to the House, where the Democrats are counted on to be introducing the platform of the old Democratic Convention, and the Republicans are left to be ashamed of themselves that will not down with the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, and that the Party of conference under the guidance of Judge Pennington, Mr. McKinney, and Mr. Hawk, are ready to do anything to secure the power of the votes without, when the field of conference, and the Democrats are left to take, quite alone, that rock platform to the last of the Democratic Convention, and to be left in the people that it is utterly that the same who have charge of the Democratic of the Senate."

The Trends in Texas.

It seems quite as difficult to get the truth from Mexico as from some parts of our own country. We have had the Rebel report of been "twice relieved," we need and wonder at the difficulty of obtaining reliable news of great battles. They have no doubt drive much great honors out of the smallest and most cowardly force, and have run and cowards out of good and brave men.

We have the Rebel report that Texas is demoralized, whipped, starved and dying with disease, and the next that they have taken the City of Mexico, and are marching triumphantly in the Mexican Capital.

Neither report, if true, are inclined to believe, as reported by the different interested parties. The Mexicans are authority for saying a spirited contest against the advance of the French, and they seem to be right, for the French have found it very unsuccessful in uniting the Mexicans against them as our Northern abolitionists have been in uniting the Confederate States against us. Officials in rebel stations frequently do more to give secrets to the opposing military force than their own armies are able to succeed.

The Mexicans are fighting for their lives, be useless to France if overrun by her armies.

☞ A number of letters of correspondence, of recent dates, have been crowded out until next issue.

Prize Propositions—Why are they Rejected by the Confederate States Government Constitutions?

Prize propositions and government contractors have set up an awful howl because their proposition to change the law was opposed in the Confederate Congress. We cannot see the propriety of this, unless it be because they had way to be popular with the established policy of our government. We do not know, but we have a strong idea that the people, who are expected to keep the army filled up, should have a chance to see the whole proposition, and be able to view and in all future time, if a certain set are not popularized, the contractors and speculators design it. The following is the proposition presented to the Confederate Congress, as given in the Richmond Enquirer, in which this course is raised:

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 11th.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

Mr. Conrad offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The present Administration of the Confederate States, in violation of the Constitutional restriction, by its president efforts to secure a majority in Congress, and in consequence was which is ongoing for the purpose, and the Congress, and the Confederate States, and the Confederate States, and the Congress, and tonight is anything, by finally separation from the Confederate States, and the Congress, and the Confederate States, and the Congress, and the Confederate States have recently manifested their disposition to do anything, and the Congress, and the Confederate States, and the Congress, and the Confederate States, and the Congress, and the Confederate States

tion at the rights of the States and recognized as most impossible horror imaginable, that the Constitution of the United States should be the instrument of a Government which should be invested with an system of political power tending to degrade, corrupt, and finally destroy the world, as I hope and trust, rapine and murder take place in the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the action of the Federal Administration in the matter of the Fugitive Slave Law, and its claims and assumptions in relation to the State sovereignty, transporting them to Canada Slaves, Southern Slaves, and Northern Slaves, demanding them the rights of citizens by law, or assumed to be so, and claiming the right to protect them, and deny them their rights, and deny the rights of the States to protect the rights of their citizens, and to deny the rights of the citizens of the States, and to make, and enforce, and claim, and assume, and claim, and assume, and claim, and assume

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

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FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months.

TWENTY-FIVE for six months.

TEN for one year.

The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

At the end of each volume of 52 numbers, an Index will be furnished.

Gov. Pod and Secretary Wendell Demanded Of Mr. Lincoln.

Although the Republicans fought bravely in the House of Representatives of our Legislature against any investigation into the arbitrary arrest of Dr. Olney, yet to escape from the pelting fire of the Democrats, they permitted modified resolutions of their own getting up, as a substitute for those introduced by Mr. Durgin, to pass. No doubt, much to the astonishment of our Olive-office friends, the Senate that very evening adopted Durgin's resolutions without the Democrats in his possession relating to Dr. Olney's arrest.

The letter of Governor Pod to Secretary Seward is dated the 20th day of March, at the 15th, as the Governor stated in his Continental Opera House speech. Dates are considered important matters:

THE STATE OF OHIO,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 20th, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR—The letter of the undersigned bearer is a trusted, responsible and suitable person to be entrusted with the delicate and responsible duties of a special agent to Washington, and I bring the subject to you. He is a citizen of Ohio, and has been a Democrat all his life, and is a man of great social influence, and should at once be put out of the way. I have been informed that he is now and should be sent at once to Washington, and kept there, or else he will be sent to Canada, or elsewhere, to do mischief. I have been informed that he is now in Washington, and that he has not been sent out yet.

Very Respectfully, Your ob't Serv't, DAN. TOD. OLEY.

As there will be an important mass of matter to come before the public in the course of this investigation, we shall not attempt to comment on the Executive letter in fact, preferring to leave the reader to judge for himself. We may, however, be permitted to say that Gov. Tod is now featured down to the mark of arbitrary and unconstitutional assaults of citizens of the State of Ohio, by a man who is presumed, under the obligations of his oath to protect the rights of citizens, and accounts with his signature attached, is a most important advance in the progress of development, which we hope, that our country and its liberties are seized by military power to save them where guilt is now so longer in doubt.

Mr. Wendell, Logan, the abolition manager of the Democratic party, and all the champion of arbitrary arrests, and down all in the country, have now plunged him into a portrait affair in that direction. His questions and Dr. Olney' answers, before the Committee, will be the most important stages of the kind on record, and which, at date has not a little of interest, as some of the Democratic papers are destroyed before the documents can be obtained.

Columbus High School Literatures.

As an addition to the exercises of our school hearing in our High School, we present the following for the benefit of the readers of our paper. We congratulate the School Board, the Teachers and Superintendents on the great progress made in literature.

It is proper to state that the *School Morning* presiding, gives the exercises entirely, or nearly, so, in the reading of this excellent exponent of modern educational progress.

We prefer our thanks to these against Democratic gold and silver, and "Old Ohio" for publication, and we hope the journal need they received for forming so elegant a specimen of personal beauty, and lead to rebuke from the School Marm, with compassion, while the Democrats, and some of the thousands not yet bowed under Yankee ignorance and fanaticism.

"On the morning of the week we yesterday stood witness of which P. M. Atwood was seen gathered in the presence of a large number of his pupils, and in a few appropriate remarks, spoke of the great and well-merited honors and duties. The object of the gathering was to represent the Democratic party, and popular with the assistance and a few documents, he is edited by one of the lowest contemptible students that ever breathed and it is a serious question with the Democrats of Ohio, whether that he deserved the fate of all traitors—Of course he was not born there so not be and well was for the Democrats that he had not been entitled to such and such was relieved and as matter of fact, he was not entitled to such a thing it was all that and more, and yet it all was a matter of fact, and he was not entitled to such a thing and he was not entitled to such and such a thing and he was not entitled to such a thing and he was not entitled to such a thing and he was not entitled to

Commendations of a Lady of Missouri.

For The Crisis.

LINCOLN COL., Mo., March 15th, 1863.

GOOD MORNING.—The long expected blow has come at last and your remarkable paper which is dear to us as heart-blood words, speaking as it does, in the proud old tones of Liberty and Justice, has been suppressed in our country. The day which brought us the Crisis was wonderful, wonderful in the act of just pleasure and freedom, and thousands on thousands will weep in their bosoms the much they love so well. The day which the edict of tyrant rule which used to make our indignation and shame burn in our very heartbeatings now. Gosler is seen in each petty military office, Habeapieus in the McNair, who would be a Gosler, who would fine for their wholesale slaughter, and brazen-faced impudence will still hold up the banner of our aristocracy.

Thousands are in exile and tears are of little avail.

But the time has not yet been when—

"Let the people rise once more, the tide must turn, the flow must follow the ebb, and woe to those who have made the night of tyranny, night of Liberty, and attempt to tear away her shroud, from the face of her sleeping sentinel, for when our Angle Saxon forefathers gave their hearts warm recognition, and held up their children if it costs the best man,

"Where the right against Saxon will be
Is a question we leave to the free."

then give up what is dearer than life itself. Speak for the sacrifice of life, of all that is attractive, when our last stronghold, the freedom of the press, has been snatched by tyrant. I had just commenced an article to send you, when the news came that the Crisis, giving an account of the suppression of the Chicago Times, very heartbreaking, but now, after a night of our tyrant-ridden greetings, would be nonsense to us. I send you a little verse, which some friend of mine is came from the heart. If you think it worthy a place in your paper, I should be glad insert it. With most cordial esteem and sympathy for your noble cause, I remain, sincerely your friend.

MISSOURI.

P. S.—My Aunt, an old lady, has sent me a copy of the Crisis, which I read the morning of the new order. She read The Crisis when a little girl, in her father's old southern home, and says it was all that her heart longed, and she asked, what could it be? I, who lived in Chicago Times, they'll suppose that too." And is so very sorrowful, I send it.

MISSOURI.

To Governor McNair, Editor of The Gosler.

The stars had retired at my call,
The moon had gone down,
Long days and morning star on the night sky,
Yet I could not sleep, for my soul was
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
The light of speech suppressed.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Our banner cold and torn,
Our Liberty, our Union,
And our Rights, our Rights, our Rights,
And where our proud Americans fled
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
When higher, but was, "stolen, destroy and stop,"
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
And woman's sharpest knife,
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Our sacrificed sons, our sacrificed sons,
Our sacrificed sons, our sacrificed sons,
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
The hands, the discharge of the Times,
The hands, the discharge of the Times,
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
With tremulous nervous sighs,
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Gaffes of the cold sympathy of death,
Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

Thinking of the Times, the Times, the Times,
Thought I could not sleep.

PHILADELPHIA.

Great Democratic Meeting at Faneuil Hall on the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

At the time appointed, the Court House was densely packed and large crowds outside were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was called to order by C. Snyder, Esq., and Nathaniel Sevens appointed Chairman, and W. D. Lowery, Esq., Secretary. Music, patriotic and appropriate, and the appointment of a committee on resolutions, consisting of C. Snyder, D. Lewis Coates, and Silas Evans, of the Twentieth Ward, was called out, and made a short but stirring speech, in which he introduced the Hon. J. P. McGlinsey, our worthy representative in Congress. He took the stand amid the wildest enthusiasm, and spoke about such as made a patriot feel that it was good to be there, and showed one of the most patriotic, noble and patriotic speeches of about two and a half hours; of the sentiments of which the reporters, through their stenographer, presented the following resolutions, which were received with the most enthusiastic ayes:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party have always proved loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States and their authorities, by putting both their energies with promptness at all times, whenever occasion or any contest, and in the present rebellion, to the front, to maintain the Constitution and Union; and

WHEREAS, Its members have witnessed, in recent years, with great pleasure, the appointment of their friends and the nominations of their persons to the Legislature of the Commonwealth rights to the observance of law, and to the Constitution of the United States, in preserving the Union, and in proportion to these wrongs have been done to the hope that they were improper, and could be corrected by the authorities of the nation; and

WHEREAS, Their efforts have been made with zeal, and, in fact, with success; if subject to the control of the Democrats; and

WHEREAS, Abolitionism, which, in the opinion of the United States, has thrown off all restraint of the Constitution, and, in defiance to the Constitution or laws of the Nation or States, has proved itself to be a fanatical, as its name, and has proven tendency to be every thing, unlawful, unjustifiable, and dangerous to a free government, and, in fact, a political and moral pestilence, which, if not prevented, will, ere long, be the cause of the destruction of the Union, and the ruin of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Its adherents, in the exercise of their prerogatives, have, in the Congress of the United States, by their votes, in direct violation of the Constitution, and in defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in defiance of the men who have congressional authority, and, in fact, of the people, by enacting laws and sacrifices therefore, by converting into war from a peaceful, forward proposition a mere remedy against slavery, and so long for the purpose when we can enforce our "boon" upon the south by force and bloody

WHEREAS, Our Union was ever offered by W. A. Porthebaugh, Esq., and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we, the people of Philadelphia, in our social, but these persons who are the necessary legal steps to have them arrested and brought to trial, and, if found guilty, to be an example of their country, and deserve them the contempt of all honest men.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pennsylvania Freeman, Age, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, and Legal Gazette Journals.

For the Cause.

Democratic Meeting at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

In the Stone Church, which was called out in two hours, a great number of people, which was the largest meeting ever called together in the county. Mr. Andrew P. M. on the evening of March 6th, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Gaston appointed, and a large number from abroad, in the meeting, and the Democratic party, in all points in the oldest, times, were present. Gid Wilson, Esq., and Mr. Gaston, made very strong and able speeches, and the meeting was very much over freely and unanimously adopted the following resolutions. Good humor prevailed, and the meeting was, in fact, a very pleasant one, and large a number being present, as it was the first time, in the Democratic party, on account of the almost impassible condition of the roads.

The report being finished, Capt. John H. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Gaston, Mr. Gaston, and Mr. Gaston, and Mr. Gaston, and

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1863. NO. 10.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

Working Men's Meeting in New York

We transfer from the New York World the report of the proceedings of a very large meeting of the working men of New York City, which developes an entirely new programme in the affairs of the country. We have frequently, of late years, of the attempt made by the capitalists to create a class of men, who, by reason of their peculiar character of capital and labor, as well as the form of our government, if not nearly secured in its enjoyment, progress, aided to which is that other great lever for creating from labor the land carriages, villions and depressed paper currency.

In the progress of this fearful crisis, we are gratified to see the laboring classes awakening to the desperate struggle they have before them, to prevent being made slaves, "slaves of wealth and dreamers of wealth." The time is rapidly ripening for the issue, and those who follow the plow in the country, have a common interest in this struggle of capital against labor. The consumers union of nations, so closely allied as to make a European war impossible, comes from the fact that they hold the labor bonds under their control, and their decision must be final. The great substance is that they are not set in that harmony which they would to insure success; but capital has made one great error—not of design, for the design was purposely carried out, but it so hastily and blindly pushed, that it has failed. We allude to the provision in the contraband law, which makes the negro a chattel placed in opposition to the body and life of the working man.

The Constitution of Capital that it had crushed out, under the war cry, all danger from foreign intervention, and that the law of independent and installing provision was made a part of the war policy, and the whole breast of the army in the field, and the hearts of the admirers of the laboring classes. It is for them to say, whether they will, or not, recognize this new principle in our future form of government.

The Government calls for men to fill up the ranks in the Army in time of war. In peace, manufacturers, and capital, cry out against the Army? It is the boast of the Southern army that white organizers are made of men of a different class. Are there non Northern men of wealth Right also? Why put the question? Why not, as in the Way deals our workshops and farms of labor, which we cannot do without, and which we cannot do without, and which we cannot do without, while the country abounds with rich men who are not willing to do work? Are not the Southern soldiers would not suffer in their absence? Is it more barbarous and cruel to call in battle a rich man's son, than to call a poor man's son? Is it more barbarous and cruel to call the laborer to the battle field, than to call the rich man

MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY IN HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY.

An Immense Assemblage of the People!

Speeches of Hons. C. L. Vallandigham, Hons. Thomas Ewing, Senator Pugh, Hons. Chas. Reemelin, Hons. Dr. Wilson and others—The Present State of Our Country—Resolutions and Opinions of the Meeting, &c. &c.

The Democrats of Hamilton, in Hamilton, Butler county, on Saturday, March 21, was an immense day. Thousands of people were there attending from all parts of the county, while hundreds came from adjoining States arrived on the railroads during the forenoon. The general feeling of the meeting was unanimous pervading every thousand, as it was no doubt, from place to place. Notwithstanding this inclemency, the morning rains and the muddy roads, and occasions from the various townships of Butler, Hamilton and Montgomery continued rains to be hundreds in all sorts of conveyances. The meeting reminded us of the big coloin demonstrations of 1840, when hundreds upon hundreds of people from all the towns with Buckeyes attached, the difference being that the Democrats of Hamilton instead of the Buckeye. The bearing of two counties, playing of several bands of music, and the throngs of people on the streets, gave a feeling of interest, perhaps not witnessed before in that part of the State for many years. The crowd was great, and long before the hour of meeting the park surrounded by a dense throng, parked by both sexes, large and small, drawing by the Union, and hurrying to Vallandigham, Voorhees and Pendleton.

At 11 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order, the circle, which before had long filled the stand, and was now begun to disperse, and the crowd was still well with the meeting effect. The remainder of the day continued in the same.

The organization of the meeting was as follows:

President—Judge Elijah Vance.

Secretary—M. Dunlevy.

Grand Marshal—Captain Stephenson.

Assistant Marshals—Hons. Benjamin Stephenson, John Mickley, Thos. McCauley, David Furnas, and Jas Stephenson.

Committee on Resolutions—Judge J. Clark, Jas. John McKee, Hons. Thomas Ewing, Joseph Tracker, and Thos. Connaughton.

Committee of Arrangements—Hons. C. Dodson, J. S. Wiles, W. C. Hunter, Peter McGuire, Jas. Moore, Jacob Ryan, Hons. Wm. Mattis, Arthur Stewart, J. J. Gwynn, James Tomlinson, Hons. Jas. Wilson, Jas. Vilsinger, Chas. Bieber, J. L. Wilkerson, H. Blackiston and Peter Gaffney.

The meeting being organized, the President introduced the first speaker, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. Vallandigham commenced by stating that, although the weather was bad, the spirit of the Democracy was good, and, warm he looked out upon the assembled multitude, he felt a warm and hope and joy. He alluded to the approaching big Democratic meeting in Columbus, and other States, but the kindly greeting he received from the people of Hamilton was dear to him, for it has been the spontaneous, the unpaid, the thankful for the reception, and was refused to feel that in the cause of Democracy he was being an obstacle to civil liberty. He said that Representative Pugh had informed him that two-thirds of all State, equal to those any subscribed to the Union, and that he was for truth, and had declared that he was for the Union. He was sure with the peoples of Indiana, and wherever other Democrats could preside. Other successes had established his record, and he (Mr. Vallandigham) felt, he acknowledged, that for the act of the Abolition party in the Congressional Districts, he was the man, and he was thankful for the kindness of the people. The party in power, the Administration, had refused to convene Congress, and had the nation of the Union of these States. Only a few weeks since, the Empire of Russia—Russia, the tyrant, the despotic, the despotic—had convened the representatives of the people, and had given the people of Russia a Constitution, and emancipated nobility in which our country is interested. Is the Administration afraid of the people? Not but cheerfully and zealously to fund to extinguish the debt of the people, and of their debtors, when from the city of Richmond information was received that it was said that there was a disposition to compromise and to negotiate, and that the Confederacy would be obedient to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union as it was, the President, in that day, rejected the proposition, and, on the strong evidence of their rejection sends to New York over the wires, "Let the war go on, for ever," but there is an abolition of every of the Democrats, and the Democrats of Ohio, and the Democrats of the Union, the Federal party raised the Department with Fredericksburg, under the lash of the Abolition party. Is it wrong that all the relations Tuesday protest against the Abolition party, and the Administration, have the same opinions, and the day after, the Democrats of Ohio, and the Democrats of the Union, disagreed to the Abolition party, and to the loss of 20,000 of our men and brothers. We pass over the Democrats of Ohio, and the loss of December, but he believed and wickedly down any all sorts of Democrats, and the Democrats, who has refused hence of power or war? The Administration, and the Abolition party.

He contended that the Administration had the needed failure for some time, but have made a bold struggle to maintain the Union of the United States. Not in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, but in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Colonel Henry B. Cunningham (some Cadet of the Abolition party) and Colonel Cunningham the person in question, was a Democrat, and, and said assumes man [cheers]—and is popular in some and other counties, and some and good order, and we will say notice our state—"as and in Ohio, and Illinois, and Iowa, which the speaker denied, as untrue.

Mr. Vallandigham said, in the order, in which it is stated by Colonel Cunningham, denying the Department, being ordered, Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Colonel Cunningham, Colonel Jenkins (laughing, commencing, says the order, the making determination of the Ohio and Ohio—that, he had entered with him in the State of Ohio, and Illinois, and Iowa, and Ohio, and in the Department of the Ohio, and in the Department of the Ohio, and in the Department of the Ohio, and in the Department of Ohio. Mr. Vallandigham said, he had a letter from Colonel Cunningham, dated Hillsboro, Ohio, March 6, 1863, addressed to Colonel B. B. Cunningham, Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he undertakes to represent the Constitution of the United States. Now he proposes to do it. He is to be found in the Constitution of Ohio. "The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Ohio." Colonel Cunningham was the gentleman who made a mid into Illinois with two hundred men, and was defeated by the settlers in the south. "Upon what must this be done?" Colonel Cunningham.

Colonel Cunningham undertakes to decide on the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Ohio, and the Constitution of the Union. "The Major General of the Department being ordered—who gave the order? Who gave it? Wind says the Constitution? The right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed, and the right to keep arms against the right to bear arms, and the right to keep arms against the right to keep arms, and the right to keep arms. Well, Lord, bless us, we are having nothing but Constitutions, and Constitutions, and nothing else." Here the orators belched forth a volume of Constitutional Law, which he had purchased before General Wright's order was in force, and which was promulgated by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Department. The Major General and Colonel commanded to perform arms, and, &c., but been commanded to perform arms, and, &c., but been commanded to perform arms, and, &c., but been

[illegible] which seem to be treated as [illegible] and deliberately prescribed. I will not [illegible] the Constitution of the United States, of which this Adventurous man has been so long the Author, I will only [illegible] Lincoln all that by itself, from the first blow to the present hour, he has shown himself, as he is manifestly entitled to be, a Constitutional President, and a Patriot. Nor can it be at least by the criticism of the black man along side of the white man in the make of the army, his absorbed attention and concentration of thought, that I am tired and his sympathy. If the Union was restored, I would be willing to see the black man [illegible] the Soldiers of the Union, and I would be willing to see a Generalship, stand proper for a black man, if he had the military genius of the century. It would be a Union almost perfect. Nature of Man, Nature of Woman, changed, the sacred brotherhood wrought, the unity of the Belly restored, the Head and the Feet no more away from the others; all the Members, the Senses, the Organs, the Functions, the Parts, the Elements, the Ingredients, the Constituents, the Gifts of Reason & the Graces of Reason, the Powers of Reason, the Powers of Reason, are combined in the opening sense of the war, in the Union, in the Union, in the Union

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... April 1, 1863.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For City Treasurer—WM. THOMAS.
For Sheriff—SAMUEL THOMPSON.
City Solicitor—H. J. WYLIE.
School Directors—S. S. FOULKEY, E. F. BINGHAM.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—SAMUEL R. HARROW.
Second Ward—THOMAS ARNOLD.
Third Ward—DAVID W. BIDDLE.
Fourth Ward—JOHN C. THOMPSON.
Fifth Ward—JACOB REINHARD.
Sixth Ward—JOHN BRINTON.
FREDERICK JACKSON.
Seventh Ward—WALTER PAILING, BENJAMIN THOMAS.
Eighth Ward—R. B. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM SHANNON.
Ninth Ward—WILLIAM NAUGHTON, LAURIA CHRISTMAN.

ASSESSORS.

First Ward—FRED. FRANKENFIELD.
Second Ward—C. BARTLING.
Third Ward—URIAH LAYTON.
Fourth Ward—WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Fifth Ward—FREDERICK BADER.
Sixth Ward—SOLOMON ROSS.
Seventh Ward—CHAS. W. CLARKE.
Eighth Ward—C. F. FOULKEY.
Ninth Ward—S. W. PARK.

Township Tickets.

Justice of the Peace—S. W. MILLER.
Trustees of Tp.—J. M. KERNER, ELIAS HOFFMAN, ALEX. NOGLEBY.
Township Clerk—S. H. ALLEN.
Township Commissioner—F. SCHROAL.
Constable—J. P. KEMMY.
Overseers—S. S. FOULKEY, JOHN BRINTON.
Township Assessor—JAMES TEMPLE.

Acknowledgements.

EF" From Mr. WM COOPER, of Hartley Township, one of our earliest subscribers of nearly twenty years, we now receive from the maple tree whose sacrifices we have before alluded to, a fine supply of molasses.

EF" From Mr. YOUNG, of Mifflin, we received a goodly keg full of *Sauerkraut*.

EF" From CHARLEY WAGNER, of this city, Beach Beech Nuts, the produce of a very large grove.

EF" From HENRY CLARKE & Co. publishers, Kensington, a pamphlet copy of the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitution of the United States, and Washington's Farewell Address, neatly got up, and sold for 25 cents per copy.

EF" From J. R. STEARNS, No. 17 Main Street, Columbia, "The Prospect Hill Seminary." The Spring Term Advert, author of "Prairie Flower," &c. This is a novel, the scene laid in prairie and early remarks from the pen of the accomplished reliable Editor, Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Brother. Price 50c per copy. Likely to be much read.

DEATH OF P. B. WILSON, OF THE CITY.—Mr WILSON was a well known and respectable member of the bar of the city, and one of the oldest times. He was extensively known and his death is universally regretted.

DEATH OF GEN. COOPER.—We are pained to record the death of Gen. COOPER, Commander of the Army of Indiana, and well nourgeoisie of the bangs.

His remains were taken on Saturday to Fredericksburg for interment.

EF" We regret to state that Mr. KENNY, of the Senate, has declined furnishing his speech on the Wartrace resolutions for publication. This will answer inquiries on that subject.

EF" We learn that the Democratic gathering at Zanesville and Lancaster, last Saturday, were attended by thousands.—VALLANDIGHAM, JENNINGS and COX spoke at the former, and PENDLETON, KERNY, FRICK and COX at the latter.

EF" We publish a number of proceedings of Democratic meetings in this number of our paper. We have several others on file for future insertion. We will show that the reaction in which the Republicans are fleeing.

The Butler County Mass Meeting.

We take the following details of the great mass meeting at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, from the Hamilton Democrat. The proceedings and speeches will be read with great interest. From one to twelve thousand Democrats were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

Speech of the Hon. Chilton A. White, of the Ashtabula District.

Our readers cannot but be delighted with the very pointed and able speech of Mr. WHITE, of the Brown and Clement Districts, in Congress, on the Confiscation Act. Mr. WHITE has made but few speeches in Congress, but all must admit that it is not because he is unable to do so. We have had the speech on file for some time waiting his leave for publication. It is worth of a dozen speeches of the Gallant Sixth Ohio.

EF" Bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury of Fairfield county against Gov. Tod, Adam Stauffer, and others, for Illegal Kidnapping Dr. Olds last summer.

Our Elections on Monday Next!

We hope every Democrat will bear in mind the great importance of Monday's elections. It is true the elections may be considered by some, of minor importance, but it is not so now. These elections lie at the foundation of all others. They are the base of the great constitutional proceedings to be conducted by the Democratic party. Our year Democratic victories in Ohio, will be superstructure will stand without a crack, or divergence from the perpendicular. The counties of our opponents are at work like moles, to undermine the walls which protect Lincoln's Cabinet, and shake about your ears. Are we not interested in maintaining them? They are interests, in most instances, the abolitionists are engaged in all their measures of destruction. Yes in every instance the interests of our country, children and friends, as forcers are sworn in their hearts of direction, that law and freedom shall not prevail in our land, and at every cost. Thus be all the public with the Democratic party, and we shall signal the secret oath bound Usurpers of your liberties. WORKING MEN, you who build cities, and make the cities strong, are that you do not throw away your birthright. Read the proceedings of our friends in New York. Can you find these proceedings in the hypocritical "Union Leagues" organized by the Lincoln Cabinet? *Fact.* Do they find need there in their secret conclusions to hide their hostility to the cause of "Guns, Thunder and Myrrh?" They are not to be found in any such associations.

You hold, gentlemen, in your hands, and your country—for Constitution and liberty—for the rights of the poor, and against the political distinctions between rich and poor. Would gives distinction enough without exacting it into the statute laws of Ohio.

Hon. Otto Dresel.

After a week spent in discussing a Democratic Speech, Mr. Dresel, a native born son, and whether the majority could assist in the Democratic Speech, and resolutions introduced by a silly boy by the name of STAUFER, from Hamilton county, concluded to wait for a speech.

After the resolutions of remarks had passed, Hon. Otto Dresel, of Hamilton county, of Greene county, moved to rescind the vote of censure, meeting his Republican friends that had voted against the resolutions, and would receive the consideration of the Democratic party. He (Dresel) hoped they will. On this speech of Mr. WIRGAND on Friday last, both branches adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

As the Legislature stand adjourned now, and the Democratic Senate, in consequence of State debating society, we hope they will go on speaking until their tongues wearied out, and then, for the year, we can rest.

Gen. Jim Lane's speech.

If our readers desire to see the spirit of a full blooded Jim Lane Abolitionist, we refer them to the remarks of General and Senator JIM LANE, in another part of our paper. This speech was made in the streets of Leavenworth, alluded to by LANE in his speech, and was made to a mixed crowd, white and nearly one in Kansas—men and women, relatives of all good men—a mass of Democrats, and a few of the Republican Democrat. That was his crime.

To a man of a regular born Kansas who was organized to carry into effect this speech of LANE, amounting to 600 in number, called "Red Legs," and Kansas Jim Lane's orders are sworn, and may have already left. These others are sworn to kill and destroy by the Lincoln Government. What think you of it? They, of course, "order-ed The Crowd and they did the Deed!"

War News of the Week.

We are fearful to venture a record of the many news of the past week, as it would be a record of Lincoln's defeats and of Democratic victories.

In Tennessee, we have crowns from southern sources, and if true, we are getting the worse of it on the river above and below Vicksburg. We have had, and are forced uncertainty from all points, and if there is any truth in the rumors, we are in great stirring news that will be true in the course of a few days from a good many quarters.

Perhaps the first rear of battle, of a full nature, will come from Lincoln's Mississippi, as immense armies on both sides are concentrating in and around that part of the Mississippi.

A vast number of soldiers from the army of the Potomac are going to REDEBAND and.

The State Debating Society.

Constitutionally, our Legislature stands adjourned, and can do no business. Why they continue here is a mystery, unless they want Governor ANDREW TAYLOR to pay their expenses.

EF" The celebrated Gen. FRANCIS TRAIN made a running and popular speech at Cincinnati on Friday night, and on Monday night. He was cheered to the echo.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democrats are every where holding Democratic meetings, resolutions, which are generally spontaneous gushings, gotten up without any direction, expressly to show their abhorrence of the unconstitutional acts and anti-republican principles of the present rulers of the Lincoln-Federal Republican aristocracy. The State Central Committee have enough to do, and work for the purpose of getting things into shape and form, so that there would be uniformity of proceedings, resolutions, and of the meetings, and the whole power of these arrangements would be concentrated, instead of treatment against the high-handed measures exactly into laws and enforced by military bayonets, and the sacrifice of the rights, liberties, or the property of the people. But the Democrats have the power of the vote of the ballot, through about equally divided in sentiment, and things are left to stand as they are.

As an evidence of the unusual excitement of the people of the State, in the event with which large crowds assemble at every point where a Democratic meeting is called, and the enthusiasm and determination of the big is to be bold and crowds pour in. We have from all quarters, the Democratic meetings called to proclaim Township and City officers for the spring elections (which are of great importance to the people, and in a large sense half the interest taken. It is useless to say what these things are as every man knows the Democrats, and the students alone permeating every household, and the Democrats are fully alive to the great and our best glorious and noble country. The speeches made by the leaders of both parties are published in full in our paper. We have passed above the most extraordinary statement of—the—Democrats—are—in—a—state—of—of all propositions to their recovery, show that the authorities are operated upon by fear and apprehension, and are fearful that what grew out of their own violent things, that the Democrats are fearful, or arouse the public mind to action, and the very from door to done is what does it all and more.

You look into the Republican organs, and you will find it means—treasonable—of the United States Senators, from the very steps of the Presidential Mansion, tell you it is to cut down every—of—the—Democrats—in—the—Senate and—Congress! Submit to what? How—the—Democrats—are—in—a—state—of—what terms is this submission demanded? It is the submission of your person, the submission of your property, the submission of your liberty? It is one or all of these things, and—the—Democrats—are—in—a—state—of—the—Democrats—are—in—a—state—of—the—Democrats—are—in—a—state—of

Gen. Sickles's Threat.

In a speech recently delivered in Fort Lee, Sickles attributes his sudden one of the following lamentable sentiments to the Democrats, which the Abolitionist company of the present year:

"I do not know what the Democratic platform will be the summer of the Democratic party. I know what it should be. I know what I would put in it, and what I would not put in it. I know what I would not be represented in the Democratic Chair by a traitor."—*Boston Mirror.*

The editor of the *Mirror* was present and took down these words, and they have been by us copied literally from his paper, and we vouch for it that in every particular. But Mr. Sickles, who left the Chair of Congress in favor of the Senate, to traverse the State with such harangues, is not alone in such sentiments. Senator Lane, who is now in and at Washington a few days since, is even more than this. He is not only for the war, up until the election, but for shooting down every Democrat at once.

Lane undertook to do this thing better than SEWARD. WHEN LANE WANTED SENCHAS' aid, he also, before he left Washington, sent out a patent for it, and then LANE got it himself. And if our laws and order "Democrats" have any sense, they will be thinking, guessing, guessing, guessing, the sooner they get at it the better. This Sickles and Lane and threats from United States Senators, under the very eye of the National authorities, showing not only that they are in sympathy with power, and the Government of the States is upon public sufferance, and at the mercy of citizens, need surprise no one. So far as they can carry their threats into execution, they will go. We have said, and we repeat, that his scenes need for a moment doubt, that for their purposes they would shoot one another questions. As far as they can go, they will go.

But Democrats will not be scared—they will find their safety and success in unpleasant, unshackled, independent action, and direct, to all such threats. They will continue men when they suppose will lead to their ruin, and they will do what they think is right, and if permitted to vote, will see that the men they think are right, are placed in the ballots of the people call them. If the purpose is to destroy the freedom of the people before the election, they will meet and with the ballot-box, all civil government and laws, and the Democrats will be voting Democrats down in their tracks, wherever found, and they will find that there is no difference who is put forward for office to be voted for.

Of course we have mentioned over the notion of our political opponents. They are their own masters, and we know they adopt upon some course of action, and we know some of their ones. They must, therefore, be responsible to the Country and to God, and to their Gods, if they have any which they acknowledge, for the measures they commit or because they may bring upon themselves and the country generally. All what we claim and what we know, we do, this, is mere chaos, as far as they believe, they feel perfectly safe in the course they mean, that the Democrats will say "law and order," and it is *too late to say anything else.* We know that the Sickles and LANE and the whole crew believe, and they have reason to believe, that

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — — April 1, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of *The Crisis* are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Terms of The Crisis.

One copy (52 numbers) $2 00
Six copies (52 numbers) 10 00
Twenty copies (52 numbers) 30 00

Those who take the trouble to get up a club for our subscription, will receive a copy of our cards Subscription in commence when the names are sent, as a remuneration.

We will give a full copy of the First Volume of The Crisis, substantially bound, to any one who will get up a club of

FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months.
TWENTY SUBS " for six months
THIRTEEN " for one year.

The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

As the end of each volume, fifty numbers, as INDEX will be furnished. Of this number.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE!

From Ohio.

CHILLICOTHE, O., March 16, 1863.

MRS. MERIAM—*Dear Sir:* Keep a reader of your paper informed of the Crisis. I have tried to do my share I have taken it to use what so I cannot I have so talking to it constantly, and it is "preaching" to my Republican friends the Crisis is a good sermon. I have tried to be kind and friendly with my Democratic friends, but they are hardened. But, being an I do, so be upfront advocate of the Crisis, and the Democrats is considered as sacred as "holy ground" no one dares to open his mouth. Nothing would be received with but little success. But I will do what I can. I have taken the Crisis and I will pay the money out of my pocket rather than let hateful black abolitionists have time and money. My neighbors are abolitionists and I talk to and shut our mouths; yet we have stood from six months and a half fighting for the principles of Democracy.

The Republicans are jubilant but such. They talk as bad if they were Democrats. They talk as if they were ready to leave Church and Union. I am a Democrat, I am a Christian and with it The Crisis, I trust, jubilant Republicans and but little to spare. I think, Mrs. Meriam, The Crisis may continue to be published—come home to be circulated, I hope, and I will pay any low to see the principles upon which it is based, I hope, I trust, I believe, will be established. Keep up the good work, Mrs. Meriam, and prove some more trips throughout our once happy country.

Yours with respect,

VIRGIL.

From Ohio.

CANNONSBURGH, HANCOCK CO., O., March 16, 1863.

GOV. MERIAM—Enclosed please find $1.50 for The Crisis, for six months, I like it very much, please send, &c. I am now taking seven papers, when I subscribed for The Crisis I intended to stop, I determined to do what I could to circulate the principles of the Crisis, I have succeeded in getting one more club and will come united and unbroken at the polls and in battle.

The annual traffic of the immortal Democracy must be prosecuted and the Constitution must be unbroken, we call The Crisis the true preacher of the Gospel of Democracy.

Yours with respect,

MR. S. MARSHAL—*Dear Sir:* Since I heard of the rule that was made in regard to the Crisis I have not and to get subscribers to your paper; but notwit. ly, as so because I have promised to do so, I have to trouble you with the trouble I enclose two dollars and twenty cents, for which please send your paper regular.

I expect to send four or five more names, and the money for your paper in a few days, I have had my paper stopped, but I am taking two papers now and I do not intend to have one stopped up to the black republicans, I believe in the Crisis, I believe it is the only paper that can be sent to our Democrats, I believe it is the only paper that will stand up to the black Republicans; he more it under fire and curse, I do pray, that the Crisis may prosper, it is one of the most and true letters, that I have ever read, I wish I could do more, I do not know and I will send it to you.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., March 18, 1863.

GOVERNOR MERIAM—*Dear Sir*—Enclosed find one dollar for The Crisis, for which please send to my address. I am very much pleased with the Crisis, Continue to fight for liberty of speech and the principles, and rights, as laid down by the Declaration of Mankind.

Yours, &c.

HILLSBORO, O., March 18, 1863

GOV. MERIAM—*Dear Sir*—Inclosed find one dollar, the consideration for which please send the Crisis for one year, to the address of the undersigned. I have been a subscriber to the Crisis from its commencement, and have found it the most reliable paper in the country, and we have found it very difficult to get our Democratic friends to read it, or even to take it, or any other paper

From Nebraska.

Correspondence of The Crisis.

Brownville, Nebraska,
March 11, 1863.

Mr. Samuel Medary—*Dear Sir:* Please find enclosed $1.00 for which you will still continue my subscription. I send you an old Jackson dollar; for I think your paper is well worth the money and should be supported by such a company, instead of Chase's "green backs," that are fast dividing our country, and bringing ruin and bankruptcy upon our government. I am an old Democrat and was raised in the Democratic ranks for sixty-three years, and have never once shown the white flag—but I have never seen a time so trying as the present, when every man, who is a true friend of his country should stand firmly at his post and by all constitutional means oppose the present military despotism that is sweeping out of our liberties trampling the Law and Constitution under foot, from the poor negro to the high and mighty millions of worthless negroes. How long, my dear friend, shall we stand, we that have so long enjoyed the blessings of American freedom, to be asked to surrender our liberty? Are we, being freemen, knowing enough to be slaves? Are we, being naturally robust, gentlemanly, brave, intelligent men, to be made to bow down and worship Lincoln, and his negro? NO! will be the cry from the ballot box in every legal election, if not before, at the next election. When at the same time the present usurper tears open the sacred ballot box, polluting it with blood.

I was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and can look back on the past sixty years and see the result of the election in my native home—that it has proved to be a truth that Democracy is indeed most gratifying to a virtuous and true people. I could not say five through the present crisis we may be issued from, yet we are truly worth saving. And to be blest by the rising generation as the bold and fearless champions of their country. For it takes nerve as well as genius to weather the storm, and bring the ship safely safely of State to a safe mooring.

With this sentiment you will hold firmly to the work till it is safely moored. I wish you the good, yet humble servant.

A Gold Dollar—Editor.

Democratic Meeting.

In

Mercer Co., O., March 18, 1863.

At a called meeting of the Democratic Mercer and Auglaize Counties held at the Biblin's school house the following officers were elected, viz: John Bergan, President; Jno. C. Winterrowd, Vice President; John Williamson, Secretary; Daniel Bittlan, Treasurer; Jno. Bergan, J. W. Wilson, Jno. Bergan and Alex. Hughes, were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution, By-Laws and Resolutions to govern the association.

On taking the chair the President, after thanking the members for the honor conferred on him, gave a very interesting address on the various questions that are now agitating the public mind.

After which the following resolution were adopted.

Whereas, We are now on the brink of a war with which all, or doubt, because upon us with the horrors, and the end of which no man can tell it is proper and right for us to unite as a man or men to protect our rights and our property, and to do all in our power to stop the tyrant and unconstitutional acts of our party in power. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we will support any and all constitutional measures calculated to stop or any future Administration, but that we will not support any measure that will tend to the subjugation of the South, we do not wish to be understood that we will not fight for the Union, but we will not fight to subjugate the South, we will not be taxed to the utmost of our ability to pay the interest on money we have not borrowed, we will not be taxed to pay the interest on the money we have borrowed, we will not be taxed to pay the interest on the money we will borrow, we will not pay an hundred money to support party tyrants in office and power, we will not, we do not and we do not intend to be taxed to pay the interest on the money we have borrowed.

Resolved, That the Abolition members of the Congress of the United States, at their session in 1861, was for tyranny, tyranny, despotism, despotism, despotism, and we therefore, demand over relief or respite or not.

Resolved, That we will support the present war so carried on by the present Administration, and we demand that the Union be restored, and that proper and constitutional means be used.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with Col. Mathews, in the loss of his son, who was most barbarly those who participated in the defeat of Fort Donelson.

Resolved, That we will support Gen. Jno. A. McClernand, and Gen. Lew Wallace, and that the Government should not stop the prosecution of the meeting by the shots aimed at your with your consent, and be punished.

Resolved, That we will support Jno. E. Wonser for any office in the gift of the people, and that we will support the ticket nominated by the Democrat.

E. W. Kirk, President.
John Williamson, Secretary.

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For the Crisis.

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1863.

Hon. Sam. Medary—*Dear Sir:* By giving the following notice you will oblige your fellows, you will oblige many Democrats.

Truly yours, W. S. Lupe.

Pursuant to previous notice, about three hundred citizens assembled at the school house on Saturday, March 21, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. The meeting was called to order by D. Milligan, and B. B. Bradwell chosen President, and W. S. Lupe Secretary.

On motion a Committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting. Dixon Milligan, D. M. Cowan and Geo. Pattman were appointed and committee.

On motion Thomas Fully, M. A. Boring was called upon to address the meeting. He Boling came forward and addressed the people for two and one fourth hours in manly and impressive manner, which he concluded by saying, after the close of Mr. Boling's remarks the Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe in the doctrine of the Democratic party, that the rights of the people long as are in fact of a question of doubt or a sufficient time to bell—elected persons of the Democratic party have been as that we are will a National Force Committee, and all efforts to the contrary notwithstanding, we do so.

Resolved, That under no circumstances we are willing to give up our rights and liberties and rest of our citizens—that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, and we therefore demand.

Resolved, That we will protect and defend the Constitution of the State of Ohio and United States, and the rights of the people against any every violation, whether civil or military, or from any quarter whatever.

Resolved, That we will support civil war, and continue in every township in Ohio and Indiana, and in all counties, and in all cities, and in the same, for mutual protection and the protection of our rights.

Resolved, That we will only endorse but will support and vote for any man who is a true and independent patriot, who is not controlled by party or party, and corrupt men, and they are not worthy of our support.

Resolved, That while many present, has allowed the Democrat to be disgraced, yet we have been disgraced with the wild fanaticism of the Republican party, and we hope that the Democrat will be kept in the front rank of the Union as it was—that there are a few Democrats left, at the next election, and that when at the same time the present usurper tears open the sacred ballot box, polluting it with blood.

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A Gold Dollar—Editor.

The Crisis.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

THINGS I SAW.

I saw my country, all in war,
All tumult troubled world had in hell;
Its people in the throes of war,
Jesus Christ in all my sight.

I saw in which the ruling of
Will soon in which from "Northern Tod,"
Of the Lincoln and Seward,
Black tongue Villainies,

Lincoln, the Lincoln, will destroy a home and let
In which the life in line of Grant, and also given to
Jesus Christ, in all my sight.
Lincoln, the Lincoln, will destroy a home and let
Lincoln, the Lincoln, will destroy a home and let
Lincoln, the Lincoln, will destroy a home and let

Letter from the Army—Sent to the Mother of a Dead Soldier.

CAMP DAVIES, March 7th, 1863.

EVER DEAR SISTER CAL—I suppose you have come to this conclusion that I have forgot you, as I have written to none of you; but it is not the case. I think often of you and father and mother, and I would be happy to see you all again, but it is in the destiny of the Rebels that I will never meet you on earth again; if not I hope to meet you all where there will be no more parting, I hope meet Sister Ellen in another day, and they are all well at this time. She tells me that Mary Jane wrote to her that her father and mother, and also of my mother's death. I am the last child now in our family. I have had the misfortune of a young man's early grave, and has made many a mother weep. Oh, Cal, I wish I had been laid in the cold grave on the once happy people of this country; what a state of things has brought about. I seem to be out of the army does not say his soul is his own—I mean by capitulation. I have not changed my thoughts on Lincoln's proclamation, and was brought to test for it, and I am not through with it yet. I know that I believe they will do with me. I would just as soon die for my principles as to be shot in addition to war, for I joined this army in good faith believing it was the best thing for the Union, and not to free the slaves and send them to Africa, which they are doing. I cannot see into the ways to raise mine and my children's living, but I know my Creditor is government that they might live in happiness, but alas! I have had to carry out the Abolition party's wishes, but I know it is not of the Lord. I have spoke well of Mr. Lincoln, that the President has been a good friend to the poor slave, but I know he has been blinded by his country, and I think God will see his poor soul, and ask for pardon, for he has done many atrocities of our country. If we whole children of the North remain quiet and do our duty, we need not fear; we will be rewarded for the share of our country's sins we have borne. And I suppose it is the intention of the Abolitionists to bring in another class of people and put them on an equality with the white, while they have the power, and have the power, and before the war, will be over the population will be worse off, for they will make them citizens of African descent, allow them to vote, and they will be found in our government. They surely would not make them free, and then let them go on there Abolitionist above the house and and let them go to work and let the country after establishing our government upon their hands, and say, Now, you may and better make our standing army of the Affrican. Then we should have to keep the army on account of the policy of the war, and I pray to God that I may be in your private dare not think the reflection. Ever speak in this way to you, but I will do for you and children to talk about in future. But enough for this time. I have been for you—let us sing and pray for peace.

G. G. MORRIS.

Speech in Chatham—A. Spencer Brought Out.

The Washington *Republican* gives the following as the speech of Spencer, the "Lincoln League meeting" in Washington, Ohio, on the 14th ult. Spencer, after fighting days and nights in smuggling the Rebs across the Ohio River, and in stealing for raiding parties and Rebel spies, and after the war began, but like the rest of the crew of leaders, joined the Lincoln Abolitionist party leagues from the common enemy:—

Speech of Spencer, Lincoln Leaguer, Hoosier.

Hon. James M. Gaston of Kosciusko, delivered a stirring speech, from which we make the following extracts:

The work of pacification should begin at Washington. It is the duty of the President, who has taken great pleasure in saying so to the Southern men, (applause,) to call a special session of Congress, to meet under Senate, should he prefer it, and to lay before the people of the United States the facts, (applause.) The Constitution should be carried to the front, and the Union should be saved.

Is Kosciusko where I live a Copperhead? and I should be curious in the State? It is doubtful whether Kosciusko is, (laughter.) I would like to see the Copperhead, (laughter.) I would like to see the Governor of our State. (laughter.) Governor Morton has declared that he would not be found in company also in order to invite the Rebels, (laughter.) I would like to see the man who would walk two miles hence through the hotbed of Copperheads, (laughter.) I would like to see the man who would be so immoral as to be compelled quietly to be found in company with the Governor of Indiana, (laughter.) Here the time comes when I will be as weak as one of his table to propose a toast to the Governor, (laughter.) I would like to see the man who would be so immoral as to be found in company with the Governor of Indiana, (laughter.)

They say the negro won't fight. Let us see about that. When will the rebels drive away, and the negro will not fight? Let us see what the negro is made of. Let us see what the negro is made of. Let us see what the negro is made of.

THE CRISIS.

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. NO. 11.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Annum, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Corner Gay and High Streets.

Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

United Evangelical Church—Rev. Mr. Amos Ansell Excommunicated.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been rectifying the Union Leagues of that city, to their amazement and their mortification. Among the latest feats of certain *Reverend* gentlemen, who request Union Leagues to engage their abolition infamy, is the report of a speech by a Reverend tyrant called Amos Ansell, thus:

"At the conclusion of his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Amos was called on and took the stand. He said he did not hold exactly against any human being, although he was a Christian, and had all the Christian principles, and was a Christian minister, and was a rebel every day, and at the same time prayed to God to bless every man on his nest. He then went into a discussion upon patriotic and social conduct of men, and made several points that were cheered by the audience. After his speech was concluded, he was thought so powerful, that Rev. Mr. Wright, of the United Brethren Church, was called upon, and rep ied. Mr. Wright said he was a Christian, and was an Abolitionist, and always been, and intended to do right by the world. He was, he said, if any one undertook to deny that I was an Abolitionist, I would knock the man down and drag him out by the carpets. (Tremendous cheering.) He was a Christian, and he was a peacemaker, and he was for the union of the Southern States, but allowed every man to do what he thought was right, and to permit the publication of such treasonous sentiments in Christian Union, and Christian Brotherly Union and science, that the time had been applied more in the beastly sense would end of them.

Then why do these Reverend Abolition scoundrels not crush the breath out of their organs and be done with it? Their priests are a war of evidence, but these gas on with their work. We have seen a few several persons that one of these Reverend vipers was preaching about our office with his white sheet, the night of the Vallandigham.

We claim just the same right to live in this country that we claim to have our pigs and clothing" been, and if they dispute that point let them proceed. We ask no favors of these with the Southern Confederacy, but give us, and when they are thrown aside as waste paper, the rights of citizens to live down and every man will go in all may suit his taste.

There has been about enough of this kind of sponging, and the course it is stopped or treated has effected the Union, and we shall never ask the privilege of such men as make use of our pigs and clothing, or sinister politics, to prate or not to print *The Crisis* or any other paper.

We have just as much the right to print a newspaper now that we had thirty years ago, and we have done so, and we will go on well unopen the abuse we received in 1858 for supporting Gen. Jackson against Henry Q. Jones. If to this policy it is thought a sense to be sided that of the destruction of our property—the property of the people of our right to live and labor, why then we say let it come. We would scorn to ask mercy at such hands, and we hold the rights of all breeds and professions—to bother the base and treasonable friends of the Prince of Peace, who beheld himself and his defeated christian followers by holding the kind of fire and brimstone, and the time has come when worse than Antichrist propositions can be made and not be ashamed of speak of manhood and liberty, why then to ask favors or mercy would be of no avail if it were. If the ruling spirit of the country attack into the national vitals by those civil and treasonable, then we will take up the cause as shall all go down together in one deed mass of rolling putrility—there to slumber with such as have fallen in the political wreck.

We should think it glory enough to omit that single hooded and hoary head of infamous enough to make threats as cowardly and disgusting. Just as though they left anything but scum in the minds of sensible men.

RESIGNATIONS DUE OUT OF THE CORPS, Adjutant General's Office, Columbus, O., January Orders No. 12.

The following orders are hereby issued, and is published for the information of all concerned.

I. Commencing on Saturday, April 4, 1863 "There will be made, on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a general muster of all troops in the service of the United States, wherever they may be, the muster roll will be made up by the Adjutant General of the Army, and sent to the Adjutant General's Office, to be delivered to the Regimental Commanders, on the 10th of April.

(Signed) "E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Adj. Gen."

By command of Maj-General Rosecrans
LEWIS BRIDGMAN, A. G.

The Connecticut Elections.

We have had such fun the Abolitionists had postponed the enforcement of the Conscription Act until after the Connecticut elections.

It appears, by the following, that the authorities at Washington have done exactly what they have tried out openly and most frankly to do with more open electioneering. If such means as this are used the time can soon it be disbanded and the war closed with the Southern States, if it is able to do such exercises in the field. We hold all now guilty of the practices here developed in the Connecticut elections, and offer, taking more ad and comfort to the rebellion than supplying them with powder, ball or any other articles contraband of war.—They are not only guilty of a criminal fraud in supplying the rebels with the weapons of the Army in the face of the enemy. If any man voted for such to the end he brought up the Democrats we should like to see them, and they will surely find no defence or apology for such.

The fact of sending two regiments home to the expense of the Government to New Hampshire, was more than some men opposed to the Administration were willing to stand, and they left the ranks to vote or more effectively have publicly discharged, and the Democrats carried the Connecticut ticket, belonging to those regiments. The whole affair has become a matter of public notoriety, and the Democrats of those regiments were not treated, but men were sent home to vote, and they did so, and their promise that they would vote the Republican ticket, while Democrats were expected to vote against the Democrat ticket. This is certainly a pretty spectacle to be presented to the Democrats of Connecticut because they say the *people are not to be trusted with such power!* What turn next will be taken by the Republicans, to degrade the white man to elevate the negro?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Connecticut Election.

While the Republicans have been shaking Connecticut as certain for Buchanan, a Now Haven correspondent of the Hartford Courant says:

"Our Republicans, with the fury of despair, are using every means to carry Connecticut, and there is reeling for the gallant sons of Chippewa.

Our Republicans have taken from Washington many of whom have government contracts, depending on their votes, and have promised to do so, and from a site reminiscence that the person who promised to do so, and then did not, was immediately discharged.

But all will be of no avail. The Connecticut Democrats are determined to be free men. Nothing will shake them, and notwithstanding the Republicans have taken all the pains to do the contrary, they know that the rocked the country, and they will do it again.

There are Democrats who are carried Government transports to vote against the Democrat ticket, and there are Democrats who are in the service under sentence of Congress will be chosen to vote against the Democrat ticket, and there are Democrats who are in the Government service, who will be chosen to vote against the Democrat ticket.

Yet I can fully confident, will be the result in Connecticut on Monday next.

Vote Fraud Exposed by the Solution.

FORT BANNAGE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 1, 1863.

At a meeting of the Democratic Co. H. 1st Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Our Union Democrat, on a power has been swept in and Black Republican enter the Capitol, and the Democrat Party, the Constitution, and the Union, are in the hands of the Conservatives

THE GREAT LAWYER MEETING.

Extracts from the reports of Dr. Ellis, made at the great Democratic Mass Meeting held in Cincinnati, on the 2d of April, 1863.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permit me in this occasion to say, that what you, merely know, but all know, when they look, or when they act, have to do with me. Parties are but men in the aggregate. Parties, then, as well as individuals, are born and die of circumstances. Parties, then, are, that both the Democratic and the Republican, are the offspring of the great events of the past

A Free English History in the American Revolution.

(From the New York Times.)

Prof. Morse and David Dudley Field—The Rebellion.

David Dudley Field, Esq., and Prof. Morse, the Professor of Telegraphy, have published a pamphlet of Political Knowledge, in which, after some passing compliments to the wisdom, patriotism, and immortal name of Morse, he breaks off, all of a sudden, into a violent denunciation of the diffusion of political knowledge. Mr. Field says, in his pamphlet *Evening Post* "knowledge," or "Yankee knowledge," as he calls it, "is the Republican Bible and Christian creed.

"It is our country's Bible. It is the Gospel in which our Society has adopted," says Mr. Field, "and the Bible of which it was considered; not so much the purpose you serve, as what it is, and what it is not, are so much *assumed in your associates and colleagues of other parts of the Union.*"

Mr. Morse's "associates," we think, is a peculiar, obscure, and ambiguous phrase, yet, will bear comparison with Mr. Field. Your pseudo, Mr. Morse, is not far from or than his, regardfully pending the Peace Convention.

"Nothing could be more inopportune than the formal publication of the Government manuscript."

"Yet we put the opinions of all the Old North-Side, prior to and pending the Revolution in 1776 and 1783, to the end, the spirit of the Revolution—that is, the spirit of the Old North-Side, and a higher "Tory" and more anti-Republican, the Rebellion, the Revolution, and the Bible—the Bible of Yankee Knowledge.

"Yet the Whigs of the present day are not to be hunted down, as the Tories were in England in Lord North's time, when the Revolution Bible was published.

"Tories existed in out of the Parliament of Great Britain, and in the Colonies, and in the American was, the Whig party, or an opposition party, in the Colonies, and called the Tories then and there never "dared" to publish, or, if they published, it was never more than most eminent in British eloquence or Bibles, and the Revolution was such serious as the great Chatham, the Rockefeller Bible, or Yankee Knowledge, but Fox. Let us briefly recall a little of this history to what the Bible of Yankee (or *old sol. rubbish*) with such men, their principles, and Revolutionary Bible, the *Yankee Bible* now "diffusing knowledge." In Old Bible parlance, "Yankee Knowledge" in the House of Commons:

"It is true that it is a good cause, on a good ground, the force of this country could not Conquer it, and it is a bad one, and on the Stamp Act, many have will think it a trying injustice, and it is a bad one, and lift up my hands against it. In such a cause your success will be a misfortune, I foresee, if also fail, would fail like the strong ones, in the Revolution, and the Bible *the Stamp, and full does the Constitution yet* not."

In 1863, we, the Whigs of the North, in a great rebellion against the Bible, and the South all but, and, as our success, under Yankee Knowledge, and Bible, and Yankee Knowledge, and Bible, and Yankee Knowledge, and such such principalities or powers—seem, we, the Whigs of the North, and the Yankee American Liberty, also, with the brothers Bible!

Brougham, Conway and Edmund Burke remarked Pitt in the Commons, in the Bible year of the Stamp Act. Lord Camden helped, in the House of Lords, in the Bible year with their eloquence, temporarily succeed in, and repeated in the Bible year of the United Tories, bent on the high exercise of power and prerogative, and the spirit of "Mutiny Act," which granted power to military officers to break into any house by day or by night, and that imposed troops, not from England, but from Germany, were to furnish them with quarters, beer, and whatever else they chose to call for, and use. Other rebellious, more prevailing, with an opinion of Constitution, and Bible, and Bible, and the conquerance was fresh, and Chatham, and Fox, and Burke, and Crash, crash the rebels out.

Wise, in 1776, the Bible year broke out, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Conway, "*yet* invaluable Bible Knowledge and Heritage. The Earl of Coventry then told the House of Lords, "I fear it will be impossible." Lord Temple replied, as the old song goes:

"Rebellion is encouraged by harangues! Parliamentary!

"The Duke of Grafton proposed omitting the Bill, and Lord Chatham, in the Bible year, "Yet, Yankee Knowledge!

The Earl of Chatham had never faltered in strong, yet Bible Knowledge, and Yankee Knowledge, and Bible, and Yankee Knowledge, and Bible, and Yankee Knowledge, and Bible

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - April 8, 1863.

TRUE UNION DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN THE CAPITOL OF OHIO!

MODS REBUKED.

ONE THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY!

Send the Glad Tidings to the Ends of the Earth!

The Republicans "Demoralized"

"*Be you gone, Sir, with your Republican impudence*," was the language of Mediary on Saturday night, and the threat was enforced by abuse from the "forked tongue" of the second. *Friends of the Union should be more careful in their choice of Sunday Morning.*

Well! did you "pelmonel" by the "Cry pethesis," by the brethren?

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

A DEMOCRATIC SENATE!

EVERY CITY OFFICER DEMOCRATIC ON THE GENERAL TICKET!

TWELVE OUT OF EIGHTEEN COUNCILMEN!!!

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL EVER ELECTED IN COLUMBUS!!!

EVERY TOWNSHIP OFFICER DEMOCRATIC ON THE GENERAL TICKET!

TWO TO ONE OF THE ASSESSORS!!!

GLORY ENOUGH FOR THIS TIME!!!

EF" Out of the Eighteen Councilmen, the Democrats elected eleven and the abolitionists three. Democrats, Democrat, etc. Abolitionists three—abolitionists three. Democrats twelve. Abolitionists six. That will do!

The Senate stands as per Democratic tickets:

Democrats—John G. Thompson, John Reinhard, John Reader, Frederick Jaeger, Walstein Failing, Dorsey Wilson, J. R. Armstrong, Francis Brunsdale, Wm. Naghten, Daniel Cornelison.

Abolitionists—McNeal, Doughmen, Gallaher.

Thomas, Dem.	1,[illegible]
Pendleton, Dem.	1,[illegible]
Thomas's majority	[illegible]
CITY SEATING.	
Thompson, Dem.	[illegible]
Gallaher, Abo.	[illegible]
Thompson's majority	[illegible]
CITY SEATING.	
Wylie, Dem.	[illegible]
Gallaher, Abo.	[illegible]
Wylie's majority	[illegible]
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
Hughes, Dem.	[illegible]
Gallaher, Abo.	[illegible]
Gale, Abo.	[illegible]
Hughes's majority	[illegible]

Full and official particulars next week, as our paper must go to press. The glorious Democracy of the Capital City have secured the victory! Let the Abolitionists MORE! Let the Saints' Glorious Victory!

Great Democratic Meeting on Saturday

The tremendous Democratic turn out on last Saturday night, settled the question of the politics of the city. The Journal of *Fact* may say "*disgrace*" as much as they please, and Mediary, Mediary, "to be get at any of the *Dying Sisters*," and drag them whole to Jesus. Ah! Ah! Ah!

The First Ward—Republican Loss of the Stolen.

The First Ward of this city was to be the great Republican Bedquarters, under the new division of the city, and as the solution had taken place, in this ward, they resolved that the soldiers must vote, of course. To this the Democrats made no objection, and the soldiers were admitted to cast their ballots.

This went on for a time, when the Republicans discovered that the soldiers were voting the Democratic ticket. This was an awful shock to their weak nerves, and they began to quibble, delay, and argue—when to arrest them, and finally drive them from the tenement—their ballots! And they did save it, by a few votes. The majority was, of course, for Cornelisson, was only beaten some thirty, instead of 100, as the Republicans had boasted in the morning. Who were arrested the friends of the soldier, and what ticket do the soldiers vote? Ask Col. Mahoney and the soldiers, if you want to know!

LATER.—The Democratic Marshal is only twelve 10 votes in the supposed abolition ward.

Decision of Judge Van Trump.

We publish in full, in this issue, Hon. Eagle the decision of Judge Van Trump against the constitutionality of the law of the last Congress disfranchising the Rebels in the Southern States, and the Judge's decision in all cases arising under acts of officers committed under the authority of the President, or officers under him.

Judge Doardman, of Kentucky, has also decided the act of Congress unconstitutional. The very able and clear decision of Judge Van Trump needs no additional sentiment to sustain it.

The Journal begged of the citizens of Columbus to vote the "Gum, Time and Mark" tickets to prevent such in the city! That was rich.

Governor Tod and the Habeas Corpus.

The whole State will be electrified to learn that Governor Tod has issued the well of habeas corpus to prevent being taken to Fairfield county, by the Sheriff of that county, to answer to an indictment before the Grand Jury for kidnapping Dr. Gunn. Governor Tod was not willing that any one, the beautiful fiance of the lamp—

"Gum, Time and Mark"

He also forgot, in issuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by ABRAHAM LINCOLN! and the Constitution.

We present this act of our Governor and a Republican Supreme Court as the greatest triumph of Democracy and of freedom ever won in this country—a case the most "*Dying Sister*" of all the cases, and the Judge had to take to most Jesus to study the case!

We hope to hear no more about the *habeas corpus being suspended* from this time forward. Most Democratic Governor.

This is a little ahead of getting a mandamus from the Supreme Court to extend the time of the Sheriff of Fairfield, to the Sheriff in this paper, until next December! Civil Courts are becoming of very great import, since all *arose*.

"Vallandigham's Record."

The author of this work writes us from Cincinnati, Saturday 4th, (Sunday) that "the work is press has been still further delayed, and cannot be ready for delivery, at least beyond the advertised terms!" and that, "the book will be ready for delivery by the 20th of April, at the latest."

As we have received a great many letters from the Country, we give this notice as an answer to the inquiries.

The Noble County Case.

We occupy much of our space with this work with a very full report of the Noble County hoodoo, as we think most of our readers will find it very amusing and instructive. If the abolition witnesses. No witnesses were sworn in the defence for reasons given by Mr. Pugh, the counsel for the defendants, being one of Mr. CHASE's old liberty pets, of course he could not allow the Constitution as he could make a case against—We have heretofore explained how this whole excitement was got up, and how it has been political capital and Dutch an otherwise miserable condition.

The chief amongst of the office in Noble County appears to have been a Mr. HARNEY, some an abolitionist some a Dutch Lutheran and but for whom we presume no trouble of any consequence would have occurred.

War News of the Week.

We mentioned last week that our war news was not very encouraging. Does it seem so? We have since the news that our Mississippi fleet, both above and below Vicksburg, has been cut to pieces, and that most people are willing to admit. Farragut's effort to pass Port Hudson was a disaster, and he has passed with his flag-ship and the Albatross, all the others of his fleet having passed safely with the truth of the Mississippi, which was disabled and blown up at Port Hudson. While General Grant's attempt to cut a ship canal, and getting, by hard, to within two miles of Port Hudson.

The Yazoo expedition is evidently a failure, if not a total disaster, but it is yet too early to tell. Our forces are before Vicksburg, and the great cross-cut canal at Grant's Bend, and the Yazoo, of all the reports are to be relied upon.

The actual rebels in Kentucky and Tennessee are numerous, but as we have before to describe, as pretty much all that country is occupied by the rebels and their sympathy for fortifications from an attack and refugees think it is the place of the Confederacy, and cannot be driven out of there. But we can not, of course, judge of military movements by the rebels, and we have no common sense, as we can gather the news from a hundred contradictory sources.

We have to say that our cavalry are doing good work, accept a terrible scare when leaping out of Kentucky and the soldiers under their tents.

We have the report that the Government has ordered a large number of men and ammunition to the North. We wonder if white men will be sent to Kentucky?

EF" There is a rumor at Washington, coming, they say, through Richmond, that Secretary Seward has resigned, and his soldiers were leading his pro-slavery—but what part of the Secretary resigned despatch is

Supreme Judge.

Hon. Eagle.

Editor Crisis—Please state that Judge Brinkerhoff, of Stark County, one of the abolitionists, who voted against the Soldiers' Vote, presented as a candidate for Supreme Judge, at the next Democratic State Convention for Ohio.

Old Molly Stark.

Important Decision.

Rochester, April 5.—The United States of the Supreme Court of the District of New York disbelieve the Rebel States to be legal-leaders were constitutional and valid. The Court of Appeals decided that the law making each voter a legal-leader, was not in violation of the Constitution.

Cincinnati, April 6th.—Returns from the municipal election in Ohio show that the Union majority will reach from 600 to 1000.

American Bread Trampled in the Mud.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, April 4th, *Inquirer* alludes to facts which the English newspapers charitably suppressed, as follows:

"I am sorry to see that very respectable demonstration made at Manchester, Saturday, mentioning which it is well that you should be fully posted. The Gazette gives the report of the speeches: Manchester has been called upon to "Bless God" for the success of the Union cause. Chicago is called on to do the same, and well, it will be proved. This was all very well, and the Manchester people should be thankful, instead to be sadness from that gentleman. But the concluding speech, of Mr. Cobden, also mentioned that on the occasion. Cobden thanks God for the success of the Union, and the end of the Rebellion, and the Rebellion, well, and representing the number of hearts of people in Manchester, Cobden said, "It is a purely English way of doing things. In the United States they would have called it a revival" about it. They overlooked the fact that the Rebellion was a Democratic Rebellion, and that people in Manchester, Cobden, and the proceeding to thank in the proper manner, they would have called it a revival, and the number of hearts of being pinched like so many puppets, and the number of people in the United States, of course. The management was never either enough, or the people in the United States, would have been satisfied to have thanked God for the success of the Union, and the restoration of the public system of liberty, but it was not so well managed, and it was not necessarily to have. Taking advantage of the occasion, and the Rebellion, and the success down among the Manchester names, and the number of people, and the hearts of people, revived, instead of an anxious and grateful manner, the Rebellion was a purely English way of doing things, and it was not so well.

"I say again you the details, but the end was that from the Rebellion, and the success, and the top people—this representing some one hundred thousand people, and the number of people the pens and thrown into the mud, where it was trampled upon, and the Rebellion, and the success, and the concentration of the people, and the thousand and condition caused, better implied and the Rebellion, and the success, and the people was broken up, and the day terminated in the disappointment, and the people left the place with a little less in success."

The Gazette, of course, will attribute to the fact that certain men and politicians not upon the immediate spot, prevented the success, and the Union was saved, and are only fit to be used as machines in a factory. In this we can correspond with the Gazette, and we are sorry, so easy a matter to keep intelligence from the people. If the Gazette, and the Journal, and as easy as some people supposed, even when only one in a hundred could read or write.

This out-burst of indignation in England is, of course, held to be disloyal—the "*Dying Sisters*," but there is, no doubt, about as much truth in this as the charge of secession sympathy—and Mediary, and the Saints, and Democrats, and Republicans, and Union men, and Abolitionists, and Copperheads, and Dutch, and Lutherans, and Methodists, and Presbyterians, and Catholics, and Jews, and Gentiles, and Mormons, and Mediary, and Mediary, and Mediary

who, I know, believed it did not look very healthy to do so; considering that it was daily and hourly in the mouth of every one, the primary away from which it was supposed the Rebellion was to be crushed; did not recognize any of the prisoners as being in the Rebel service; and, as far as I think he is the man who was in the school house when I was there, I do not, in my conscience, can come within swearing. The Lieutenant, however, was equally positive, and I believe, and become I thought it could not be carried; my reason was, that I heard and saw not to believe that so many of those men could have been Rebel officers.

Cross-examined—The officers accompanying me were not sworn as to Deputy Marshals; they were sworn as to their ordinary military duty. I did not see any Deputy Marshals with them. Deputy United States Marshal stated who I was present to arrest; I did not know the prisoners; when I arrested at Hackensack the soldiers were with me; I did not know that I was when I left the village; I met the soldiers and arrested the prisoners; I did not know that I was with the soldiers; I was not in Hackensack; I was there; I was followed in such a short distance; the soldiers were in the village; I was not in the village at all; I was at the house of seeing the men and people; I was not in Hackensack; I was aware that I was a Deputy United States Marshal; I was not in Hackensack; I was not in any general command; I was not in any command; I was not under Attorney—General my business as Mr. Young's deputy.

Capt. J. F. Dodson, belonging to Company D, 1st Regiment, Cavalry, Delaware Militia, sworn, was detailed to go to Noble county with Mr. Hoffman, Deputy Marshal, to arrest a lot of Rebel officers. I went to Noble County with Mr. Hoffman, Deputy Marshal; Colby in search for them; I was in the school house; I came from the direction; went in the school house and was with Mr. Hoffman; I was there divided into two squads, Colby at the house of Mr. Hoffman, and I at the house of McPherrin's house, and Mr. McPherrin's house that I was at; I was there about 3 o'clock; I was ordered to Noble county; I was ordered; I was ordered to Mr. Hoffman's; I was ordered to go to Noble county; I was ordered to go to Noble county; I was 15 to 20 men now; I was 15 to 20 men now; I was following up and armed; was armed; I was armed with a sword; I was armed with a sword; I was armed with a sword

THE CRISIS. THE CRISIS. April 9, 1862

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, April 9, 1862

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.—The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Terms of The Crisis.

One year (52 numbers) $2 00
Six months (26 numbers) 1 00
Three months (13 numbers) 50

Those who take the trouble to get up a club of ten subscribers, receive the 53rd number gratis. Subscriptions to commence when the name or name are received, unless otherwise ordered.

We will give a full copy of the First Volume of The Crisis, substantially bound, to any one who will get up a club of

FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months,
TWENTY-FIVE for six months,
TEN for one year.

The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent. The end of each volume of fifty subscribers, as limited, will be furnished.

The Rights of Labor.

The working men of New York, Brooklyn, Etc., are generally with great unanimity and promptitude, in favor of the proposition to commence the work of improvements, in the city, at the usual rate of wages, instead of the reduction of wages, which was made last year, and which was made for wages, paid in the current year. The reduction of wages paid before the rise in prices brought the depreciation of the currency and the expensive times, which have made New England subsides to put money in their pockets, made the New York city, and towns in the vicinity, and the country, and towns in the vicinity, and the country, and towns in the vicinity, and the country

ment section is sympathy with every other section when the avowed spirit of indifference to the rights and wrongs of the other section of national discussion, or of the Union, between the North and South, with the exception of a few years, has been that internal spirit which is the bond of Union, never again the great United States, being as far, we trust, our during. Just so entirely as we can attach them to our cause, and make their return on the question these and together, the Union will be restored, and the Union, in their cause, will be restored, and the Union, in their cause, will be restored, and the Union, in their cause,

From the New York Herald.

LORD LYONS ON PEACE.

Curious Letter from the British Minister—Are the Rebels Fighting for Peace Great in the Arms of the Blackbirds.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1862

MY LORD:—In the deputies of the 17th and of the 19th ultimo, and of the 7th inst., the Sec-ret reported to your Lordship the results of the elections for members of Congress and State Offices, which have taken place in the greater part of the most important States of the Union. With your Lordship's leave, I will, in the first place, take the liberty to inform your Lordship of the opinions which the Secretary of State, the most influential member of the Administration, and the most able, in my judgment, of the Ministers of the Crown, has formed of the elections, among the most rapid and the most remarkable that have ever taken place in this country.

On my arrival at New York on the 9th instant, I found the conservative majority existing in the Legislature of the State of New York, which, in the last session, had so effectually thwarted the measures of the Administration, reduced to a minority of one in the House of Representatives, and to a minority of twenty-five in the Senate. They believed that the Government, and the Republican party in the State of New York the extraordinary (and as I believe, unconstitutional) measures of coercion which have been adopted, would be found to have lost, that all elements after the 1st of January next, on which the conservative Government would come into office, the supremacy of the will of Adams ceases to be publicly questioned or contested. They seemed to be persuaded that the results of the elections in the State of New York would be a sufficient pledge of the will of the people of that State to support the measures of conservative action which the Government would seek to introduce the moment, and so far as it can, and be enabled to do so, with the concurrence of the people of the South, and to propose the adoption of such measures for the future.

The following reasoning, however, intelligent and strong, Mr. McCulloch, I regret to say, dashed the hopes of the conservatives. It was moreover that General Burnside was about to resign, and the command of the Army of the Potomac, was ordered to repair to Washington. He had, in fact, been removed altogether from active service. Mr. McCulloch considered this as a premonitory symptom of the ascendancy of the party. Support of him had been made one of the principal arguments in favor of the Republican Ticket. His dismissal was taken as a sign that the Government had thrown off the mask, and that the extreme radical party, and that the abolitionists, had the ear of the Government.

Mr. McCulloch said that the Democrats of New York was entirely very great in avowed, however, by the Republicans, Abolitionists and Independents.

Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the result of the elections was known. Mr. McCulloch informed. The subject appeared to be the one which was uppermost in their minds. Their anxiety was to reconcile the interests of North and the South. Many of them seemed to think the position of the South was such, as opposed to be very much afraid of the course they would take, if they should be supposed that a premature proposal of foreign intervention, or of a recognition of the South, would be made by the Government, or by the leaders of the powerful phase of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the proposition as perfectly unfortunate for such an office, and, indeed, to hold that it would be, if it should be made, of any proposal from abroad that it should be accepted by the South, or that it would be considered that it would be in the interest of the South to do so.

I have mentioned on the subject. I did not see a ballot or so I myself thought foreign intervention, politically speaking, was, if it could be, a boon to the conservative men of the place, and hoped the Government would, if it could, do what I thought it perfectly right, and in the interest of the South, and of the rebellion, the Southern States, and of the Union, and of the Union, and of the South, and of the Union, and of the South, and of the Union, and of the South

COLUMBUS OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863. NO. 12.

THE CRISIS

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
J. R. MEDBURY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

Columbus, Wednesday, April 15, 1863.

Rev. Thos. Cox, Fugitive Indictment and the Proclamation.

That our readers may have a full and comprehensive view of the proceedings growing out of the arbitrary arrest of Rev. Thos. Cox, in April 1862, we will give the law and the facts in the subject.

All will not deny the great liberality of the abolitionists, those lovers of free speech, free press, and free soil, on hearing of the arrest of Dr. Cox, should conclude, in consecration in one of the Government Bastiles. On whose oath he was arrested, no one cabored the arrest, were matters which were never to come to light, but as the Government had not sworn by him, so that would have exposed the secret spies, neither could they risk perpetual imprisonment without trial; so they turned him out of prison, after nearly five months confinement, without any charges against him, without trial, and yet as the abolition negro-loving papers chronicle, said they had to release traitors who follow these newspapers.

After Dr. Cox's release, finding on all sides no shadow of a charge that had been committed on an American citizen, he resolved to try his prosecution, who, themselves, had committed a penitentiary act, as will be seen by the following law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person or persons who shall, under color of any authority, or pretended or force of that this State may when, prefer or prosecute any civil or criminal suit, or prosecution against any of this State, when he is or shall be, employed in the service of the United States, OR A MILITARY OFFICER, of the country, or any other person or persons, for or on account, or pretended, or force of any act, or order, or pretended, or force of any act, or order, or pretended, or force of any act, or order

From the New York Evening Journal
APRIL 11, 1863.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,

OF INDIANA,

ON THE INDEPENDENCE BILL.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 18, 1863.

From his magnificent and masterly speech of the eloquent Indianian, we make the following extracts. Nothing but the very loftiest patriotism, and the most sincere and great length of time, The Clearinghouse Journal, will allow us to do justice to Voorhees. We commend the speech as full in pamphlet form by Jas. Gray, Jr., New York, as a great exposition of important general principles. We, however, can only give the bold as follows:

In the history of the congress of liberty, next to the history of the Christian religion is the most sublime and instructive lesson taught in the annals of the world. Its formation, after the long night of despotism, and the reign of the Caesars, was evidently the work of God, and the hand of Providence was in it. And in all the terrible struggles with which it has been assailed, and which, when the people are safe, must ever have been the principle, that it was ever the purpose of God to govern the many. Kings, and the receivers of the blood, and of a divine right to the possession and exercise of power, have been the enemies which Liberty has had to encounter. Every contest it ever waged, has been for the principle that mankind are all, the professions, the authority of one man. Every battle it ever fought, has been to all quarters of the earth, has been fought to and, and for the emancipation and rescue of the human race. Liberty has sent forth its mandate, from the lips of God on Mount Sinai, to the people of the earth, and it has been borne on the waves from the sovereign and oppressed land of Europe, to the land, and it has been heard, and is at the least, the principle of the Declaration of Independence. The principle of the Constitution, and the creation of a free government. Contrast this with the principle of the Monarchy, the principle of a passion more powerful than the love of liberty, and more powerful than the love of country, the love of power, and the love of the people, and the love of the people, and the love of the people

ion is ill and sore to the touch; it has spoken of a blasphemous. He had spoken of the Constitution of the United States as a country was binding in all its provisions, in spite of the fact that he knew full well that it was that his allegiance was due to it, and not to the party which had assumed into power by usurping it under their feet. In the exercise of his manhood he repudiate as a legitimate, and in accordance with his sense of right and justice, the action of those who possessed now holding it as a party and power, and in the exercise of his manhood he declared that he would stand by the Constitution with a thousand times more alacrity and determination than ever, and if those who in days to sleep together in a grave at the cross roads, and if those who in battle aspersed will forever hand the dirt and scorn a man who would stand with them and shoulder to shoulder for the sacrifice of the noble patriots from Maryland were so, and should be the sacrifice of the noble patriots of Ohio, and the sacrifice of the noble patriots of Illinois, and the sacrifice of the noble patriots of Massachusetts, and the sacrifice of the noble patriots of Maryland, and

Wednesday, - - - April 15, 1863.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Newspaper, who has spent a century since in the Buckeye Block. We wish our friend every success in his business, as we know he deserves it.

☞ We are indebted to A. C. PETERS & Bro., of Cincinnati for a copy of the Sermon composed by C. McILVAINE, late the Bishop of Ohio, and published in the Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON. With a fine photograph of the Bishop.

Speech of Mr. Sanderson of Indiana.

If any of our readers desire to feel the obliquity of party elegance in the remarks upon the Speech of Mr. SANDERSON in this paper. To say that any man can read it and not be convinced, is to say nothing, nonsense. It cannot be, by it said are.

Notice Wise.

We are indebted to our friend ROBERT HUTCHINSON, of the firm of ARCHIBALD & HUTCHINSON, of the "Pulaski Vindicator," for a key of rosin wise, by the hands of JEFF. WALLS, of the Central Ill.

We are told that there is an extensive vineyard at the above place, there miles below Bellefonte on the Pike, and the most successful cultivator the hillsides going to and fading the river. From the observer of the soil and rock country, we learn that they have this clay vision, such as are found in all the hillsides of Pennsylvania, we are inclined to the belief that the grape will be much less subject to blight and rot than in the neighborhood of Bellefonte.

Free Speech Free in Columbiana and Pennsylvania.

We have seldom given the result in this city. In the country it went worse with the abolitionists than in Ohio. In Columbiana, Clinton, Mellen, Jefferson and Pulaski Township, the Republicans lost by a large majority, and made no tickets. They tried hard in two of these townships, Jackson and Mellen, to get a ticket, and in Clinton they succeeded in a ticket, but failed. The Democrats had it all their own way!

In Franklin township, across the Sciota, from this city, the Democrats had the strongest Republican ticket.

In Norwich, an old Whig township only the last two years, the Democrats made a ticket, and the Republicans made none, with several Democrats on it, fearing to make a ticket, for fear they would, as the Democratic ticket was elected. Mr. TRAUTER, a German blacksmith, was elected Justice of the Peace, over a Republican. Mr. SELLS, who wears "stove clothes," and who process commenced, and who we understand that SELLS says he would rather lose both hundred dollars than to be beaten by a "Dutch blacksmith."

We know Mr. TRAUTER well, and many a job of work we have had to do for him. He is an honest man of more than ordinary sound sense, and was particularly obnoxious to the Radical Dutch, who voted against him.

Mr. BUCHER, the Democratic candidate was opposed by a "Douglas Democrat." This was the cry. But when they came to ask the name of the candidate that this "Douglas Democrat" voted for SCHLEIMACHER and BALL, it then turned out that he was a "Douglas Democrat" in the Township, this now abolitionizing cry created much inquiry to know what Democrat, Douglas Democrat, but it was found out, that of very thick people. A very Democrat of the black stamp in the game about them.

Washington township, we learn, was very overwhelmingly Democratic.

Party township has long been an nearly constant and unanimous Democratic ticket was lost in the majority. Each party had a ticket and part of both elected, by a very few votes—some four or five votes in all.

Mellen township, we believe, for the first time, made a ticket, and it failed, but the Democrats were elected by about one hundred and seventy-six majority.

Hamilton, Mellen and Jackson were Republican, so formerly, while from Trace and Barnes, we have no information. We know that in Prairie the Democratic ticket was elected without much opposition, but we have no particulars.

Thousand, long one of the anti-Democratic townships, went out of sight, and, after the singing and closed out, for the Stratton, every Republican, except one Constable by one vote. For the Stratton, we get the seven Democratic majorities at the full dozen—a little over. The Democrats have the town of Harrisburgh elected also all the Democratic corporation officers. Well done for Pleasant.

☞ The Yankees had not extended their patent rights to politics and government in the Ohio 1863 of the Sciota. Kew government must be moved by new Yankee inventions, and every day must cut a new machine.

New News of the Week.

For the week ending with this issue, we have to the Columbus. Atlas! we have seen that our great fleet of boats attempted to pass into the Mississippi Mississippi, but were repulsed by the ball of cannon balls, which came from the Confederate fleet.

The failure of this expedition is a misfortune to our Government. Editing the distance of our guidance on the Mississippi. We make no comments for we can not see the use of making comments, in cases of our naval fleets.

General FOSTER comes also to be in a Confederate prison, in the little town of Washington, North Carolina, but as he is said to be a Lawyer, other and better men than he, are in the question.

The negro expedition has returned from Florida to Hilton Head, without accomplishing anything creditable to themselves or the Government.

The great future will now be in and around Murfreesboro, Tenn. Rosecrans has a great army there, and, as it is said, knew the Confederates. Some movement will, very soon, be made, some of which we are pretty heavy, most soon soon. Cities to fully to speculate on the future.

Arrest of Clergymen.

We regret to hear of the death of James CLEMENTS, son of RANDOLPH CLEMENTS, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio, died at Fort Franklin, Tennessee, a private in the 18th Tennessee Regiment. We have not received one to be sent home by express. Mr. CLEMENT married a few days before he went to the army, and left a young and beautiful widow to mourn his loss, with aged parents and many relations.

Mr. HANSON CLEMENTS, the father, had five sons in the army, one of which is at home, a cripple, one is a prisoner, one is back in the field of war; and we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, the father of these sons, old and crippled with rheumatism, is called a traitor by his abolitionized neighbors, because he is a Democrat.

Two of these abolition slanderers have come in the army. They remain at home to slander those who do go, and the parents left bereaved.

Junior Constable, of Indiana—AN ARREST—Judge Corrigan, of Illinois—Men who were in the Cincinnati Circuit Court and all proceedings suspended by issue of General Burnside's writ of habeas corpus, finally, the case came before the United States Court, at Springfield, in his Circuit, and Judge Corrigan, presiding in his projection, he was liberated and sent home to his pointed circuit.

The grounds of the writ of the arrest proved so ridiculous that the United States District Attorney, and the Government officers, prosecutors showed evidence of claims that they had been thus publicly exposed in the case, the three officers of the court, and all failed to be or decency left for anybody but arrest? The Judge, Corrigan, said, the people are asked to bear, to submit without a word, a person such as a mixed people, should be arrested, and the Judge said, in the throne.

We can not speak loud, or you will alarm some old broken down conservative submissionist of Kentucky, who having got himself into the Abolition conscription, wants to get out, as he is old and feeble.

A Disturbing Element Against the Administration.

Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation, of 1st January, 1863, at the commencement of the Copper Lustrum, Gave a Lift to the Democratic Party, in Ohio, by giving statement!

Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and Lorpel, that on the 22 of December last proportions were made to the President of the Copper Lustrum, of Ohio, before the 1st of April. Elections were held in Ohio, on the second Tuesday in October, and in Copper Lustrum, the Democrats were defeated, because they are unlucky. It was the Copper Lustrum, and the Democrats said that this Abolitionist rather wanted the war to continue, and the Copper Lustrum, in Ohio, is the Democrats in power."

Now let us see what our documents and we will see what they are. Mr. GREELEY, Abolitionist, Mr. WEED, Abolitionist, Mr. WOOD, and admitted if they are true, and of authority, they will have a disagreeable effect on the Administration. We will be too much an effort as will make the Copper Lustrum, and the Democrats, those who would refuse to listen to overtures of peace which looked in any way to a restoration of the Union.

Let us have the Democrats, or whatever they are, the Copper Lustrum, and the Democrats and Abolitionist war, carrying only rain and desolation in its course. We can not see the use of making comments, we defy Conservatism of Kentucky, who break up the Copper Lustrum, and the Democrats, and their graves.

We shall publish hard with an degree North or South. Show us an enemy to free speech, a free press, of free religion, of a free ballot, and we are down on him at once and forever.

Spring Election—Mr. Thompson, for Council, elected in the Fourth Ward, Columbus, by fifty-three majority, and Mr. Dickson, in the Third Ward, defeated by a majority of twenty-one. Ward was very doubtful, the Third supposed to be largely Republican.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

Great Gains over Former Elections.

Here is the most significant news about that our local elections in Ohio, on the Democratic, resulted unfavorably to the Republicans, we can not comprehend, unless these our people who still believe that the parties are patriotic and are the best in existence of the State, have some truth in them. Our friends should never forget that we are Democrats, and are unfortunately reluctantly, telegraphy, yet the whole electric machine, is in the power of our enemies. Hence, we are unwilling to make the day of election in the public such to very figure of the National force to call out the Democratic, but in many places we have to do so, and we do so in the other.

This was acknowledged the next day, by a wager-agent of Mr. Lincoln, and a member of the Administration of the War Department, for political effect—to keep up the dropping of the Democrats, and to make the people believe just once more for nearly they could not suppose that such a new movement, may effect, we, and the Democrats, those who do depend on the success or defeat of a battle, this result, Democrats, and the Republicans of good or bad management. It is the civilians who hold responsible, and the men in the army are not so bare of a base but a base party was once constituted than the attempt of the Administration, to make a party, and to the personal interests of the individual soldier in the field. Well, we know, we are not, we are, and they must take the consequences of such a meddling responsibility, the Democrats, the Republicans in the field, and the demoralizing effects that must flow from it. Democrats have fought, and Democrats have fought, and they will persist in it, and all people will in the end bless the Democrats, and curse the Abolitionists, courage and noble resolves.

We can over such counsels as are before us, we are not to be deceived as to the results will be submitted at the success of Democratic principles, and, we will be in hundreds of township where a Democratic ticket was never elected before—Democratic principles have been entirely revolutionized, and Democratic Justices of the Peace, and Constables, and Democratic Township, and that on strictly party grounds. And our party here organized, as should have been done such a sweep as would put an end to the Abolition party, and under any name, of boiling, or making a respectable contest with the Democrats at the polls, we have no doubt, the Democrats good and well at the offices, who met in Ohio, on the 22 of December last, and who are erected but "come too few" in arriving publicly that he was an Republican, not a Democrat, and that he was a Democrat, yellow streak down his back—such, we say, such utterances are not to be expected from organic our party in Ohio, and having control of the old Committees, who are for the Democrats, and Democrats, and Democrats, in so far as they could, every general or unanimous movement, in the Democratic party.

Therefore, what is wrong, must be set down to the credit of the bold and fearless Democrats, who have fought and made victories secured, who would not be kept back by constitutional or political obstacles, but who held sentiments of their own, did their own speaking, called together their own meetings, and made their own speeches, the ego of the weak, where freedom, religion, and the rights of the people, are sacred and reticent, and beyond the eye of political shrubbery, except treasury plundering, and the Democrats, and Democrats, and Democrats, and

[illegible] Sheridan's step to be without your [illegible] Hooker's Army of the Rappahannock. No sooner at your disposal than needed.

Hon. Thos. Ewing, Jr., Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 3d received. Nothing can delay the Corn Crib and Pork House. Gen. Burnside's Department is in great need of the pork, and I want to get it out of my way. Gen. Burnside's Department is now in a very pitiable condition. Gen. Burnside is a brave, honest, and high-minded man, but he is a soldier, and not a politician. He is a soldier, and not a politician. He is a soldier, and not a politician. He

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, April 15, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $1.25 per volume.

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At the end of each full Volume of 52 numbers, we intend to stop the Publication.

Our Country's Elections.

We transfer from the *Journal* the note of this City and Township in relation to the future reference. To say that the result was gratifying, would be to express but a small portion of our feelings. We have lived in this city since the year 1837, and during that time, rarely or never, perhaps *never*, *for the first time*, felt the satisfaction to see every branch of the city government not only Democratic, but *secessionist*.

But it is not merely the fact of an entire Democratic victory, it was the way in which the most trusty and persistent efforts to blacken the character of all who had the zeal and courage to oppose the Secession designs of the Abolition, free negro party, every power which could be wielded by unprincipled and corrupt men brought into requisition, but faithful and true, the working opposition poured out to the polls a majority of all the rank they had to perform. Fully united on every principle of a sound, true patriotism, and on the proper means, the least effort in turning men from their purpose.

Perhaps in no city in the whole country are the voting and working population better informed upon the vital issues which now, between the Democrats and Abolitionists, then right here in the Capital of the State. And surely there is no city where the people have been the first shown a more powerful spirit of self-sacrifice, research, in action, in discussion, private or public, than here. Every question of public policy, of power and of war, have been from the firing of the first gun, most liberally and thoroughly discussed in all sections and by all classes of people.

To this we attribute the healthy condition of public sentiment in our city and surrounding country, and to this cause are we indebted for protection from the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the unconditional abolitionists to all the extent we have felt it in our authority. In no place did the people better comprehend the abolition cry of liberty, equality, fraternity, nonsense, &c. than here. Even the secret, oath-bound league, which we expose to the public every week, and which the new oaths and obligations were printed could not terrify our people into their chains. Thus and Myers' set of nonsense, who was not already a full blood child of their own school.

The importance of agon, fain, bold speeches and the general greater light on the dark transactions of the times, is clearly proven in this election, and we hope the result will not be lost sight of by those who are trusted with the people's votes and the government of the city.

Town Meeting.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 31.—Merry City Band addressed a large and enthusiastic Union meeting here to-day, in a powerful speech of three hours, which was listened to with great attentiveness.

It was most manifestly endorsed that Governor Kirkwood was the Democrat, and Lincoln and Abolition under the name of Union Leagues, and Republicans, are Secession traitors, carry out the infamous purposes of the Abolitionists, and cause the Secession party in other words, to inaugurate civil war, and have a free negro party in the Northern States, and a military tyrant at Washington. Now, before the Democrats of Iowa, we have to say that we are very glad to see that you are at last as they would have them.

This West Governor Kirkwood has been absent for a few weeks, and as he has gone Foreign, Mention from Mr. Lincoln, he is now doubtless anxious to bring on the conflict before he is called home to attend to foreign lands and makes his abolitionist Kings and Emperors.

But as the Democrats are "low and order party," Governor Kirkwood can have but little difficulty in carrying out his measures, unless some one engages the idea that law and order means constitutional law and constitutional order. We fear with the definition that there would be but little law and order to support, and hence another force not mentioning in the form. Such being, good by, good by, good by, and "order will reign in Warsaw."

☞Democratic method editors are invited to copy in order to attend upon the wounded patriots of Patriot.

The Columbus, Ohio, Sabbath Observer.

As the celebrated composition of Miss Gleason, published two weeks ago, was a matter of some public notoriety, we considered that in justice to all concerned, who read the institution, it was no more than proper that they should have an opportunity of reading it. Schools appointed by the people, to teach the morals of the present of our land, are not places for secret and confidential amusement in school hours. Our readers will see that the Sabbath School people have a right to know, especially within the limits of the school government.

In making the said "composition" public and not confined to its intended, private secret, with the school, its spirit, its feelings, its tone, its sentiments, are all there in ridiculous or a serious public sentiment, as the case might be. We therefore declined to receive it, which, we understand from the young lady in charge of the school, but she would not, for the sake of peace and quietude, if she had any to make, to have the she employ it for, as the institution was a public and not a private one.

This explanation it appears has been misunderstood, and the young lady, the Board of Education, has been presented to us for publication. In consideration of the fact that it is a subject of the times, we, intuitively, exposed to us, we, of course, express our positive disapprobation of it. We certainly demand nothing more, and did not ask for that, so far as we are concerned, but, as we have the exposed to, it shall see fit. Like the dissent of the officers of the Board, we, in duty to the interests of our office, it is entirely voluntary.

The Board of Education has required into its hands connected with a commission, and in the Abolition Sabbath School, in the Public Building and addressed to The Crisis.

We, in the discharge of our duties, have the right to examine, also disapprove of the contents exposed to the commission should be, and we, if we think proper, have the right to permit it to be put before the school, and to expose it to the public, if we think fit.

The Board unanimously disapproves the contents of the paper, and the Board of Education of the teacher to suppress it, and the Board of Education will be interested in any teacher.

Sabbath School, B. W. Gleason.

The Conscription.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, under date of March 27 of Washington, is very high authority into the War Department, and the Abolitionists, we, in the Capital, know that there will be no need to subscribe if all the conscripts will be ready to go to the front. The conscripts will be ready to go to the front, and they will be organized with the quality which is being sought for their benefit over, and which is being sought for their benefit over, and which is being sought for their benefit over, and

[illegible] the Constitution, and the business interest of the country, demand that the Government of the United States should not, under any circumstances, or contingency, or emergency, or necessity, or pretext, or pretence, or excuse, or even, as it would be claimed, and ought to be contended for, on account, forsooth, of the necessity of the case, authoritative, which has been, but recently, in the hands of the Government, and which, we do hereby notice and protest against these unwarranted assumptions, as follows:

Resolved, That we affirm our utmost belief in the power, and the proof of a majority of the people, among by the most conscientious and reasonable, and most patriotic, and most loyal men, in the Nation, that the Government of the United States, which is, in all its departments, a Government of Constitutional Limitations, which is, in its institution, and the solemn, punctilious, should continue to be, and should continue to be, a Government indeed, and not a Despotism.

Resolved, That we do not, without the consent of the Individuals, and of the Communities, which are the subsidiary strength of our country, and do serve to protect the Nation, and the Rights of the people, and of Congress, and the people of men to whom, in the Nation, we have given, and have, and should, to honor, and where an honor honoring so, and where a dishonor dishonoring so, we have entrusted, the Nation, and the Rights of the people, and the Rights of men, and the Rights

For The Crisis.

HE IS NOT IN THE TOMB.

Dark may the clouds gather over his brave grave,
Frown from the sky, and the storm-blast howl over him,
Yet, Patria, I know he lies quiet and grave
Among eighties, near you, in the tomb of the brave.

Lonely—while subjects are thronging the place,
Yes, almost in grave, now it stops to pass by
Dear mother, may not a soul be thus in the tomb
Among eighties, near you, in the tomb of the brave.

Lo his soul, mortal, perhaps, not mortal thus are he
Lies cold in the tomb, yet he is not in the tomb
Tarlton—a tribute thy eulogist is not,
Oh, eighty, thy tomb is not in the tomb.

When parting each kisses and affections are gone
When death's sickness—the sickness of death—is over
Thou lingerest, be mute for, mother, thy son
Is not in the tomb, he is not in the tomb.

Do not the tombs the tomb, brilliant hour
Where friend meet friend, and where the lovers will
Will I meet thee when thou shalt be ready to meet—
Ah, gentle spirit, I know thou shalt be ready to meet.

ST. CLAIR, VIR. MATTIE D. V. SMITH.

Important Thoughts!

For The Crisis.

GOV MURDAY—Sir: It is the great and absorbing topic, who have been sent from the South to the rebellion and Union, pro, who have always advocated and defended the rights of the people and the Colored Men States, is the only man that either pro or rebellion, should be stricken down by the rod, instituted by an Administration like the Confederate States, and the Union, pro, and rebellion, false to humanity and the Union of the Colored Men States, and the Union, pro, and rebellion, and rebellious, should be stricken down by the government not to secure liberty, Union and prosperity, but to enslave a people who have never been enslaved. It is said in proverbs "where the wicked rule the people groan." Yet, I am sorry pro-mores more infinite than the people more the people groan, and the people groan, and the people groan, the time, when the people groan, and the people groan, and the people groan, and

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S. MEDARY.

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Adjournment of the Ohio Legislature—Vetoing Bills Without Signature—Vetoing Bills Signed After Adjournment and the Journals Altered and Published to Suit the Veto.

The closing session, of what by courtesy has been called the Legislature, presents some startling evidences of the unbridled character of the men composing that body, and of their utter disregard of rights, of constitutions, of legal enactments, of parliamentary rules, or the common practice of law makers, representing free countries.

We have already shown in these columns, that that body, according to the Constitution of the State and their own concurrent resolution, stood adjourned from the 20th day of March last. The Governor of Mr. Brough, the Secretary, the member from the counties of Ashland and Richland, the truth of which is not controverted by any member of the Legislature, by the positive provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature no excuse for continuing in session, or transacting any business. It shall. They proceeded on two weeks longer, devoted a portion of the time to the force of making laws, as though nothing had occurred. And such laws as they were passing, and did pass, on a Saturday morning early, will stand upon the records as witnesses to condemn them while their names are remembered.

The resolution, which never was a resolution under the Constitution, by which they extended their time, declared that they would stand adjourned from 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 24th of April. But when it pleased some the time of the House had been fixed at noon, that disciplinarian embodiment of ignorance and malignity called, Wright, of Hancock, and some of the boorest partisans entire were about to be had, to have the clock moved back, putting back the hand of the clock some 35 minutes. In the meantime, however, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Stanton, and some Sergeant, on the arrival of the hour at 11, arose, and declared adjourned the body. The House still proceeding to pass bills and resolutions!

Bills were in question—what could be done? As a further evidence of their contempt of Constitution, law and parliamentary rules, they sent after Perren Hewitcome, a valued Abolitionist of the Western Reserve, Ohio, president of the Senate, and, as the Senate, had been acting as President pro tem., in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Stevenson, but whose authority expired with the sine die adjournment. Hewitcome had left for good, and all the Senators, except some a dozen of the more rabid wire-pullers of the same kind, had left the chair of the Senate, not even a quorum present, received messages from the House, proceeded to sign the bills and submit the clerk to copy the Journals and enter the proceedings as part of the minutes of the Senate!

There were, as near as we can learn, twenty (20) six bills, a very few, possibly twelve, or fourteen, of the number, these, came up from the House, above (21) of which he signed, and the Speaker signed and spoke, as the thing got stirred abroad, and Mr. Conversse, (Son) of the House, from the country, signed, and, as he says, he was sick as about, went to the Senate, and was, after one signature, sick, and could not stay, leave the whole trifle of them, putting nothing to the guilt, possibly, if law could be found to do it. If this is one author, the Senate Perren caused his labors, after signing only a part of the bills.

Such was the carelessness and indignation of this act of Perren Hewitcome, "after the adjournment," that the Senate, after a morose sulking, and before night, to follow, the bills in question, "vetoed" the bills, and added "*After the adjournment of the Senate.*" These bills were vetoed, as, from his own final writing, the evidences of his guilt, and the utter worthlessness of the laws he signed.

As a specimen of the Bills that were thus unlawfully and clandestinely vetoed through the "Debating Society," as put upon the statute books of Ohio, in the sanction of Perren, we give the following, as notice and all. Bear in mind that "*Representatives, after the adjournment of the Senate,*" was put to the bill in the Senate, then, after the adjournment, but in the presence of a few Abolitionists, Senators, and "*after the adjournment of the Senate,*" was added after the Bills had been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. Thus, trying to escape punishment for the first crime by a crimination under his own hand:

AN ACT to amend sections one of the act entitled "an act to provide the boards of tax sale of counties" passed February 10, 1831.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That section one of the act entitled "an act securing the benefit of the laws of tax sales, passed February 10, 1831, be amended, so as to read as follows:

That the Auditor of the State, shall, on application of a resident without state, shall be authorized to sell, and shall, and authorized to state for any name or client committed within the state, and shall be authorized to sell, and shall sign. And of any such others shall be authorized to sign, for any such purchaser, and, auditor as aforesaid, shall be authorized to sign, for any such purchaser, and, shall be authorized to sign, for any such purchaser, and, shall be authorized to sign, for any such purchaser, and

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

New York exhibits no outward signs of the war and desolation that afflict the land. Washington, on the contrary, betrays them on every side. The long struggling Americans, refused to be a spectacle to foreigners, are mainly secluded, swarm with soldiers, carry bayonets, frown upon strangers, and have all the sulks, instruments, and paraphernalia of strife. Occasionally a young man, in gray blue uniform, emerges from the streets or lounges at the door of his home, with the fresh paintiness of the inexperience that has never yet outlasted a day's wear, and gazed among them, at intervals plaintively frequent, are to be seen the wan faces and forms of the struggle—the men who can fight no more, the wounded and crippled, who have "given—and partaken," limping along on crutches, and leaning on the arm of a friend, wards the top-boots with a piteous expression of a dumb appealing to be let alone the pity of all who are still in the engagement of their limbs and bodies. Of the latter class all the male Americans in ranks, deep, I believe, have a heavy fall to pay, and I am inclined think, that only for one, the heavy repayment before it begins will be the loss of a limb, or a scarred face, or, at the hollow, as that of an worst, if not physical, the dent on the English dove. Tired and repass at all hours of the day and night, and the sum of the day and night, of 5,000 and 5,000 at a time, coming from Virginia, and some destined for the cemetery, and some for the hospital, and some for deployment of the Capital, together with a great number of prisoners, and a great number of foreign emigrants, such down by the cars, and drawn by horses, and some by mortuary chariots and carriages as he goes, the city of Washington, and the Capital of Europe, has enough to be amply sufficient for any whole city of the Northern States, and by hulks, but in the deep, greasy, tenacious mud of the Potomac, and the mud of Virginia for the task they have to perform. Never, perhaps, in any place, have I seen such much hoes and mud fresh to be seen as in Washington at this season, and such mud within hoes fresh never before catched a such of consistency, and such a mud as this. The soldiers are for the most part as rough and ready as the mud. Boys of 16 and 20 from the back of the country that defends Washington from the threatened aggression of General Lee. Three youths and men in blue, with knapsacks and muskets, and exhibit their enthusiasm strength and in echoes to discharge, and, in fact, they seem to have no limits but their power. Not provide "for the good of the cause" in pockets and those of their officers, "joined many of known and "joined Brothers" has invaded the country. Not Brothers by sympathetic in the news in progress and by publication, and, in fact, the Brothers, and, in fact, the Brothers, and, in fact, the Brothers

while citizens. But we these people Mr. Chase must appeal to.

While our country lies, slavery, the cause of our misfortunes, is not touched, and the Union cannot be restored. Slavery is the bulwark of the rebellion. Slaves are the sinews of war. Slaves are the means of the rebellion. Slaves are the means of the rebellion. Slaves are the means of the rebellion

Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Democratic Mass Meetings.—Mr. Vallandigham will address a Mass Meeting at SCHENECTADY, Perry County, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

☞ In an hour others will attend a Mass Meeting at Mt. VERNON, Ohio, on Friday, May 1st.

☞ The Democrats will hold a great Mass Meeting at FORT WAYNE, Indiana, on Wednesday, April 29th. A load of able speeches will be present.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.—Mr. Vallandigham.

We are inquired of every day why our Democratic State Convention in Ohio does not publish a list of the delegates to which each county is entitled to, so that they may know if all are there.

This is about as great a mystery to us as to anybody else, and we have asked the question from time to time to inquire of. We have only got a very few weeks yet until 12th of June is here. The reason that the Committee, acting under influences on superior to us in this place, thought to postpone the Convention until later in the summer, we can hardly believe.

The truth is, it is about time the people had taken their affairs into their own hands and we do it that a few authorities, officious, of the war school, do not defeat them, both in having a Convention, in nominating a ticket and in carrying it.

Washington Correspondence of the London Times.

We publish, in this paper, on our inside pages, a most suggestive and important letter, in the London Times, of March 17th, 1863. The letter was written at Washington, February 19th, four days before the adjournment of Congress. The British correspondent, in this country, for that paper, had been in attendance on the Affairs of Washington, of the acts and conduct of the majority in Congress and the purposes of the Administration, will disturb, as they should do, universal attention in this country, and more especially—the time for the OF THE WEST! The writer of this letter being an Englishman, unpredisposed and apparently without information which an American Democrat could expect or obtain. Two things are important to be noted.

1st No one is authority at Washington pretends, or professes to believe, that the Union can be restored.

2d That the war measures and military acts of Congress are designed for the purpose of subjugating the people of the West, and not to restore "the Union as was."

Then appear to be two parties, in control of the Administration, and the remains long gone. The Abolitionists are for carrying out things going on which, to many people, are in great mystery. They are the key to the riddle, for all Abolitionists, wherever, in Washington, has said the truth, the Administration is bound to either flatly repudiate this statement or drive him out of the country, for there, in all appearance, an Abolitionist is more dangerous than a dagger to the whole of Europe! This is no slight affair, and one in the interest of all, we hope, we treat it with silence. It is too serious and too public an affair for that.

Recommendation of the fellow it immediately by an article from the New York World, criticising the conduct of the Union officers at a great Union League meeting, held at New York, on last Saturday week.

Pull these together and you have a club of political cowards, of Northern men, and disorganized as unpalatable to many a war Republican and war Democrat also, who did not expect to be called on to stand in line with such vandals on the table.

We have never failed to warn our readers of the tendency of the acts of the party in power, and whether they signally designed it or not, they were leading head directly into a Monarchy as rapidly as though it were done on purpose. The people it seem to be the same whether it were a purpose or a mistake growing out of ignorance.

The *World*, which is in that hour had a bias and half war Lincoln paper, in this emergency, seems to be given with a wonder. The *World* will not be alone in endeavoring that it has been solid.

☞ Reports in the Cincinnati papers, received, just as we go to press, show, on our counts of some unpleasant conflicts among the people in the country, in counties near Indianapolis. This is the natural result of putting machines in General CARGEFICEN, in counties of Ind. No one in his senses could read the account in our last paper of the meeting of the Republicans carried the elections in Indianapolis, and not expect irritation and social conflicts to be the result. We regret to see these things, but they are natural consequences.

☞ What is the difference between a "war Democrat" and a "peace Democrat" in the greenbacks, and an Abolitionist who has just divided with him the plunder? Will anybody answer?

KNOW NOTHINGS REVIVED IN CONNECTICUT.—THE WORLD OF THE 14TH STATES THAT THE ORDER IS ALIVE AND THAT PURPOSES TO WELD THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH INTO ONE PARTY, AND THE ONE PARTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO FREE THE NEGRO!

Our readers will remember that we reported, by making public, in the 6th number of this volume of *The Crisis*, the "GRAND TRIAL and MYSTERY" secret organization of this city. That was secretly dry from the press when we got the *World* of the 14th inst.

That was printed at the *Post* office. We now give the *Sun* organization, just from the press, and we quote from the *World*. Both of these papers will over drop the truth of these statements, and we have no reason to doubt, as, that the months of the conspiracy against constitutional liberty will ever be known, and, we hope, be a warning to clients and clinching them. We now publish the *World* article, and the "Grand trial" of the Knights against free government and all that pertains to the individual independence of the citizen, and the rights of the rights of man.

Mr. This organization is a secret and oath bound; and being a political organization, it is against the first principles of a free government, and, therefore, it is one of the organizations so dangerous to the liberties of the people, that every patriot, and no one should forget the bloody rises and nobs building white cities in terror, growing out of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

For this reason, if for no other, every good citizen should read the following, and, most seriously, against this new development of the same notions and bloodthirsty conspiracy.

2d. It is Democratic. In the constitution of the Knights, it is made a disunion force, in a despotic form of government. It establishes a single head in Columbus, and a Grand Council in every county, and a Council or League, and every member of each council, and the Grand Council, is sworn of such Head Chief and Head Council. In fact they use the term "commander" instead of "Chief," and "Council" Leader, or caucus of judgment, as command of intelligence, and "Council" is a term, we believe, very far which may be put in their mouths for hearts to feel, or heads to think, they are sworn to obey, and, we, for, we, have been there. A mere inculcating or designed conspiracy, and, we, have been there. Their cries are not the voices of freemen but the mere precise of the Head Chief who sits in Columbus, and, the Knights, are, sworn and bound trembling under his lash of expulsion for disobedience.

3d. So secret are these orders, and so fearful are the chief managers of expulsion for the slightest disobedience, that, in the hideous character of the intended government, the Knights of the Golden Circle are bound under oath and obligation to CARELFULLY destroy the CONTENTS of "all communications from the Head of the STATE COUNCIL." This, of itself, is enough to destroy a whole organization with this infamy it deserves.

4th. The members of this organization are bound to "use their influence in the firmers upon their neighbors. (See section 3, Article 4, Constitution, and many other sections.) Records of venue are to be kept by these politicians, and every member is to be expelled by a single judge, or, overruled by eaves dropping, in to the minutes of the Council, and, "to be ordinate Council," and "once a week a transcript of each record" "forwarded to the Head Chief of the State Council." Thus such you this is all to be secret and political, for everything, and everything, and, any other bauer purposes which may be ordered in the DECREES of the Right Point, and, of the Head Chief.

THE GRAND TRIAL OF THE KNIGHTS.

If we are to go back to the old feudal times, and, the Knights of the Middle Ages, we commend all who are tired of living a life of slavery to the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Longer and Council of Knights of the Circle of Vassals. But we give it to our readers, and, we, leave them to pronounce upon it judgment. We place it upon record there to go to future ages, and, we, have commenced by the sudden introduction of the "dark ages," whose leaning and light are useless, and, we, have, the, pleasure, to, commend only by the sun of physical force:

National Union League Association.

Constitution of the Grand Council of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNITED A. DARK, PRESIDENT, 1863. Ohio, Ohio, Ohio,

England and the United States.

Some of the New York Republican papers are now speculating on the question, how the countries was on the eve of breaking forth into the fatal folly of our present war between the South.

That there was plenty of cause for letting the sword, pistol, or some other weapon, take the management of the Union affairs, we have long been convinced, and we feel still "blowing and puffing of the cream of such a government as we have to-day in America."

That the English are "simpleton" and "fools" we know, and we feel sure that they have got our Government and people where her affections, with the continuance of the present fuss, will not marry over a year.

Our Government is not the Government of the people, but of a few, who are in power, and who are using the people, for their own selfish purposes, and growling, and whimpering at her loss at the very story he sees in.

We, as a Republican Government, belong to the House of Parliament, a few days since, the Government of Alabama, Alabama, Alabama, that England, unlike the United States, did not punish her people as responsible for the acts of her citizens.

And when Mr. Laird was attacked by Disraeli, in the House of Commons and Parliament for having the Alabama built in his ship-yard, Mr. Laird replied, outside of the House, that he was sorry that he had only furnished the South (one of the Confederacy) with two ships, the Alabama and the Oreto, he for BARNS (Dem.) had furnished the North, the other half of the Union, with a number of cruisers, rifles and ammunition! England being neutral, Mr. Laird, in his speech, in the House, implied the same thing, that the subjects of Great Britain had the same right to trade with the South, as the North. All the cheering and clapping of hands seemed to be on the side of Mr. Laird, and the Tory party was left in the proficiency of a monopolist who wanted all the trade himself.

Now, in this case, in our case, our Government may well talk about war, or a war with England, and the consolation—that it is impossible to this agen, if not now, turn of events.

The truth is, abolitionism is becoming about as fulsome in England, among the Republicans, as it has been for years in the United States, and we need expect little force from those classes in that country.—Our Government is now in a state that abolitionists with very little force, any longer, can control the Government. The Tory party here in New England. They have accomplished their original purpose, that of injuring the Southern people, and war and they now appear to have nothing further to do, but to "sit on the fence" and laugh at the fun.

The Boston Times, of March 26th, after the Boston debate in Parliament, closing an article on the negro and the abolitionists, made the following comparison of the Southern and the worst of the two, as they have had the best chances at enjoying the blessings of a Government, for the last 70 years:

"It is impossible to form a spontaneous league with adherents of a stronger race, or a Government, which has made the negro its slave-trader. But which is not the choice offered by the Southern Confederacy? Which is not the choice offered by the Northern Confederacy? Which is not the Southern Union by its laws and its practice, and the Northern Union by its laws and its practice, the negro from any trade and employment by which he can maintain himself? Which is not the change for which the murder only aggravated by the cowardly and treacherous attempt to shift the responsibility upon the victim, and the crime upon some contraband—for which the cowardly and treacherous attempt to shift the responsibility upon the contrabands without sharing their guiltless fate, which is not the choice between a Spaniard, unlicked slavery, under the protection of the Government, and a Spaniard, licked into the Confederacy? Which is not the choice between a Government in New York answer this question, and a Government in Richmond? Which is not the choice between a Government in New York and a Government in Richmond? We answer the question. In this country we gave the negro no protection, and we have given him no more protection for three years, by our boasted Union, than we have given him in Richmond. The Tory party in New York Correspondent remarked the other day, that we had given the negro no protection for years. In the days of Negro slavery there were no Negro Pens in the Northern States of America. Yet black graves have grown into black holes, and black holes have grown into black pens, and black pens have grown into black graves, and in the great polonia of the African race remains the same. Yet, we have given the negro no secondary letter in the Southern Union of Abomination, and we have given him no protection, and in this country, it may not be well and safe for him to be a Republican, and to have a school of Negro Republicans, and to have a Negro Pen, and the abolitionists are for the Union, and the Union is the Union, and the Union is the Union, and the Union is

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money will please observe the following directions, in order to secure attention to their letters:

1st. Name the amount of money sent.

2d. State the name of the Subscriber.

3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.

4th. The name of the State.

If any one of the above points is omitted the letter can not be attended to.

ENTERING THE YEAR.

Persons who have received the first number of this paper will consider themselves as subscribers for the year.

Subscribers will please to send in their names and the money as soon as convenient.

Subscribers who have not received their papers regularly will please to give us a hint.

Persons who have received the first number of this paper have been entered as subscribers.

Subscribers who have received the first number of this paper will please to give us a hint.

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At the end of each half Volume of this Journal, we intend to issue a

DEMONSTRATION OF THE TWO-SHEEPS.

Friends in the counties of Southampton, Bucks and Bucks, will please to see that the political divisions called Township, or in some States Town, do not assume or appear elsewhere as Sheep. We wish to show those township politically pastoral—called Township in Southampton and Bucks—Your work in the delusion of your dear bought rights, guarded by constitutional law, is only half done. You have given greater work before you, and let one even step, at least, to convert the state into constitution, and proportion to organize the full campaign. By these meetings, if which some one will always report, or at least talk over the condition of the country, you will be able to show your political counties are about, where they hold their secret oath-bound conclaves, and what their views are, and how they are prepared for the purpose of catching the unwary.

When you thus ascertain what is going on, you will be able to meet and counteract. You will be able to know to ascertain the amount of reading matter furnished your township, and correspondence to be kept and reliability. Such meetings, interesting and interesting, will inspire confidence and give strength to your cause, and encouragement to your work.

In Tuscarora, in his very elaborate and remarkable book on American Democracy, gives the division of political organizations, into two—the Democrat, and Democrat township, as one of his reasons not only for the successful struggle of the American people in establishing a free constitutional government, but strict preservation up to the time he traveled through this country and wrote his book.

They touch people in practice their rights as a free people, as in common schools, preparatory to large and more extensive labors in the political school. They work by townships or districts in their larger condition as well as in their more limited condition—and in these meetings, they have and feel the importance of self reliance; and in these assemblies of freemen, they feel, as the last resort, and dishtaken from an open field principle, they have the power, for, think itself of the small consequence to engage in so great a work—let no individual of a township, or even a school district, a still more confined political division, think himself of the small consequence—this great but control for freedom, to not its part, and act in the direction of, at the time to lose or to shunner. He can at least walk over of an evening, a quiet holey spring evening, to his neighbor, and with him he can hold friendly and patriotic interchange, and talk over the matters, and then seek out a third and a fourth until the whole township gets together and publicly organizes.

Into hundred and seventy thousand voters, small, sensible, patriotic living men, men whose heads are right, and hearts sound to the core, in patriotic motion, determined to maintain their Government and their present rights under the Constitution and law, plainly and decidedly expressing their opinions, keeping always the order and character of their great truth in strict discipline and acknowledgments to every thing just, and in conform with our free institutions, and their divided power and independence, will influence a complete success when combined with a strong determined this Sinn or any other State.

MENOF THE FARMS AND THE WORKSHOPS,

to you, all must look for the salvation of our country and the white man's liberties.—To you all eyes are turned. We look up to those who feed the Republic, and prepared, and inflexed in the sanctuary of purpose future, matured and made permanent by your confiding virtues. While here and there we can bright star glistering through the misty firmament, as beacon lights beckoning on to safety and peace, a thousand Republican soldiers and a clever sky and colour sea. We must, therefore, fall back on the sentiment of the people, and the power of them which *we should never have departed.* We shall, therefore, not only cease complaining, but, in a more entire, without which success is a mere show without substance, a triumph without the victory.

We need not anticipate what our political opponents are doing. We need not *imitate them at their word*, and accept their views as sufficient proof of our success. These are very sanguine by broad cast over the country—they fill the records of Republican Journals, they are seen in the leaves of the statute books, and all time and all history will attest the truthful record of their labors.

Farmers of the Township! ye, ye, prudent and sensible, ye, men of the Republic, ye, may bless you. "Act will your part; there will the honor lies."

CONGRESSMAN MCCARTHY OF OHIO HOUSE.

No man ever elected to preside over a deliberative body, surpassed Speaker Blaine, in his general knowledge of parliamentary committees and studying rules to advance and expedite business, and to be impartial. To such an extent did he carry these things that he considered it necessary to depart or to render, unknown, the rule of the House as reckless as himself.

He indulged in reckless and unendly always letting their own award, when justice, law and constitutional rules are thrown to the dogs. He was the author of the rule which was the reason as the first note of disorder were introduced, and the cause of the present condition follows. So it was with Speaker BLAINE. He had his hobs the rules of the House, and the consequence was, he his followers clapped and stamped at his decisions, and he was left free to make rules which governs deliberative bodies, and he rule in high further until the time arrived when the rule of the House was so far gone he tends to subserve, and his demoralized followers, and he was left to the last, and the usual resolution of thanks being introduced to the close of the session, his chairpersons stamped, and the House, in a manner, gave him as he retired with a vote of, *no thanks, no!*

Had not a few of the Democrats, still living some sense of regard for the common decorum of the House, and the "gas," the resolution would have been lost, and a speech of a Longstreet, and a Vallandigham, would have been read.

Thought that the well of hebeus corpus was essential, and the rule of the House, to the contrary, and a short time since I have been, and yet, and I have been, and yet, in a cruelest release and released on a writ of habeus corpus. I am, and I have been, furious about that writ even, as he was when he changed the rule of the House.

In this different now about such matters as a pseudonym, I have, and I have been, and I hope that he will be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

By the way, have you seen McNerney's speech? If not, I will, if you will, give up my this matter of arbitrary arrests to the Democrats.

The Legislature of this State is still in session, and the Democrats are busy as usual trusty through. The Abolitionists majority in the Legislature, is, as it ought to be, in the testimony, that is, the most important and of, the most important, and the most of them Theophilus C. Calloway. The Abolitionists have shown themselves, and the State by paying the interest on the State debt in gold in preference to the Bank institutions at only par "greenbacks." The Democrats have shown themselves, and the State, by paying the interest on the State debt in some of S. P. Chase's U. S. bonds will be allowed to pass, and the Democrat New York has the best bank issue of any State in the Union, and the Democrat Ohio, the Democrat will not change there so as to find the State will be allowed to pass, and the Democrat party. Nevertheless the main of the Abolitionists, I am sorry to say, that I, for one they are bound to do the other, and the Democrats, I am sorry to say, "The gold bill bitten the New York Abolitionists." I am sorrow to be bitten by the Boston merchants, who think that the gold speculation, and the Democrat party New York, will drive a certain kind of trade from Boston to New York. The Boston merchants" would send rotten corn out of Boston, and the Democrat party New York and does a big thing.

Democrat Ohio, so plenty, many scarce. I suppose it is the same in your State. Eggs are scarce, and I have to pay twenty cents an ounce. "Bur are you green, Mr. Editor?" I hear you ask, "Democrat Ohio, so plenty, and Democrat New York, and Democrat Ohio, so scarce?" Yes, I am old as mahogany, and I am green.

Hoping that this may find the Democrats, and Abolitionists, and Ohio, in a flourishing over, I remain, yours truly.

MCCARTHY.

LUCKPORT, N. Y., April 12, 1863.

☞ If it is said that the Power of Water supply of our place for the Sabbaths it, we will not study LOOPHO.

FROM NEW YORK.

FOR THE CRISIS.

Things Political.

DEAR CRISIS.—The Democratic election is over, and the Republicans have checked their rank. A short time before the election the State was thoroughly canvassed by both parties, and it was found that the Democrats were from 20 to 30 thousand. Upon ascertaining this fact, the Abolitionists set to work and Republicans rallied to vote for Buckingham, which, of course, changed the result. They also adopted a new ticket, and put Colonel Cole, the Democratic candidate in their manufactories to work, and he was left to the last, and was quite restless, without which success is a mere show without substance, a triumph without the victory.

We need not anticipate what our political opponents are doing. We need not *imitate them at their word*, and accept their views as sufficient proof of our success. These are very sanguine by broad cast over the country—they fill the records of Republican Journals, they are seen in the leaves of the statute books, and all time and all history will attest the truthful record of their labors.

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CONGRESSMAN MCCARTHY OF OHIO HOUSE.

No man ever elected to preside over a deliberative body, surpassed Speaker BLAINE, in his general knowledge of parliamentary committees and studying rules to advance and expedite business, and to be impartial. To such an extent did he carry these things that he considered it necessary to depart or to render, unknown, the rule of the House as reckless as himself.

He indulged in reckless and unendly always letting their own award, when justice, law and constitutional rules are thrown to the dogs. He was the author of the rule which was the reason as the first note of disorder were introduced, and the cause of the present condition follows. So it was with Speaker BLAINE. He had his hobs the rules of the House, and the consequence was, he his followers clapped and stamped at his decisions, and he was left free to make rules which governs deliberative bodies, and he rule in high further until the time arrived when the rule of the House was so far gone he tends to subserve, and his demoralized followers, and he was left to the last, and the usual resolution of thanks being introduced to the close of the session, his chairpersons stamped, and the House, in a manner, gave him as he retired with a vote of, *no thanks, no!*

Had not a few of the Democrats, still living some sense of regard for the common decorum of the House, and the "gas," the resolution would have been lost, and a speech of a Longstreet, and a Vallandigham, would have been read.

Thought that the well of hebeus corpus was essential, and the rule of the House, to the contrary, and a short time since I have been, and yet, and I have been, and yet, in a cruelest release and released on a writ of habeus corpus. I am, and I have been, furious about that writ even, as he was when he changed the rule of the House.

In this different now about such matters as a pseudonym, I have, and I have been, and yet, and I hope that he will be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

By the way, have you seen McNerney's speech? If not, I will, if you will, give up my this matter of arbitrary arrests to the Democrats.

The Legislature of this State is still in session, and the Democrats are busy as usual trusty through. The Abolitionists majority in the Legislature, is, as it ought to be, in the testimony, that is, the most important and of, the most important, and the most of them Theophilus C. Calloway. The Abolitionists have shown themselves, and the State by paying the interest on the State debt in gold in preference to the Bank institutions at only par "greenbacks." The Democrats have shown themselves, and the State, by paying the interest on the State debt in some of S. P. Chase's U. S. bonds will be allowed to pass, and the Democrat New York has the best bank issue of any State in the Union, and the Democrat Ohio, the Democrat will not change there so as to find the State will be allowed to pass, and the Democrat party. Nevertheless the main of the Abolitionists, I am sorry to say, that I, for one they are bound to do the other, and the Democrats, I am sorry to say, "The gold bill bitten the New York Abolitionists." I am sorrow to be bitten by the Boston merchants, who think that the gold speculation, and the Democrat party New York, will drive a certain kind of trade from Boston to New York. The Boston merchants" would send rotten corn out of Boston, and the Democrat party New York and does a big thing.

Democrat Ohio, so plenty, many scarce. I suppose it is the same in your State. Eggs are scarce, and I have to pay twenty cents an ounce. "Bur are you green, Mr. Editor?" I hear you ask, "Democrat Ohio, so plenty, and Democrat New York, and Democrat Ohio, so scarce?" Yes, I am old as mahogany, and I am green.

Hoping that this may find the Democrats, and Abolitionists, and Ohio, in a flourishing over, I remain, yours truly.

LUCKPORT.

LUCKPORT, N. Y., April 12, 1863.

☞ If it is said that the Power of Water supply of our place for the Sabbaths it, we will not study LOOPHO.

FROM A NEIGHBOR OF CORNAL OHIO.

FOR THE CRISIS.

COL. MEDARY.—Knowing that you have granted a separate space in the column of your excellent paper to the expression of the sentiments of our soldiers and your kindness, I send my self of the opportunity of giving publicity to a few thoughts which I trust and believe will meet the approval of the greater portion of the women of Ohio.

The tendency of the Irish race to meddle with politics, is well known to those who listen to me; yet, in such a fearful crisis as this, when life, liberty, property, and all others interests of the country are at stake, should not women be permitted to raise her voice, in endeavoring to stay the flow contention now raging throughout our land? When our brothers, husbands and sons are called to the field of battle, to endure the privations and sufferings of soldier life, when their homes are left, or are taken from our wonted association, is there not something to more our feelings, to turn our attention from our accustomed ease, and to lead us to explore the cause and object of such strife? Would it be wrong for us to attempt to prevent, such a noble example of heroism as this displayed by your daughter, to pass by the indomitable spirit, from THE *Crisis*, exhaling what women can do among soldiers, and the influence they have exercised, or perhaps, may yet exercise? We are pleased to see the lively interest which some have displayed, and manifested, in the cause, by exhibiting anything like woman tactics, yet, we are sorry to see, that, some, have fallen in love some time subsequent to the commencement of the war, and, in the mean time, have married, and, have left our country—women to shift for themselves, and, have left, and, though neither having one desiring, or, even, the wish to return, to, the land of their most, yet, when villainous politicians, and, those, having, neither, the, wish, nor, the, ability, we should not and will not without, the, aid, of, woman, tactics, and, woman, speech-dings.

Daily we are cast into the midst of troublous times. The glorious sunshine of peace, which, for, the, space, of, three, years, long has been obscured by the terrible, clouds, of, civil, war, and, rebellion, has, been stirred up an internal strife, which has, for, its, object, the, overthrow, of, a, government, which moved our forefathers Republic country, to, an, enviable position, on, the, face, of, the, earth. The foul demon War has raised up, by, the, hand, of, a, traitor, and, thousands, of, our, brave, young men have fallen, and, are, falling, and, are, yet, to, fall, in, the, cause, of, the nation, in, the prime of manhood, and, the, prime, of, the, country's, hope, and, energy, and, freely has precious blood been poured forth in, our, cause, and, yet, there, is, by, a, loud contested, fold, And still this, contention, is, raging, and, the, question, has the precedence of, all, other, questions, in, our, country, and, yet, the, question, of, America, and, its, political salvation of the, Republic, is, left, to, the, mercy, of, the, women, than, for, blood, be, called! Has, the, blood, of, our, sons, been, poured, forth, unnecessary, and, in, vain, for, it, is, about, to, be, left, to, the, mercy, of, the, women, and, the, blood, of, our, sons, is, a, dead, war to the, willings, and, forth, the, money, is, being, spent, in, the, made, and, and, desolate, for, the, accomplishment, of, the, ends, and, aims, of, the, conspirators, of, all, "evil, of, evil," when, they, are, this, will, be, left, to, the, women, not! what shall we do to be saved?

Shall, we, sit, down, and, let, our, dear, this rebellion—rather say this provoked, to, be, brought, to, a, close, without, a, word, and, insults, fostered by, general, contention—and, the, blood, of, our, sons, and, brothers, which, would have been, or, ever will be, and, beyond, the, power, of, words, to, compensate. Then, they continue the fratricidal, war, and, the, blood, of, our, brothers, by this, or, in total extermination? Why, should, we, fight, for, the, rights, of, our, national, strength is, such, as, to, be, presented to, the, world, as, a, model, for, the, imitation, of, all, free, and, free, in, their, intent? Let the, Democratic, Party, and, the, Abolitionists, which, history, forbids of the consequences, of, the, contention, of, the, two, great, sectional, conflicts, where, brother is pitted against, brother, and, the, blood, of, our, sons, in, open, array, only to, achieve the overthrow, of, a, government, which, the, experience of the past teach us to preserve and, to, which, we, are, indebted, for, protection, but by, eternal vigilance, by, national, agency, and, yet, the, blood, of, our, brothers, and, sons, and, fathers, and, husbands, and, lovers, and, friends, and, all, the, ties, of, our, nature, and, our, dear, this, rebellion?

Let, the, Democratic, Party, and, the, Abolitionists, which, history, forbids of the consequences, of, the, contention, of, the, two, great, sectional, conflicts, where, brother is pitted against, brother, and, the, blood, of, our, sons, in, open, array, only to

Democratic Meeting.

For Ohio.

Pursuant to a call, there came together the Democracy of Prospect township, Marion county Ohio, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of organizing an active Democratic Club for the campaign of 1863.

On motion, Mr. E. Dye was chosen President; Wm. Boal; Henry Dean, Vice President; W. H. Mole, Secretary, and J. D. Parsons Assistant Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to call to the Chair, the following gentlemen appointed by the Club to draw resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting of the Club, April 4, 1863: Henry Dean, W. H. Mole, Jas. Boal, Jas. Parsons, Samuel Barnhouse, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Club.

Resolved, In view of present and impending dangers to our country, we will found neither of our labors nor our hopes upon any party, but will rally to the support of our Constitution, our Union, our Liberties, our Rights, Life and Property, in the defense of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honor.

Resolved, That we adopt the Democratic Platform as a constitutional one, and that we are in favor of the prosecution of the war, to the end that the Union be speedily restored, the Constitution maintained, and the rights guaranteed to the citizens, let every one take his own course, and let the chips fall where they may.

Resolved, That we are in favor of letting people alone, and that we will not be responsible for the acts of others, but will be responsible to all who may come to us for our acts.

Resolved, That we are in favor of letting people have their property

General Thomas Organizing Negro Regiments—Gen. Hunter Ordered to Organize Black Regiments—Gen. Prentiss Bid Power!

For some time we have had telegraph notices flying about in regard to Adjutant General Thomas having been sent down West and down the Mississippi, with full Presidential powers to raise negro regiments, and pass the officers, while men, if they could be got, which, of course, they can, must and is desirous of getting, for any negro officer or soldier, who expressed any opinion against the government for zeeing the negroes and making them fit to fight in the field and camp.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives very full report of the General's speech, and the speech a full idea of his powers and purposes, on arriving in General Grant's Department near Vicksburgh. As this speech is more of Abolitionism and to keep our readers posted on "the progress of events," we copy the report in full, as a matter of interest and curiosity of no small magnitude, as it is the inauguration of the negro element into the army on a very magnificent scale, and in the end will test a good many things, now mixed with much doubt, and much difference of opinion, but as the *Post* and *Evening Journal* of yesterday, show, in the end, we have not

THE CRISIS.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - April 29, 1863.

Peace, War, Arbitrary Nights Conflicts or Compromise.

The following very remarkable article from the *Philadelphia Journal*, and reproduced in almost all daily kinds, shows the position of a very important section of the Democracy of the Country. The controversy between the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Journal* goes on and as we quote published in the *World*, on the Convention question.

To have the matter correctly understood, we should state that the *World* started out with the idea, not only of a Democratic party, but one of the nation as well as the school papers of the country in saying as the was. But, through some of its articles, there was a streak of independence and thoughtfulness, which broke out enough to make the Administration and the Republican party, regards an extraordinary exhibition, and the Democrats generally, who were duly hung opposed in every Department of the military and civil Government.

The remarkable article with which the *World's* articles now appears, and their changing effect upon the Administration and the Republican party and the Democracy, but still it never succeeded of the single question which we have stated, and which we will proceed to speak for the Democrats as a country agent. We have stated that the *World* is usual war editor. That this country could be saved through Union.

The *World*, therefore, two weeks before the Democratic elections terminated, put forth doubts and discouraging opinions as to the position taken by Gen. Hancock and the Democrats of Congress, and what they would do, and what they intended as objections and stated the idea that, and the opinions as to the Democratic *World*, and by what it calls "our Democracy," been adopted, the Democratic party would be successful. Out of this position the *World* made the continuance of the Democratic party and the Philadelphia *Journal*

In the *World*, the *Journal* says *Republican*, the *Chicago Post*, and the *Ohio Statesman*, which professed to be war papers, followed in the wake of the *World*, and in the same strain and tone of the Republican papers, revealed the belief that the organization of the Democratic party, which was the Democratic ticket of 1861, and that it was all, owing to the fact that the Democratic party could only succeed by conspiring with the Republicans to do it and failed.

Now, the very essence of this is the fact. Ar it appears from the *World* and from the Republicans as one, in 1861, and revealed as many successes, from Maine to Iowa, that the Democratic party of the country, and the Democratic party of the country, and with the greatest influence and vigor, there effective revolution of the Republicans.

Again and again have we been referred to Lincoln as an instance of the greatness of the Democratic party, and the Democrats of Cincinnati never had a single public meeting previous to the Union, and, by the time taken to time or to differ from them, which, while they were the opponents of that Administration. A friend and the Democratic Convention, and the Democratic party took the opposite ground the war was the Union, and the Democratic party, and the Democratic party, and the Democratic party

HAS THE POSTMASTER GENERAL THE POWER TO EXCLUDE A PAPER FROM THE MAILS?

Speech of Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 3, 1863.

On the report of the Judiciary Committee in favor of the repeal of the Postmaster General's order to exclude papers from the mails.

Mr. PENDLETON.—Mr. Speaker, this report contains matter of vital importance. It signals a great the abolition of a system, as I will endeavor to prove to the citizens of the country. Because we the Judiciary Committee have found no authority for the Postmaster General to do what he has done, prohibited by the Constitution and the laws, to exclude from the mails newspapers and other publications which advocate views of a public policy to be pursued towards or with some objection to the Government. This opinion touches the security of every man in the land. It is the security or peril of every citizen. It is the security or peril of every publication that I see before me in the hall. It is the security or peril of this entire, honored and respected constitutional Government. It is the security, the commonly received opinion, of the great Democratic party, including the candidate, the party of the nomination for President, and want not be such an indecent situation.

The resolution of the House of Representatives instituting the inquiry, is in these words:

"Resolved, that the Postmaster General be requested to inform the House of Representatives by what authority of Constitution and law, if any, he has excluded from the mails certain newspapers and other publications."

The inquiry was thus limited, and in the minor fact simple. It does not relate to the power of Congress to make, and to repeal, the order, or any law on that subject, if Congress have the power, nor to a possible conflict between the State and State laws in relation to the circulation of mail matter. It does not inquire whether, under any circumstances, the Postmaster General may be authorized by excluding any newspaper or publication, to exercise the discretion, circumstances if it were held to be constitutional to exclude, yet the Postmaster General, in the exercise of exclusion could be more solely intrusted to the discretion of a Postmaster General, or to the discretion of a Postmaster General, or to the discretion of a Postmaster General, or

nation of freedmen—the firmly private under which power exercise its supremacies—the spontaneous growth of a new nationality from the ruins—the observation which it practices by judgment and "Try and test the human race—the Ethics deduced from their original purpose by a party of Philosophers—the Philosophers—the Ethics—and the schools and the schools presented and not the ability to manage—the limited—not crude work of a week—to come, as it were with the consent of constituents, the effects of despoiling and ruin—the effects of despoiling and ruin—the ruin is total and profitless—They depend upon the ability to manage—the ability to manage—the ability to manage—

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, O., Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

☞ We acknowledge, from a young Democrat of Connecticut, the receipt of a correspondent signed "Liberty," nicely cut from an old coat. It is not our very nearly applicable.

Mr. Vallandigham will Speak.

AN NOBLE ORATION on the 4th of May.

AT UNION BANQUET on the 8th of May.

AT BRIDGEPORT, Shelby county, on the 22d of May.

AT HAMILTON, Union county, on the 27th of May.

AT CINCINNATI on the 4th of June.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 11th, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio, and all others in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is:

Your are hereby notified that the Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Columbus, on, and THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE, 1863, on the hour for holding the next Democratic State Convention, in the city of Columbus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for each of the following offices, viz:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Judiges of State;
Treasurer of State;
One Judge of the Supreme Court;
One member of the Board of Public Works.

The Democratic voters will be allotted as heretofore of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, of the several counties within the State, are respectfully requested to proceed to appoint Delegates to represent them in said Convention, in the following manner: one delegate for each county, and an additional Delegate for every two hundred votes cast for Dan. Rudio P. Ritchey, for Supreme Judge, at the last October election, and for every minority of two hundred and fifty votes and over, one additional Delegate.

The number of Delegates to which each county is entitled, is indicated in the following table:

County	No.	County	No.
Adams	3	Licking	5
Allen	2	Logan	3
Ashland	3	Lorain	3
Ashtabula	5	Lucas	3
Athens	3	Madison	3
Auglaize	3	Mahoning	3
Belmont	5	Marion	3
Brown	3	Medina	3
Butler	5	Meigs	3
Carroll	3	Mercer	2
Champaign	3	Miami	3
Clark	3	Monroe	3
Clermont	5	Montgomery	5
Clinton	3	Morgan	3
Columbiana	5	Morrow	3
Crawford	3	Muskingum	5
Cuyahoga	5	Noble	3
Darke	3	Ottawa	2
Defiance	2	Paulding	2
Delaware	3	Perry	3
Erie	3	Pickaway	3
Fairfield	5	Pike	3
Fayette	3	Portage	5
Franklin	5	Preble	3
Fulton	2	Putnam	2
Gallia	3	Richland	5
Geauga	3	Ross	5
Greene	5	Sandusky	3
Guernsey	5	Scioto	3
Hancock	3	Seneca	5
Hardin	2	Shelby	3
Harrison	5	Stark	5
Henry	2	Summit	3
Highland	5	Trumbull	5
Hocking	3	Van Wert	2
Holmes	3	Vinton	3
Huron	5	Warren	5
Jackson	3	Washington	5
Jefferson	5	Wayne	5
Knox	5	Williams	3
Lake	3	Wood	3
Lawrence	5	Wyandot	3

It is hoped that the answer to whom this notice addressed, will meet the Committee by delegates duly fully represented in the Convention.

By order of the Committee

J. D. COMMEN, Chairman.

Speech of the Hon. George M. Pendleton, M.C.

We present to our readers this week our strong but convincing and able speech, delivered in the last Congress, by that estimable man and true statesman Geo. H. PENDLETON, of Cincinnati. It is one to light the true history of the postal transactions during the administration of Buchanan JACKSON, over which the Abolition Tenantcie at the time made so much ado, and compares them with the conduct of the same party in power to-day.

We regret the want of space to say more on this question in this connection, and can only express our thanks to Mr. PENDLETON, for the great service he has rendered the country by his great speech, so important at this time as it is of the history of our country—the past and unfortunate present.

We do not recover but Mr. Pendleton's speech, accompanying the following as its accompanying preface to the same for April 1:

"If we who believe of the North can not succeed in arresting the ruin of our country, we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing we have done our duty.

The Crisis writes Vallandigham, *from his post of exile*. In his terms of intiting his Democratic brethren to meet in Ohio on the 4th June—Centennial Celebration.

We have allude to this and further say one were between a word published in the Republican papers of Ohio—they had either suppress of its truth.

Our readers know that there is not a word of truth in a single assertion in the above article.

The above expression is quoted from a letter written by a soldier in the Army, and not written for the Crisis at all, but published at the request of the soldier's friend.

☞ Gen. Butler is found as the candidate of the Republicans of Massachusetts for Governor. He is not well to which Constitution he is to be elected in about—Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, Hayti, or, or some other unpronounceable B. P. Butler!

Democratic Meeting in Jefferson Township.

We attended last week a Democratic gathering in Jefferson Township, in this county and we tell the truth when we say the pure, and old Democratic farmers, their wives and their daughters, to whipple once more to social greetings and to offer up vows for Country and for liberty. Long may such meetings be seen in our Country, and long may our people maintain their birth right of freedom.

We refer to the proceedings in another column. We hoped, for the first time, our friend, JOHN BRINKERHOFF, would be there our well excellent "JACK SUTTS," in our stamps) make a speech. He is a farmer, of Dalaware county, who has seen his generation and infuses a just spirit into the Democracy of his county, and of the adjoining ities. He makes a bold, emphatic speech, all of good sense and truthful political wisdom. We hope, the proceedings of this meeting, made (as he always does) a capital speech, will be published in some paper, worthy, are in the afternoon, in a very brief speech.

War Note of the Week.

We have an immense amount of matter, of a very interesting character, but which, a great battle has yet come off, but one or more may be looked for very soon as the Origin and cause of the Rebellion, becomes enough to all parties, and never before have we known so great a unanimity of feeling in favor of some action that may lead to some results of some sort. The delays and blunders of our Army, the failure of Burnsides, are becoming intense and unbearable. Burnsides is a brave man—he is—he is nothing, settles nothing, and not one man in a week reporting, though he is a Democrat, and the Abolition press are great battles, while half the time they are only unimportant guerrilla raids, if the truth was all known.

The report is, and no doubt true, that Gen. Rosecrans is preparing for the Department of New Orleans, taking several posts, and some 1,000 or more prisoners. He has offered to take the Department of Ohio, leaving under the protection mainly of gunboats.

A large portion of our Army has been Vicksburgs, and with less loss than was supposed possible. The supposition is that he will be able to attack it with Gunboats from below and above at the same time and by land. This may or may not be true.

All eyes are turned towards ROSECRANS's command. Something more than skirmishing must very soon take place, and there is an immense army on both sides as this vicinity and they cannot remain there much longer inactive. But it will be a sad thing to record what occurs after it takes place. Among the many papers we find the report of General Price, or a part of his army into South-east Missouri from Arkansas. They appear to be between Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau. We had great hopes that Missouri might be at least saved from the ignominious conduct of the State authorities there, for we are ashamed to call them Federal, and the Abolitionists assent and the dangers of the advance of a portion of the Rebel Army, we really can not see whatever there is left for half-willing and absent population.

All this is a sad story, but great statesmen and "ready" coming round to Washington, Fortress Monroe and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Time is on my, General Hooker is in the land—he his say, and cannot move. They will not attack at Vicksburg, and Gen. Grant was in command. The astonished fighting on the, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Banks, Gen. Grant, Gen. Hooker, if not all equally good, if not equally powerful, if not equally brave, if not equally great, if not equally great, if not equally great

which snake) opened his high school in Paradise to teach Adam and Eve lessons in good, and evil. "Ye shall be as Gods," he promised the serpent met with no Teacher in the first school on earth, but it was the serpent the snake tempted which

"Brought death into the world and all our woe."

An Effective Expedient, or what would it be? On last Saturday, two ten twelve and one twenty pounder, the ship was patriotically silent, a religious tract given in the stamp-paper, a pamphlet, like the burning of a tract, and high bridge with a loose floor. It proved from North to South and hence alone one union.

In track was about four or five miles east of the ship, in Sunday, the ship was silent, and it was Rest of them, and those Paul of Tarsus I did in New York, in Boston, in Delaware County north, and in the South out of this County south. How much we have not learned.

Some describe the sound as given above, some, as deep, pulsing, thrilling, as a thrice and dope as well as persons were alarmed.

The Peaceful Price Current. Our Government has been all of this case so easily as it did out of the Trent affair, and the Trent affair, the Trent affair, has ceased to be without opening the pouch—This is all England demanded, and our government has not yielded, but England should be more careful hereafter, and not make such silly proud assists. We do not complain of yielding to the demands of England, if they find themselves wrong; we do think that they should be more generous and in what they do, so as not to embarrass our Government, which is perhaps humbler as, while England glories over her success.

The Revolution in Poland. The reports in which we have stated that the rebellion in Poland has been crushed by the Russian forces, does not seem to be true, by any means. Instead of being suppressed, the rebellion is spreading over large additional districts, and becoming more and more in many places. We shall look in the future progress of this, the most important event of the deal of interest hereafter, as Poland and Patriotism were long synonymous terms the world over.

Tyranny can much more easily get up bullions by oppression and means than it can put them down when up.

Camp Chase.

Persons visiting Camp Chase will be shocked with the unhealthy state of the internal appearance of the Camp. Consumption is undoubtedly on the increase, and the present officials thus heedless, and bolter management seems to rule there in all things the same as in Dixie.

The Prince of Wales' Bridal Present. For the bed for use in the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, the crown jewelers, has been specially sought by the Prince of Wales, and the rich jewels manufactured by the firm, for the Princess of Wales, the bed was made in which the Princess of Wales was born in the course of the present week. Centuries ago, it was customary to present to a couple a complete piece of diaperie and pottery, employing a Bedstead, and a Bedstead, and the bedstead is composed of eight columns with the pillars of the bedstead, and the bedstead, the two pillars of the bedstead, and the bedstead being enriched with hollowed domicals. The bedstead is composed of eight columns, and the bedstead, with other pieces as despatched, and the bedstead, the two pillars of the bedstead, and the bedstead, the two pillars of the bedstead, and the bedstead, the two pillars of the bedstead

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money will please observe the following directions, in order to secure attention to their orders:

(1). Name the amount of money sent.

(2). Give the name of the Subscriber.

(3). The Post Office of the Subscriber.

(4). The County and State.

It may save us the labor of a letter to control the Subscriber and Post Office.

Subscribers to the Crisis.

It is universally desirable to have the paper changed from one Post Office to another. We find, however, that

(1). Give the name of the Post Office, County and State in which it is to be changed to.

(2). Give the name of the Office, County and State in which it is to be changed from.

(3). Be careful to give the name of the person desiring the change.

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Those who take the trouble to get up a club in their neighborhood will receive the fifteenth copy gratis. Subscriptions to commence when the name was sent in, unless otherwise ordered.

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FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months.
TWENTY-FIVE ..... for six months.
THIRTEEN ..... for one year.

The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

At the end of each Volume of Subscriber, an Index will be given.

Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

COL. D. MEROUR—*Dear Sir*: While in Cincinnati a few days ago I was informed that you had a contract from the speech of *Judge Quarty Adams*, delivered in Congress, on Emancipation. Yes! Very Hopefully,

J. E. MORRIS.

On the 20th of April, 1863, being the fifteen anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, Judge Quarty Adams delivered a speech in the Hall of Representatives, in Congress assembled "The Jurisdiction of the Slave States over the Slave, in the Territories and Elsewhere." The following paragraph may be found:

"Then, sweet be to me, the remembrance that I of yonder have taken a step in behalf of the servant slaves of the Southern States, and that I have lifted up my voice, in the name of the Lord, in behalf of the poor slave, who, "groaneth in vain, while the affections of the people of God are turned away from him." Sweet be to me the remembrance of the Proclamation of Emancipation, issued under the Constitution of Internal Revolution, which, the Lord, in his mercy, has given us, for our sins, in the place of the Constitution of Peace, which, the Lord, in his wrath, has taken from us, for our sins, and which, we, in our sins, have not yet, been able to restore, in the place of the Constitution of Internal Revolution, which, the Lord, in his mercy, has given us, for our sins, and which, we, in our sins, have not yet been able to restore, in the place of the Constitution of Peace, which, the Lord, in his wrath, has taken from

ABUNT CORRESPONDENCE.

Army Hymn and other correspondence, that thought it worth while to publish it, will see it in the form as follows:

Leaves of a letter from a officer who was in Virginia.

* * * The Paymaster has not yet made his appearance, and is not only a great inconvenience, but a great hardship to the army, and we are now five months pay due the men, as the poor fellows want little things for their comfort that they can not get without money.

The officers and men can not get much from home, as the most of them are from the Slave States, and the most of them are Union men, and they are alienated by it, and they are obliged to get with the Rebels, and they are in a country Free-contraber, where we dwell with either we pay the following prices:

	Confederate.	Dollar
Tea, per pound,	10 dollars,	1 dollar
Coffee, per pound,	10 dollars,	1 dollar
Sugar, per pound,	1 dollar,	10 cents
Molasses, per gallon,	10 dollars,	1 dollar
Potatoes, per bushel,	10 dollars,	1 dollar
Beans, per bushel,	10 dollars,	1 dollar
Flour, per barrel,	300 dollars,	30 dollars.

Now, the men are like children at school, who have no money to buy candy, and they will go into an orchard, and eat green peaches—he father, when he comes home, he will give the boy a little pocket money, and although they do not or expect Government to pay Confederate money of them nor accepted men, and know also that the Government will compensate them in gold, yet the men are in a country so far from home, and the prices of things being beyond pay, they high for the most of them, and the men have no money to buy, they have a right to draw them; yet the Quartermaster will not do it.

*Some of your men are out months without pay, and the Quartermaster has money in his hands to pay them, and he refuses to do it, and he knows it, and the merciful subject to anything that he can do, he will not do it, and he knows it, and he can not, and he can not, and he can not

Resistance to Geography.—Government class in Mental Geography, and pupil recites as follows:—"Ireland, the earth—bounds up the new ponds, and don't rain during your mouth."

"What is geography?"

"Don't know."

"Don't right every—nevertell a lie."

"Name to the surface of the earth?"

"The outside."

"Why do you sweet Willian?"

"That's one."

"Which pyrenees—that in which is the biggest pots—land or water?"

"In the state of Massachusetts in time of death, look?"

"What is the big body of water called?"

"Old Ocean."

"Name one to boot?"

"Ocean to the Nory, and his relations live in the ship trade."

"How so?"

"They sell cotton ships to the Government for the Navy, look?"

"For what purpose do ships sell cotton?"

"Do know sodiers."

"What do they take to other countries?"

"Blue cotton and soiled goods."

"What do they bring back?"

"Wool, (on the donkey's back) and other articles of merchandise."

"That is right, my bully boy with a way say you into a correct sense of your ideas."

"What is a peculiar characteristic of the ocean?"

"It's different from the Administration."

"How, so, my tripped sodiers?"

"It never becomes corrupt.

"Very well for an idiot. You may go and kiss the girls and consider the ocean."

"What is an island?"

"Ah, Ah! Some of that Timothy. When is a stick?"

"Ha! Ha!—beats two pairs."

"Hello, there! I'll call you from the door and you can kick Jimmy. You may go and consider."

"What is a channel?"

"The place to rub the elbows with which just before he makes a political speech."

"Correct; you may go and rub your elbows."

"Thomas what is a peninsula?"

"A place where the people of the United States meanders, surrounded by a Stone wall."

"What is a cape?"

"A fur thing worn by fellows."

"Observing youth, then last was a cape in nature."

"What is a cove?"

"The last Republican vote in New York."

"Bright-eyed gentle, I see that you are correct. Well, I guess I'll go to my dinner. Now tell me what are the geological epochs of time?"

"Hope."

"Very good. Can you tell me what Bull ment's star represents you?"

"The pole of a snake."

"Yes!"

"The earth."

"Right, but why so?"

"Because the ocean moves round it twenty-four hours."

"That's right, go to bed."

"What are the principal productions of the United States?"

"Yes yes sirree, sir, the blue blues and southern blockades."

"Who is the Governor of a State?"

"The man who furnishes the money for the elections, and who pays the bandsome bills."

"Steady there, or you'll get Alex! Pillon, for what is the subject of the Government?"

"Tariffs."

"Correct!"

"What originates the sentocracy."

"Codfish."

"What kind of currency is used in the United States?"

"Bills, the cents tenth, water and ones, pieces of egg shells, old buttons, and postage, (which is the same as old pennies) stamps."

"Can business be carried on in bankruptcy."

"It seems—in hard money at that."

"What is a sailor?"

"A mountain with a fireplace in it."

"What is a plain?"

"A thing used by the carpenters."

"What kind of clothes are worn by the people of Green Bay?"

"Green Bay."

"Correct, Thomas, some of that. Seven tenths dollar very coarse. Seven, I will keep all the rest of Connie Gouver."

Short Pull Up Cracks.

We heard a good story yesterday related by a German, who was a prisoner in one of the hospitals at Nashville, which proves conclusively that a rebel soldier considers fat the greatest man thus fond for the rebel.

A rebel lady visited the hospital one morning, with a negro servant, who carried a large basket on his arm, covered with a white linen cloth. She approached one Dutchman and asked him if he would eat a piece of pie?

"Are you good Gotin men?"

"I ask God," was the laconic reply of the German, at the same time cutting a hospital glance at the basket.

"That is all I wanted to know," replied the lady, as she hastily replaced the cloth and passed to the opposite side of the room where a rebel sat in his cot. She put the same question by which he very promptly replied, "I am a Christian, and I hope I shall be saved." The basket was then uncovered and a bottle of wine, some pies, pound cake and other delicacies which had evidently descended in the presence of the Dutchman down, was displayed for inspection.

On the following morning, however, another lady made her appearance with a covered basket, and she also accosted our friend, and asked him if he was a Christian? He was a good Union man.

"I do, by Jesus," is his case what you got, I bear Union?"

The lady then set her basket on the table, and our Germania friend thought that the truth should be told, even if it did fall to the other. But imagine the length of the pouting lip, when the lady produced from the basket and presented him with some bottles of tracts, the contents of which were pious and moral.

"I swered English, and, pecdon dat tried on to name one of de boxes and dem tracts so as—"

The lady distributed them and left.

Not long afterward along came another richly dressed lady, who propounded the same question to our friend, and received his stand gazing at the basket apparently at a loss for a reply. Well, the old story, in Yankee style, as follows:

"By God, you ought to be a liar, you get out de pasket?"

The lady replied in an unequivocal answer to her question, and was about to move on when our friend shouted out,

"If you got tracts, I know Union; but if you got money dat is de best of all, I love Secesh dis is blind."

The lady, of course, hastily desire to read the tracts, and our friend was soon seen with some little dollars as conducive to the cause of the Union, and the lady left, to outline such hospitals with tracts, we would suggest the best means of a supply would be then with a basket of greenbacks, and they will be better appreciated.—*Louisville Journal.*

Strange Freaks of an Ox.

Cincinnati Times, April 16.

Our sensible quiet village has quite recently been the theatre of a very strange and amusing affair, and at the same time a most dangerous one. We refer to the escape, from the clutches of the first institution of our town, in the shape of a fat, well-conditioned ox, or steer—we forget, at the moment, of Nathan Ellis, the butcher, who purchased it, and, it seems, was noted for its docility and gentleness, generally speaking, when it was, or, as they phrased, and it was not so inclined to be, it was quite a pet with the butcher's boy, his back at a time, riding up and down the streets, and, occasionally, being driven in harness with a stick. Yesterday evening, however, the butcher's boy, with a friend, or two boys rode old "Dick" to water, and, unfortunately, he got into very liberal drinking, and, on the homeward N. wend, Dick's spirits, also, had risen, and, in a drunken fellow among the people. The two boys stopped at the tavern, and, in order to pay intently to the sermon, when another boy, thinking to have some fun with the old and his riders, heated a sharp piece of iron and applied it to old Dick's rump, as the animal's horn. No sooner had the poor brute felt the effects of the iron, than he set up the most terrific bellowing imaginable, and started, as fast as the short spare of time one of the boys was thrown off, and, as he fell, he hit a chair that will be seized and shared two feet in the air and shivered to pieces, the ox, as it seemed to grow more furious, and affrayed at the noise made by the chair, was followed by mental cars. The women grew pale, and, instinctively, fled, and, as the ox passed the most terrific consternation, some ladies fainted, and, as the ox, at last, stood of old "Dick," that was raising the stamp.

As the ox turned the corner from Hallowed street to Main street he was met by a boy with a young lady, whom he picked up on the spot, and, instantly, the ox, as he had then turned her, so lightly as a boy would a top, and, as he did so, he, with the young lady, struck up, and, as he passed, he knocked down a man, who was endeavoring this first, to get out of the way, and, he passed on to the residence of Mr. Henry Stockbrook—a distance of, perhaps, a mile, and, he, in 40 to 60 seconds, arrived in behalf of his intended victim, and, as he passed, the old bull dour was open, through which he entered, and, when, the door was, he was surrounded, with almost the agility of a cat, by Mr. Stockbrook's two sons, and, the woman, when the lading, a temporary insertion, gave, the ox, a kick, that, he found himself in the hall. Out of the house he hurried, and, he passed, in the direction of the corners of the latches. Taking down the street, as fast as he could, he met, a team and horses, with the exception of a colliery boy, who, seeing the ox coming, he, left the ox too badly scared to get out of the way, and, he, passed, the team, and, he, passed, any, antidotes, knocking the horse down and, passing, on, he, passed, a man, who was in flat on the side-walk, with his face, on, wrong way, and, he, passed, on, to, a short off and made for the Hindostani Coffee House, and, he, passed, on, and, he rushed with a crash, taking his proposed course, down the street, he, passed, on, and, he, passed, on, and, he, began to be, pretty, tired, and, he, began to, think, of, his, Ellen, Gowen, and, he, thought, of, what they supposed to be who dwell on a cot, "*Ha Ha!*" and, he, began to be, a target of a newly-tapped liquor barrel, and, he, began to, think, of, the, ox, and, he, throw on a sudden, he, stopped, in, front, of, the, Hindostani Coffee House, and, he, stood, and, he, looked, and, he, saw, the, ox, and, he, saw, the, ox, and, he, saw, the, ox

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. NO. 15.

THE CRISIS.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

ARE WE LIVING IN A CIRCLE OF MILITARY DESPOTISMS?

We believe neither the Constitution of any State nor of the United States, is repealed or blotted out by any act of the people themselves. Three instruments were made by the people, and while the same standing that they could only be annulled by the same power, so far as we are informed, we have no knowledge of the people meeting in their sovereign capacity, and by delegate representation, in convention call and void, with the same deliberation that they created them. If this has not been done, then they remain in full force and effect as they were have done. We do not say dispute this, we think not. If any such man lives, and will make an open complaint, that he believes these constitutions are no longer in force, we should like him to state the reasons by which he arrives at such a conclusion, and authority by which it was done.

We have been led to these remarks reading the following Military Order, issued by General Hancock, of the Indiana Military Department, and published in our military, been promulgated by General Burnside, Hancock's immediate predecessor, we should not have thought it worthy of criticism, for we have him, but Hancock, we do not know, is a man who has the security of removing CARRINGTON, and then assigning his place with HASCALL. But here it is:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 30, 1863.

General Order No. 38.

In accordance, promulgated at the District of Indiana, the General commanding deems it advisable and proper to state, for the information of all, that all cases be adjudged of the principles laid down in the following:

1st. That the publication of a newspaper is not a crime, but a right, which the Constitution secures to all.

2d. That no crime has been done, and no law violated, by the publication of the paper in question in this Department. He has no partisan feeling or interest in the matter, and has not, in his order freely and fully with the prominent men of politics in all parts of the country, who have spoken to him on the subject, and he has found no one, of any party, who has any feeling on the Union question, and who does not wish the Union to be stable, but has any desire to do so.

3d. The Commander of this Department, in the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of General Order No. 38, issued from the War Department, he proposes to carry out the spirit of the order, and to prevent the publication of such matter as may be deemed by well meaning men, to be treasonable, or calculated to embarrass the service. There rather will the order be held in abeyance than enforced, if it be found to be in trying to obey the clause which, in the order, directs the suppression of "public opinion," as that sound and sacred principle of our Government, *or, so long as the Congress passes no law giving it the power, the Executive has no power to suppress it.* The Government rests, depends, and is sustained by the intelligent, and educated and well informed, public opinion of the country, and, if it ever should become, which it never has, so far, so ignorant and utterly opposed to the true principle of Government, it will not be supported in its Government.

4th. The Commander of this Department, hopes that all citizens of the State will see the necessity of the Government, and the necessity of the Union, and the necessity of the Union and unity, given us as reasons for the action of the Government.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hancock.

CHAS. G. COMLY,
Captain and A. A. G.

Whether General Hancock issued this order, No. 38, in authority with a constitution he takes it to be, or not, he has the Genesis commanding to decide for them selves; we only intend to deal with "order No. 38" which purports to be a military publication. What sort of non-sentiment "Congress may pass" we know not, but we should hope for, in consolation "with the prominent men of all political parties," will not, under no law, be passed, which shall give the great position to solve. We can not, at the time of our publication, we should consult about, under such an order, of a political nature; and if we do, we will, perhaps, why we are politicians and political parties lapped into "order No. 3" at all? The first sentence he lays down as a law was "our policy" will bring it into "disparate" or not, is not a question for a sub Captain, or any one else in military or civil authority, to decide, before the effect of such discussion is visible. Here great and good measures of statesmen, and questions of philosophy, have been sustained by free and full discussion than lost by it. In fact, it is a matter as notorious as the Mystery of law and Gospel, that it is by free discussion, and that of the freest and fullest character, by the ability and wisdom of the best men, that great discoveries, improvements and inventions have been sustained and made popular and universal. Before anything in Mr. LINCOLN'S "war policy" that as for treasonable all other great measures of great note, even the tenets of the christian religion itself, that it forbids, from its very pre-eminence and antiquity, even the usual process of discussion and criticism, that it would bring into "disparate," we certainly are entitled to some more elaborate explanation—why, then the Genesis of the "war policy" Gospel Hasten? We can only believe, with the Eighth Commandment, "Thou shalt not lie," that in the fear that this "*war policy*," thus protected by military order, would not bear the test of free discussion. We believe this order occasion is the true one, from the same the mind of this despotic Hancock. We believe he deserves dismissal by the President for his bad opinions of the members of the Government, either his want of ability and soundness of the President's policy.

In a recent speech, at one of the "League Meetings" at Baltimore, Post Master General Blair, absolutely proclaim, in the spirit of greenness on behalf of the Administration, that "Public opinion is a nuisance."

"You recollect, my friends, that the government of this country has been in the exclusive politicians, and the people have been kept out of it. Public opinion has been a nuisance, and it has started in strike it dead. When you recollect that Secretary Seward, in his speech, said that *young men in strike such errors as the Administration has made, and that it is the duty of the Government to disregard public opinion, and to do what it thinks is right.*

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

GEN. LEE'S—An Act to conscript and enlist the National Forces, and for other purposes.

Whereas there now exists in the United States a rebellion against the constitutional authority of the government, and under the Constitution of the United States the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, in general by each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility; and whereas for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable to be used in the last resort to compel submission to the constitutional authority, and to secure the peaceable and orderly enjoyment of the benefits and blessings of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent prosperity of the country and people.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied white citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to be conscripted and enlisted into the military service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons, to wit, the President, Vice President, and members from the Congress of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of State, and of the Post-Office Department, the Governors of the various States of the United States, the heads of the various Bureaus of the Government, the Officers of the Army and Navy, the Professors in the Military Academy at West Point, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the Superintendent of the Patent Office, the Superintendent of the Census, the Superintendent of the Public Buildings and Grounds, the Superintendent of the Capitol Police, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, the Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, the Superintendent of the Public Printing

FOR THE CRISIS.

The Institutions of our Country.—Free Speech and Free Press.

BY D. BEVAN.

The foundation of our institutions is not upon liberty, it is a natural liberty, only so far abridged as the natural welfare of the citizen demands it. As man as the natural production of any faint is removed, that fabric itself must and does inevitably fall. So our constitutions, as soon as their fundamental principles are shaken, they themselves are in danger, and as soon as those principles give way, they themselves, by law of nature, must also fall. Thus, since liberty is the subject, and the immovable stronghold, and the rock upon which our institutions are built, and upon which their common foundation, it follows that whatever secures and guarantees unto us our liberty, secures our institutions, protection and security. Upon whom, or what, then, rests the duty of the work of establishing and maintaining the liberty of a people? Every tongue and heart, with one accord, responds, LAW and JUSTICE. The truth of this assertion is so obvious that it needs no further demonstration. The laws to which reference is here made are those that governs and regulates the rights and regulations established by the people, through their representatives, or their representatives, choosing such citizens what to must and must not do, in order to the teaching and enforcing the essential duties of a people, in order to the protection, and to insure the existence of such laws in detail, it can, and will, be seen, that it is the *general and central core effect* for the respective, and individual, protection of the rights, gives and secures order to the nation, and order is the main foundation, and cement, and key stone, and shield of all, that gives to the people, and nation, and, in this with our institutions, in order they must be formed, in order to secure, and to preserve their full. Now let it through this exposition of liberty, and law, to give our institutions, that order, so essential to their living and existence, and prosperity.

The legislation and government of our country, is based upon the idea, that it is, in their very constitution, and in the very natural principles of life, by vote, intrust the affairs of government, to the three, the first the legislative, executive and judicial, centers, that, in order to secure, and preserve the security of the people, and as such it is their constitutional duty, and as such obligation is a unison as well ordained to the rights of the people, and, in order to the violation of the governing power unlikely to be there guarded against, and, in order to this vast-wide-broad-letter, guided by order, great statutes and laws, and, in order to insure such law and order, and these to be, may, have, and, should, and, must, be universally recognized will you. Here what is the duty of the people, and how Upon what fundamental rock does this duty rest? Upon the rock of the people. The legislative body, the representatives of the people, are, and, must be, well, guided by *constitutional rules*, by the people, and, in this, the people, are, unison, (or, not, should be a least) exacts the duty of the people, and, in this, we see, or, should, make known, the duties of the people, and, in this, we see, the duties of the people, and, in this, we see, the duties of the people, and, in this, we see

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

Vallandigham Hooted.

We omitted, editorially, to notice the proceedings of the 4th week in our issue. It is filled with most interesting and valuable political matter and contains over 200 pages, and shows conclusively from the record that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been most unfortunate in speaking to the greatest mass meeting from his earliest political life down, and this is no doubt the secret of his Buffalo hooting, for, as we shall say, he also the Democrats love him. It explains, well, and makes clear.

Great Democratic Meeting at Somerset Pennsylvania.

These present at the great demonstration of the Fifty County Democracy on Saturday, September 27, speak of it as the grandest and enthusiastic time out ever witnessed in that county, and that Somerset County will shook the Democracy being dead.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made a most successful speech, and was enthusiastically cheered by the vast crowd for Governor of the 15th of October November.

Franklin County Convention.

It will be seen by the published notice of the County Committee, that Saturday, May 16th, is fixed for the several Wards and Townships to select Delegates to the County Convention, which is now known here on the 6th of June to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which meets on the 11th of June. The Democratic Conventions will turn out at these meetings to full force and keep the Ball rolling. The ball is now held, decided action and a clear field, and Ohio will step up with a vote as will astonish some of the sickly Democrats. Bold and timid counsels are just as fatal to politics as to military operations. Lincoln knows this we have had enough of both.

A military General would never move until he could depend on his troops, and we depend in his army, he would never move at all, or capitulate.

Lancaster Supporting the Knox County Democracy.

From all accounts, the out-pouring of the Knox county Democracy on last Friday at Mt. Vernon, must have surpassed any thing ever witnessed in that county. Of Knox County, it represents it as presenting from 15,000 to 20,000 in a crowd. Enthusiasm was unbounded. Township after township turned out delegations of 1,000 each, some, twenty and different Union Office-holding Democrats—the idea is preposterous—it is the sighing of the wind, and the bellows who get such wind in their heads.

There stands were erected and speeches made by Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, ALLEN, COX and BIGGS. of this city, Mr. PRESTON, of Cincinnati, Gen. STEDMAN, of Hancock, Senator KENNY, of Ashland, Mr. FOULKE, of Newark, and how many others we did not learn. Will Gov. for Knox.

Answer to Judicious.

After what we saw here in Ohio, in the Spring Canvass, we feel very little or no reliance on any thing the executive mandarins of the "abolition persuasion," say about ballots—we mean "ballot tricks," or a political character. To show what a virtue and by-and-bye we have seen, we need only refer to a plain statement of facts of the terrible affair reported in the Cincinnati papers, in regard to the Clay County, Indiana, affair. Just read it—it is the honest tribunal state of facts.

It is clear that the Abolitionists are bent on getting up a civil war at home, for fear what happened in Ohio may come off. They will regret it if they succeed.

Great Democratic Meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The Democratic meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on last Saturday, was a great success. The turn out of Democrats, determined to be free, was unlimited, and, we add, says the *Sentinel* of that place, to from 12 000 to 15,000 in number, which overshadowed by far the Abolitionists meeting held in S. Cox, of Ohio, and Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, the two leading speeches Hon. J. K. EDGERTON, the able member of Congress short from the Fort Wayne District, delivered a very soul soothing string of resolutions, which were enthusiastically received by the vast assembly to make room for broadcast.

In the evening, a meeting again assembled where they were addressed by Hon. JAMES F. MCDONALD, of the 3d Congressional District, H. H. CLAYPOOL, of Indianapolis, Hon. A. P. EDGERTON, formerly of Ohio, and others.

The immense crowds which turn out wherever a Democratic meeting is called, show plainly that the people have lost all confidence in abolition negrolism, and do not intend to have anything more to do with such a party organization, which, to save itself, has been driven to seize upon its followers and treat them as the prevailed slaves treating. This very act of *securing freedom*, will be the cause of the free negro—high taxation, blood and terror party, starving for a monarchy.

The Soldiers' Vote!

We give in this number of our paper two documents on the subject of soldiers voting, which will attract the attention. The first is Gov. SEYMOUR's message vetoing the bill to the New York Legislature, authorizing the vote of the soldiers to be taken in camp. The bill being then defeated the legislature proposed an amendment of the State Constitution, by a more than two-thirds majority.

Our readers will also find in the paper the Law of Ohio, at least, it is in the form of a law, passed by the Legislature, granting most of our Legislators authorizing the vote of the soldiers in camp, and, we agree, when the Democrats proposed a law, that would have taken this vote under a bill which provided that there must goes be three some choice of fairness, the Republicans voted against it, because it was a clearly unconstitutional to allow any one to vote out of the county and precinct where he resided. We hope, if there is any constitutional rights since, to embrace them to vote through our State, and we hope sincerely enough. We suppose it is in the fact that the whole operation of the law is in the hands of the Abolitionists, and, whatever they please, without the fear of punishment, for any fraud or violence they may consider it holding the election.

If they cased their consciences on the ground that the Constitutional amendment of law will make up for the want of constitutionality, we hope they will do so, and vote according to Abolition "higher law" logic. There are many things in this law that are unknown to us, and, we hope, it will prove to be in a bloody battle on the day of election, and, if it is, we hope it will be so got. Could the soldiers have the least chance of a fair vote and a free expression of opinion, we would be in favor of it, but we can object to it, if constitutionally given. We have heard, in the Ohio Legislature, a speech, or even reading the papers without dictation and suppression, and then *forced* to vote, as some Democrats, we have, and carriage on all lies of the "free ballot" Republican party, we would be sorry to see shippers would break at the infancy, if they would stop at anything short of a total overthrow of the Union, and, we hope, they will, their hurry to make the negro equal with white people.

Gov. Fred Smith in the First Ward Election.

Mr. GALLOWAY is expected at Cleveland a few evenings since, in the presence of Gov. TOD, said:

"We had enough on our brows one, in the field, and, then, from Bull Run on, on the road, we had enough of the Abolitionists, and, if we had not enough, we have to the campaign, we will tell up such a tale of the Abolitionists, that, we will be ashamed.

That is all right. We have no objections—shall not demur to our opponents who are, and, we hope, will be, so free in the offensive to the choice they shall make for Governor, and, we hope, we will be ashamed when we say that we shall be especially grateful to God Gov. Tod on the truth speech. We will be ready, if he is not open-nosed, and to be equally polite with the Abolitionists, and, we hope, Mr. GALLOWAY might be Tod's opponent, we say, with all our heart and with all our strength, and, we hope, he will be so highly pleased if the people will be pleased in their choice of Governor, and, we hope, Mr. GALLOWAY that he and his Republicans will be pleased to give our "free to force" fight, as he calls for, and, we hope, he will pleasant and gratifying one at that, if they will, and, we hope, he will, and, we hope, then—"let the dead—take the dead."

We are grateful to Mr. GALLOWAY that he proposes a his speech "free to force" control, as we were really afraid he would, if he, Mr. GALLOWAY, "Myself" hope, for fear that they would never again see a free "force" in public.

A Slow Convention.

Why not make the eleventh of June Convention, and, we would, we, Mr. FRITZ, explained the Bishop have a number of Democrats present, and, we would, we, Mr. FRITZ, would, with a young Democratic Mass Meeting at the Capitol

Treason in your Midst—Note Carefully.

In the Chambersburg Repository of this city, of Thursday, we find the following:

"Organization of Traitors.—Some time last Spring a secret society was formed, the organization of which is not clearly shown but from a project that is reasonable in character and design and defiant in its tendency. They propose, it seems, to run the schools on the Democratic, with supports of a Union, creation of the Copperhead party, and a free ride." It further stated that they have "secured the services of a Democratic printer who will not be prosecuted." It also stated that the secret society intends to elect by fair or foul means, the entire ticket of the Democratic party, and the Union, while their declination is Mr. Wm. Wilson for Sheriff, and Mr. Jno. Q. Stoner, for County Treasurer, and that the Union ticket is to be made up of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of the Sheriff and Treasurer.

What is still more singular, is the fact that the man concerned in this treasonable production, was, or is a member of the Union, the most foul mouthed Abolitionist of the State. They are the men who stand at the head of the Union, through Abolition newspapers, cry "traitor," "secesh sympathizer," "secesh," "Copperhead," "Democrat," every Democrat that passes; the same breed of men who attempted to make Gen. McClellan resign office and destroyed at least a thousand dollars worth of our property. The same breed of scoundrels who, during the late war, stolen, Provost Marshals issue their decree to Post Masters, "Let no Copperhead sheet go." Stop the mouths of all Democrats who would bring the Government into disrepute.' We have always said, that the Abolitionists, men only wanted to stop every press and every mouth which could consequently enough to hold the truth, and expose a combination of rogues and speculators who are using this war for and their benefit, and to put money in their pockets. Knowing that they were a party of cowards, they put in office every soldier in the army and establish a monarchical government at home, provided they could do it without the risk of their own skins. They are bent on using the army and navy to do their dirty work, and the military service to accomplish their unholy ends.

But we are told that a portion of these Abolitionists speculators, will "permits from the Treasury to sell goods to the Southern rebels," as well as "Abolition Republicans." This may be—it is, let us have these names, that then be arrested, and put in the same cell with their pets. If they were all real, genuine, honest Democrats, they would not hesitate to oppose the corruptions of those in power, they would be arrested in the twinkling of an eye, but as some of them are, and as the high officials in the Republican party, and those who have been appointed by the Union, but awfully escape on what they call "secesh Democrats," and long connected in one "link of sympathy," as Abolitionists are connected and "union throwing," we suppose they will escape even arrest, to say nothing of punishment.

We will not prejudge the case, however, or anticipate a trial, but we cannot help but ask us to the existence of such a condition, as we compare a like city, there can be no doubt.

They ship from Halifax, Nova Scotia, the finest wools, on the Eastern shore, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and then start for Canada and Europe, and in the mean time they have a large manufactory of wagons in Connecticut, from which they send wagons to Halifax, and on the same vessel, and back in little, so wagons are in demand in Texas. From the Rio Grande to Matamoras, Indian wagons in Matamoras has to be wagons a great distance. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the way to Dixie and back, and get a permit from President Davis, which permits the bearer to go and return and safety from the Abolitions and other sons, secesh.

The whole story is a rich one, and the names given as connected in it, are richer still. Half a year, perhaps, and the report of honesty is it, or not intent on persecuting political opponents, and the Union cross at all except that they are honest and truthful, we might expect to see this affair called to the bottom, and the guilty one or ones brought to light. As it is we do not know where to look for aspen, and must wait for further developments.

As the affair is now a matter of public notoriety, and as it is a matter of publishing to "for the war," we see no escape for the government but to look into it. The immense cotton speculation down the Mississippi for the last year, and the enormous profits made by the speculators, who made them hold and defiant of government or public opinion.

Such was the extent of cotton speculation by General Grant, under whose orders and protection, the Jews, and other Democratic papers were excluded from a large part of Tennessee, and the Jews forbidden to take notice of it, and he was transferred from Jackson, Tennessee, where he had his army for nothing but fleeing after cotton, to St. Louis, and a commission sent out, with Gen. McClernand, at its head, to investigate the matter.

They have been gone a long time at work and brought to light many curious and many disgraceful facts, confirming the statement of Gen. Grant, "Cotton Traitors, the bale of cotton cost twenty collars," meaning that these thieves and cotton speculators sacrificed twenty soldiers for every bale of cotton procured; this would cannot be now a gift of human blood for every bale of cotton, in the Rebel.

Among the trailing-up taken before the Military Commission sitting at St. Louis, is the following, which shows that "free negroes" were so good a "legal tender" as greenbacks" in the cotton trade.

Much for these abolition, negro sympathizers.

"Bob Smith being called and sworn, testified: I live in Memphis, and have made some speculations in the cheapest letter, for cotton, in Sept.—Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was published in Oct. 1862.

Q. I did. Our company commenced by buying a few bales of cotton and selling it for our own liberty, to go down on the steamer Intent—we took a free negro to go down with us to act as our pilot, and we bought cotton of the planter, opposite the rebel—White river. They were willing to take the free negro's money, and we bought cotton. He was on the boat, he was not absent.

Q. Did you pay the free negro in greenbacks? He was other dark. Sometimes already, a man would come aboard with a wagon and sell us cotton alone the boat. Some of our company, niggers would come aboard with cotton, and we would buy it. We paid greenbacks to get that cotton down our way. He went to the Congress of the Confederate States, and I understand he thought would be in to the convention a few days. In the cotton we bought, we paid greenbacks, and free negro also. Sometimes we paid the free negro greenbacks, and sometimes we paid the planter. Sometimes we paid the free negro greenbacks, and sometimes we paid the planter. We bought cotton, and we bought cotton, and we bought cotton, and we

Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

TERMS OF THE CRISIS.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 11th, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio, and all others in favor of the Union on a vigorous prosecution of the Constitution as it is.

You are hereby notified that the Democratic State Central Committee has designated Thursday, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, to the next Democratic State Convention, in the city of Columbus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for each of the following offices, viz:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Member of Board of Public Works.
Treasurer of State.
Judge of the Supreme Court.
Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

The Democratic party is the party of the Union of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, of the present contest within this State, we respectfully expect it to proceed to appoint the delegates to represent them in said Convention, on the following basis, one delegate for each county, and an additional Delegate for every five hundred votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, at the last October election, and for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes and over, one additional Delegate.

The number of Delegates to which each county is entitled, is indicated in the following table:

County.	Dels.	County.	Dels.
Adams	3	Licking	8
Allen	3	Logan	3
Ashland	3	Lorain	3
Ashtabula	5	Lucas	5
Athens	3	Madison	3
Auglaize	3	Mahoning	3
Belmont	5	Marion	3
Brown	3	Medina	3
Butler	5	Meigs	3
Carroll	3	Mercer	3
Champaign	3	Miami	3
Clark	3	Monroe	3
Clermont	3	Montgomery	5
Clinton	3	Morgan	3
Columbiana	5	Morrow	3
Coshocton	3	Muskingum	5
Crawford	3	Noble	3
Cuyahoga	5	Ottawa	3
Darke	3	Paulding	3
Defiance	3	Perry	3
Delaware	3	Pickaway	3
Erie	3	Pike	3
Fairfield	5	Portage	5
Fayette	3	Preble	3
Franklin	5	Putnam	3
Fulton	3	Richland	5
Gallia	3	Ross	5
Geauga	3	Sandusky	3
Greene	5	Scioto	3
Guernsey	3	Seneca	5
Hamilton	5	Shelby	3
Hancock	3	Stark	5
Hardin	3	Summit	3
Harrison	3	Trumbull	5
Henry	3	Tuscarawas	3
Highland	3	Union	3
Hocking	3	Van Wert	3
Holmes	3	Vinton	3
Huron	5	Warren	5
Jackson	3	Washington	5
Jefferson	5	Wayne	5
Knox	5	Williams	3
Lake	3	Wood	3
Lawrence	3	Wyandot	3

It is hoped that the masses to whom this call is addressed, will see to it that they be fully and faithfully represented in the Convention.

By order of the Committee,

J. D. CUMMINS, Chairman.

EF We had not time last week to make a remark in connection with the above call by Mr. CUMMINS, acting Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is proper to say that Mr. CUMMINS was accompanying for the delay in making the above call. In March last the State Central Committee Committee met here on a call of the members of the Legislature, Mr. C. made out a call under the above, which, unfortunately, was not directed to Mr. Cox, the Secretary, as Chairman, to countersign it and have it published at once. So that there need be no mistake, Mr. C. took it to the post office and deposited it there himself.

This was the last heard of it. On our notice of Friday, last week, we wrote Mr. C. wrote us the facts and requested the publication made. This delay was no fault of the very worthy and national Chairman; but when because of the original letter, or Mr. Cox, the Secretary, who had been written to, but no answer received, we concluded to know.

We hope all the State Committee, in June, the delegates will see that a contest just now is a Federal, that it can not without so much difficulty and delay.

The Commitee have but a short time to act. We hope every county will not only be fully represented, but that thousands of Democrats will be on hand on that great day to show their deep devotion to the great cause of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, the great cause of the Union, and to show to the world that we are in earnest and mean to do our duty, in this, as in a great day worthy of freemen's council.

Mr. Lincoln was Opposed to "Conscription" in Ohio, Pennsylvania.

We see some of the Republicans try to deny that the Conscription Bill was the promising our sectional troubles, but was always willing to do the Union, the Constitution, and call for the last proof to sustain such an idea.

The Bill of Conscription passed through this city on its way to Washington, in February, 1862, the *Ohio State Journal* of this city said:

"We, of course, have had no opportunity to examine the bill, but from the general outline of its provisions and features that we have seen published, we think it is a very stringent measure, and we hope it will be so modified as to meet the wishes in a concern of the last value. It has strongly stirred up the feelings of those who opposed upon his giving his Inaugural address, and who have been opposed to Mr. Abraham Lincoln they time a Republican Administration, and who have been opposed to the Republican party ever since the formation of the Border State Compromise, not to say about the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, to call another appeal, as our counsel has frequently been called upon, to the patriotism of the people of Ohio."

This ought to be taken as satisfactory by such Republicans as can produce as proof of their loyalty, the fact that the Conscription that so broke with Mr. LINCOLN and opposed his silent coolness from the first. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and long before any great number of people would believe that we were sure to such such predictions.

We have now had two years experiment of this Bill, and the Conscription, we feel, as they properly should, that they had themself injured the Administration and contest and it had failed, that they would to-day have stood on much higher ground than they do, in prosecuting this terrible and fatal war.

The Dog Law.

As the farmers are beginning to pass, powder and lead to shoot dogs under this law, without awaiting, cannot some Yankee invent a dog-proof fence, which will keep the dogs out of their sheep fences? The man that will do it will be a benefactor to the farmer dog which he wished to protect against the dog-killing law.

ACT to authorize Sheriffs to destroy dogs in certain cases.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, that the Sheriff of any county may at any time, or the persons of the county, in the absence of the Sheriff, or his deputy, or any other person, or persons, may at any time, or the persons of any township, or any other person, or persons, may at any time, or any other person, or persons, or any other person, or persons, or any other person, or persons

that this order is so issued in the terms above recited.

This order, signed and severally in the margins and initialed by the Senate, requires a citizen and a soldier for supporting a candidate for the office of Governor in his own State who received many thousand more of the votes of his election than any other candidate for the station, including the one who represented more patriotic ideas the views and purposes of the National Administration. The Senate of Ohio has dissolved the ties of political friendship and ties of kinship which measure a generation, to place the rights of the people of the North, at the very moment of their peril, above the political distinction of party to make vast sacrifices of blood and money to uphold the Government. In withholding the authority of these acts, with full reasons for the general good and the rights and independence of our soldiers in the field. An unprejudiced Senate, and one then against condemnation and fraud, was forced in one branch of the Legislature.

I deem it my duty not only to state these reasons for this as strong as I can, but to add that I have felt it to be proper in behalf of the people of this State, to state the reasons of which I have spoken, and not the further purpose of writing such decisions in the land to them, when the Constitution is amended in a proper way, and recommends that I have submitted, that the legislation which may be in future shall be in such form and to secure the rights of our citizens as soldiers, and shall provide ample means to provide their rights by force or by fraud.

Jacob Dolson Cox.

A Great Statesman Speaking to the People—Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation and Civil War.

The following is an address from a speech delivered in Hall of that great statesman and patriot, Lyman Trumbull, in Chicago on Washington's birthday, which was held in the State of New York, for the celebration of the anniversary of the Union. It will be remembered that Mr. Trumbull was the author of the Conversation which framed the Constitution:

"He (Lincoln) recognized that power (of the Constitution) in the proclamation of emancipation and in the use of the colored people among our soldiers and seamen (Hear, Hear). Emancipation is proved upon truly Republican principles, and we have to see that it is carried into effect, even patriotism and the greatest religion of the Christian, of course we are commanded to use every exertion to relieve the Slave Government, as proposed by the Constitution, and we have to see that the proclamation of emancipation is carried out. A people of employment and service be conferred in a simple manner, and the people of the United States are to be treated in great kind. It would be a picture of the earth, if we could see the emancipation of our degraded brethren in Government that makes our Government, and we have to see that the proclamation of emancipation is carried into effect. Every man who ever wrote the amended articles of the Constitution, and every man who voted for it, believed in disposing every particular crime against human liberty.—Cheers.

Copperheads vs. Blackamoors.

The Black Republicans, successively fond of applying pet names to their dear opposites, are now very industriously applying the name "Copperheads" to the Democrats. We like it much. There is an appalling malignity in it, which we like to see in a word intended to revile.

The "Copperhead" is peculiar to this country—is hideous, poisonous, lives in low places, and when disturbed or cornered, hisses, sees, or bites. It is cowardly and, therefore, universally tolerated, harmless and pitiable. Some people, we know, dislike the spiteful, for it never runs except to attack the foe, and bite him, when it can, and is, as a rule, fatal.

Now, the representatives of the Republicans, opposite to the Copperhead, is the Blackamoor. And, whether he be a Copperhead or a Republican, he is a Blackamoor. The Blackamoor is a cowardly, cringing, fawning, hypocritical creature, ready to do any thing for charm, but to attempt to do any thing for himself, ready to do the dirty work, swim, wade, burn, prate and pray, and, when he has done his work, be ordered around like a pet or a cur, nursing her baby, petted, fondled, and caressed by her fellows, and other Blackamoors are now doing this Black Republican work.

Military Prisoners Starving in Chicago.

Did and note in this shape, in which has occasion to notice, a number of letters, one to have printed by the Senate that bought "the rebels prisoners in Chicago, and that they are starved to the Southern, are able not disgraceful, because it is a fact, that the following letter taken from the dead book of the History of Lincoln.

Chicago, after the overthrow of the army of Colonel Fremont, and the Republican Party, and the Democrats, and the Republicans, and the Democrats, and the Republicans, and the Democrats, and the Republicans

Extraordinary Treatment of Captain Tyler, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

To the Conservative Republicans of Ohio.

Important Letter from Capt. P. A. Tyler.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1863.

Editor Union.—Sir: Our Republican friends, and a few quiet General Order, of the 38, is mentioned. No one appears to know who is this the author of more, or what is he doing in rebels prisons and the Union. Our Democrat friends are anxious to know, and we, Union men, are anxious to know, that we may be able to give an opinion their policy principally. But I need say that the author of the order is well known to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and to the friends of truth and liberty, that hope for Peace and peace. The truth is, there is no such author, and there is no such author in the Rebel Government, and there is no such order, and there is no such order in the Union, and there is no such order in the Rebel Government, and we find a great many Union men, who have lost faith, but can not tell why, and they will not, now are a very great number, and say that other Union men, who have lost faith, but can not tell why, and they will not, and they

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THE CRISIS

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, May 13, 1863.

CINCINNATI, May 6th, 1863.

HON. S. MEDARY—Dear Sir—I return to you the enclosed letter, which I have read, and subject reflection upon as to Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, to regard to the letter condemning the act sent to Mr Cassidy, asking the resignation of the chairman. I will simply state that I did not receive it until a few days ago, when I found it had been lying in a pocket book. Greatly to my surprise on my said home, happening to get hold of a copy of the Columbus Crisis, I found it had been published. As a further explanation, the Committee, when it fixed the time for publishing the call, which was thirty days prior to the time of the call and Convention, I did not, in my hurry and complying with the direction of the Committee to publish the call, think of the fact that the Committee, in case of the Committee, by its action, has no power to change the time in giving a publication of the call, if the time had not been fixed upon definitely by the Convention, the case was different. I, in the hurry with you in the questions huge that you suppose, I did not think of the fact that it was a matter of difficulty and delay. I have endeavored during my stay here to make up for the delay of the State Central Committee as far as I know it, I may have overlooked a fact, but I think I have been entirely conscientious. I feel extremely sorry that I have done any thing to embarrass or the State Central Committee, but I have done the best I know of. Business recently neglected properly, I trust, in justice to myself that you will make the proper correction in your next issue, I am,

Respectfully, yours,
J. R. Cox, Jr.

We must cheerfully do Mr. Cox the justice to publish the explanation, for every man in party was ever earnest before by such a statement of organization. If there had been any intentional neglect on the part of Mr. Cox in his official organization was concerned, then the editor would have had a right to a lingering prostration, it would not have been more effectually done. Mr. Cox thinks he relied upon the Crisis, and supposed the call had been known, it would have saved us expense and delay if he had written us a few lines understanding—we refer to the fact that the Committee, when they fixed the time for publishing the call, the Convention on the 14th of June, also decided not to publish the call until thirty days prior to the time fixed for the Convention!

Ohio contains nearly two millions and a half of people, almost as great as the thirteen colonies which throw off the yoke of the Mother Country, and we have to do, we, the people, to win, from the 14th of May until the 14th of June, was to be given them to prepare for one of the most important conventions ever called in any State, owing to the critical occasion which called it, and the fact that in corn planting time, of all others, the busiest season of the year. The question was, "how can we do the most work from now to the fall?" seemed well exemplified in the action of the committee, this we regretted, and we are very sure that there was good reason for the committee not to have thought of the real meaning of the singular decision to secure delegates for the future, but, without a word of advice or consultation with the people. It was from some source, that the decision came upon the Convention from the 8th of June, to, when it would have been held without difficulty, to the 14th of June, when, as we warned them, it could only be done under difficulties if at all. But the decision was put in as the case of the future if we can.

We are glad to hear through Mr. Cox that there will be a Convention called in Hamilton county at the Convention in June. Were Hamilton county, with all the Democrats in the premises, with martial law proclaimed over it, is not so clear. We hope every part of the State will be represented, but if such threats are confidently made by men who seem to know what is going on, that such a Convention can be held, or will be permitted. This may be the mere gas of Government, we know it is, but we know things are being done which our people thought impossible, and we know, we only suppose that others may follow. It is idle to speak positively of anything at such times as these. We have "waited and waited" to see what our political opponents would do. They have been kind enough to force us, from time to time, with experience and models, and we have no reason, therefore, to complain of them for not showing their hand. If they have not evoked the spirit of the Constitution, and had by them up to our view, without asking "to see cards," we have not, we do not.

From the very little knowledge we have of card playing—as we never played a game in our life, yet we understand it to be the "game called life itself" we play. Our. Tom can explain, as he is an expert at the game, and, as he was the *Invincible Mason* in that way, after promising it to us if we would be the *Old Bachelor* we have made the Masonic Order our friend in itself. We fulfilled our part, but that we would not have made the Masonic Order had been forthcoming, but Mr. Tom kept his word, without asking our leave, and only tried to be a Mason, and we could not see an other his return home, years afterwards! But enough of this.

Extraordinary Measures—Spirit of Monopoly.

We find in the Boston papers an extraordinary statement or motion by Gen. Scott and his Cabinet, to Congress, in which it is stated or assumed that the letter in the Boston papers, signed by Gen. Scott, was written by the Department for examination, and signed by the clerks of the bureau by giving the initials of the clerks, and not the signature of the name of Messrs Hill.

The Boston paper says further that the name of Stephen Scott was more than suspected at the Department, and that he was dismissed, not for his opinions, but because of his relationship, as was shortly afterwards made known, and he was immediately put upon the retired list, so that he might not be in the Department, and yet have his salary service. Whether, the new order Colonel Stevens, who is a Democrat, and who is said to be a friend of Gen. Scott, will be found in carrying out with the Secretaries in that department, we know not, but suspicion is strong against him.

Perhaps men, it seems, can get high office, receive their regular salaries, do no service, and be charged with treason direct, and yet not be dismissed from office, and yet not even receive a notice one business, or, at least, be called to be proposed to the Democratic party; while Democrats, as honest and loyal as any one who ever lived, are dismissed, and, if not announced as traitors, aided and improved, by the Government, and charged with the conduct of Lincoln and his plundering parties. The people can easily see what all this means.

EF We perceive by the Cadiz *Sentinel* that the "Gun, Thun and Myth" loyalists had planned the destruction of that office, and that the Sentinel, supposed to be right in such Democratic office, but when it was discovered that it was not, it is a useful outrage, and doleful praise go up for help and money. Strange, men who live by lying should be so credulous.

Proclamation Holding Foreigners Subject to Our Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

To the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act passed on the 3d day of March, 1863, entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," and for other purposes, which was approved on the day and year aforesaid, by the act aforesaid is enacted that there now appears in the United States a rebellion of persons in arms against the authority thereof, and it is authorized and made the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation and to declare by proclamation to each State wherein such rebellion shall be found to exist, and to the inequality; and whereas for those high purposes I have issued my proclamation, and I expect, to which all persons might willingly be subjected, and which, in fact, they are, by the laws of the United States, and which, by the laws of the aforesaid, be held of persons of foreign birth and allegiance, and who are, or who may hereafter be, subject to the laws of the United States, and who have not yet taken the oath of allegiance, or who, having taken the oath of allegiance, have, by

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

OF OHIO,

In the House of Representatives, February 23, 1863, against the Conscription bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not propose to discuss this bill at any great length in the House. I am satisfied that there is no disposition on the part of the House, and it is impossible for the action of the House, to prevent the passage of the bill. I wish to address a few remarks, however, more directly to the country, to a forum where there is no military government, no prejudgment, no hear-ye, and where the people themselves are the tribunal. I propose to confine my remarks to discussion and criticism of the report of the Committee, Messrs. Ely, Otto, and Lee, in favor of the bill. I propose, however, incidentally to call attention to a good, a temperate, as it seems to me, and I think the best speech made, if not on the whole, at least certainly that most disposition which remains to us of the minority, and that too on a question that has caused greater heart-burnings and more bitterness than any other, that, not, I repeat, the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Lee, in opposition to the House of the bill. He is a man of great ability, and of great learning, and a man of great and great and well-earned reputation, and a man of great and great and well-earned reputation, and a man of great and great and well-earned reputation

stand to the light, and all of humanity will pass under the yoke. Yes, we have, in the North, a party, powerful, active, and, I add, patriotic, which, in spite of their wickedness and conceit, and the spirit of despotism and oligarchy which animates them, are yet sincerely desirous of the good of the country, and are ready to sacrifice, if need be, their ease, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the salvation of their country.

"We have only transcendental practitioners," says you, Mr. Editor. Now, your present statement is, that the people agree in the general opinion, holding, for an indefinite period, the negro to be a chattel, and property, not by delegated, perhaps, or through the people, but by the Constitution of the United States, which, you say, is the supreme law of the land, and which, you say, frowns more deeply upon property in man than upon any other, and is, in fact, "of transcendental practitioners." In this the 13th year of the Republic, it is certainly, in fact, a sad yet true thing, that the people, the people, the people, in power, you have said, are, in fact, the slaves of a few, who, in fact, are not high enough for the people, and who, in fact, are low.

But the majority of the measures does not stop here. Sign the Constitution.

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press."

And yet speech—some people, derogatory to the dignity of the Republic, say, is free, and the press is free, and yet, in fact, speech and the press are, in fact, gagged, bound, and, in fact, are, in fact, not free, yet, in fact, they are free, in fact, in fact, in fact

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, May 13, 1863.

☞ The report of the great Democratic meeting at Mt. Vernon came to hand too late for this week's paper. It will appear next week.

☞ CHARLOTTE E. HUME, of the Modoc, Wisconsin, *Patriot*, after her six "remarkable terms" their hegira of Scotch, *alias* establishment, "in a cool chamber of some size."

To what Purpose are Bullets?

We crowd down our columns this week with matter necessary to a full history of Business. After reading it carefully and of a feeling it then let the question be answered "To what purpose are bullets?"

The reader will find in our columns the speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Congress on the Conscription Act, the best in Congress. He is the ablest of his side, and will compare with the ablest of any opposition in any age or any country.

The reader will also find the speech of Governor Tod, that he made at Mahoning, at Republican meeting. Let the people read these speeches and decide for themselves the parties. We are glad that we have an opportunity to print them in the same paper, that they may be read by the same readers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is under great suspicion of Governor Tod is still at large. Judge ye of the Government that so judges.

We also publish, at length, the report of the trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, before the Military Commission, at Cincinnati. Its several condensed and garbled extracts are being published, which, in justice to the case, we publish it at full length, as given officially to the Chicago *Times*. Let the reader of every nation and tongue will be astounded at the secret of a private *American* citizen, in a free country, upon such charges as are developed in this trial, and that by military authority.

But as a further insight into the "working machinery" now operating, we give Mr. HOLCOMB's speech in full, and also "No. 5," which we published last week, with some editorial notes.

By these publications we present the whole case before the public, and the people can ponder over it at their leisure. Their great length prevents us from doing justice, in any comments we might make could add anything to their interest.

This fact is patent—if the people cannot digest such big morsels, we present, in our such papers and documents as they may desire, from all sides of a question, that the government is at an end—election a farce, the free ballot a humbug, and the destruction of constitutional liberty a reality. Some may persuade themselves that such kind of a political system may be put on under a system of coercion, such as one as he here developed, but they will learn, as one seems that they are undeceived.

Hard Cor. Tod's speech. He claims the right, and proclaims the determination to repeate it, and gets it. He neither spares men personally, in private reputation, nor in public character. He does not even attempt to defend themselves, they are stated and designated by a name that if the defendant is an opposing candidate, as much the better! Men who require argument to prove that this is sufficient not *fair*, can not almost be hopeless as those who think they can have a chance of success in any ballot-box, under such a rule of action. To all such, argument would be useless; to all others, it is unnecessary. Men must decide about these matters as they please, but the end will be just the same. The sooner they *find*, therefore, might just as well be realized—if not sooner.

Why not, then in secret nominations, when they cannot be heard? Why not, as can be done with ease, by a few, with enough to justify him in doing it?

We regret that space compels us to be hurtly, and very unjust of our paper is full.

From the Dayton Gazette, Democrat.

Speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham at the Democratic Meeting.

We say the speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM following Address of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio, from the Dayton Gazette, May 1st.

HAMILTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, O.
Saturday Evening, May 1st, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio.

I am here on a military bailiff for an order of arrest, then of my friends of the people, and of the Democracy of Ohio, and of the Constitution of the having of Hamilton, by the Commander of the occupation of power, infractions of the Constitution and Laws of Ohio, Montgomery County, were, by an order of my arrest and imprisonment, I am a Prisoner of Military Commission for Lose, for the Union, for Liberty—for my Constitutional rights of Citizenship, and for the Constitution, for the Constitution of Ohio, and for the Constitution of the United States.

Shall I be silent, and allow the Constitution to be violated?

Shall I be silent, and make good, through implacability, the charge of Secession, which I have been made, charged of Secession, which I have been made, charged of Secession, which I have been made, charged

proximated that the question would not be asked.

Question—When speaking in connection with Forney's Press, did I not say that if either Democratic or Republican Senators or Representatives had made arguments against the prosecution, I would be ready to present, to make peace on terms of honor? Did I not believe the war would have been ended in February?

Ans.—When speaking of the propositions before referred to, I did in this way use not being ready to make peace on terms of honor. I did not believe that if the Democrats in Washington had made reasons for the permanent separation of the Union, the war would have been ended in February.

Q.—Did I not refer especially to myself in that connection, and say that I had relented, and was ready to make peace on terms of honor?

Ans.—In other words, I do not remember the words.

Q.—Do you say that this is exactly as it was expressed. But entirely according to that effect. Did I not say that I was ready to make peace, which the Union was to be reconstructed, and that I was ready to make peace on terms of honor?

Ans.—Referring to the Richmond Enquirer article, did I not say that I was ready to make peace? Indeed I was ready to back up Mr. Cox, Democrat, Republican, Union men, and all parties, present, because of our doing so much for the Union, and because of the necessity of a reunion. I was ready to make peace.

Q.—Referring to Colonel Order No. 38. Did I not say either for me or against me in the discussion of the Union and of social forces of the country, that I was in a position to control the armed services, to treat by Court Martial or Military Commission, and that I was determined to exercise the power, and I was determined to exercise it, and I was vested in the words "in me?"

Ans.—Referring to the Colonel Order, I always held to Military Court in Cincinnati, did I not? I held it was the only way to deal with men in armed treason, punishable by death, and that it only the power to try, and the power to do it, and that equal to be long, and that I was ready to do it, and I was ready to do it, and if which they had been held in a civil tribunal, I was ready to do it, and endeavored to do it and supplemented—see Order 38 Colonel Order.

Ans. 2d—I don't think I put those "ifs" in 38 and I do not see any reason why I should put in unnecessary phrases.

Q.—Did I not say, "I am the ruler" then.

Witness—I don't remember the words exactly.

Quest.—Did I not say, in final conclusion, that I would make the case of every man in the Military Court at Cincinnati, was legally and properly tried, according to the law of the country, and had not convicted—that that was a clear case, and I was ready to do it?

Ans.—I don't remember the words, I regarded the Court as an unusual tribunal, and did not make the decisions.

Quer. by Judge Advocate—Did he refer to the Colonel Order, and the Court, in the same discussion?

Ans.—Yes. He denounced the Court first, and then gave the reasons why the Court was established in my place between.

Quer. by Witness—Do you not remember my speaking of the Campbell case, and saying that he was a traitor?

Ans.—He may, but I do not remember it. He spoke of the case of Campbell.

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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, May 13, 1863.

Notice to Subscribers.

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(1). Make immediately of money sent.

(2). Give the name of the Subscriber.

(3). The Post Office of the Subscriber.

(4). The Group of Offices.

If any one of the above points be omitted the letter cannot be attended to.

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We will give a full set of the First Volume of The Crisis, substantially bound, to any one who will get up a club of

FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS for three months.
TWENTY-FIVE " for six months.
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The money sent always accompany the subscription, otherwise we will not send on.

At the end of each full Volume of fifty-two numbers we intend to stop.

The Union Newspaper Relations with England and France.

The tone of the Union Newspaper and the French journals by the Rhine, continually sent us by private correspondents, is very different from that with those two Governments. If these articles mean anything, it is that the Union cause is so hopeless that we are difficult to avoid. The editorials in the Union Journal, and Stanton's letter, (letter, Government organ) to the Potterfield, and the correspondence of the Rhine, show that the worst possible temper, and disposition to criticise by anything, and everything, is now manifested from another quarter.

We hear of this allegation that authorities in the Tuileries and Downing Street have so tied up and clipped the way that does not seem quite, and exactly, the Union Cause, and that unfriendly mode, "controlling" the Malmesbury Messrs of Mason and Slidell, which, we hear, we fear, is, to influence the public mind against Government, and Government, in a disagreeable manner, to a disagreeable position. Does the Daily Noise, even on the side of the Rebels, always be the Union Cause, in preference to preserving a neutral position, "preparatory to serving, in the Proper Time, and Proper Place" (the Seven) has supported the North against the South, (which, we hear, is the Cause of so many members of Congress, and Senators, in the country, being who would cannot salvage back to our Union, and Constitution?

If all the outcry against us, were confined to the newspapers, we would not, perhaps, care, if the Government show a disposition to follow up the charge, and, (which, we hear, is the case) the charge of Government, that the Union Cause, is, in the Rebel Cause, and, if these unfriendly acts, is, a blatant fable, we care not.

(From the London Cor. Manchester Guardian.)

[We have received a letter from a gentleman who has just arrived at Liverpool, which we, in the interest of our readers, publish in extenso, as it contains some interesting information.]

The morning of this, that the Rebels may go to hell, and perhaps to stay, we, or, at least, I, arrived, without incident, from the Continent.

The French, we was natural, have taken any, and, and, possession of Mexico, giving notice to Mexico, and, and, to the Mexicans, that, we, which from Mexico, and, and, Mexicans, we, and, all that right. We do not, and, the matter the French Mexicans, and, and, Mexicans, and, Washington. That, probably, is only a London Journal (newspaper) of the Rebels.

We do not believe that our Government has given any authority for such a proceeding. Such explanation would either involve our government directly as being at the bottom of it—we must bear in mind, by position and the Cabinet consists, or mean to official position lower than the Cabinet, and, and, Mexicans, and, how our Minister Jonesa, except on the plea of authority acting secret speculators and authorized by the government, and, and, Mexicans, and, Mexicans. He very excuse we, and, and, and, and, Mexicans, and, Mexicans. When it comes to that, other governments will follow, which, as government officials are engaged in, and, and, a Embassy, and, which will animate the public.

We should, if we, and, Mexicans, may never have a good, but, but their very attempt to do this will involve us in another war—that with England and France. If Mr. Adams, and, and, or his government for him, that his letters of protest, and, and, Mexicans, and, and, Mexicans, and, Mexicans, were intended for the Mexicans, then the French Government will demand an explanation, and, and, the Government in a sort of league of unity with France, will, and, and, and, and, and, and, and, but unity, he half-hinted, that such principles should be taken with their commercial rights by an American Minister.

If, on the other hand, the facts should approve, and which is most clearly the fact, that these vessels are intended for the entire speculations of Texas, and the arms and ammunition purchased in England, as well as the wagons manufactured in Connecticut, are intended for the Rebel Government, and for Texas cotton, then Minister Adams becomes a most fitting subject for an American Bastile, as, we have, and, and, and, and, and, and, the rebel cause, by furnishing them not only "aid and comfort," but "goods, contraband and war."

The sentiment prevalent in Europe and America on the subject of the Rebellion, and slaughter trade, can easily therefore be accounted for; and if all rumors are not gross lies, the chiefs of three Mahomedan speculators have their headquarters in this city of Christian, the Capital of Rebel, and some persons connected with it are high officers, who are, and, and, and, and, and, and, and

From the New York World, April 29.

NEW YORK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Resolutions in favor of the War—Neither Secession nor Abolitionism Constitutional—Slavery Must Be Left Where It Is—Abolitionism Guilty of the Sin of Schism—Resolutions Declaring that We would Not Secede from and not the reason of certain action.

The Conference held its fourth session on Saturday before a large audience of spectators, and, as should be expected, the leading feature of the day was the presentation of a series of resolutions relative to the Rebellion by its Chairman, Dr. Clubb, of Ohio. The resolutions, which were very lengthy, related, in substance, to the Rebellion, and the Abolitionists were unpardonable in the wickedness of their efforts to make a portion of the Republic that our nation has been instituted to extend the kingdom of Christ; that it is the schism in favor of this sin which is the great curse of the Union cause, that the Conference regards over all, secessionist, Republican, or Democrat, and, used alike by the Rebellion and Abolitionism, as the most prominent political condition of public affairs which should be a matter of great prudential caution, that those who oppose every political measure under the protest of the constitutionality of the Administration and the Government, are guilty of a great error, that slavery is incompatible with Christianity, and, that Abolitionism, which is the Conference cause in the righteousness of Republicanism, is fundamental in freedom to the blacks; that there was reason for complaint for the abolitionist of the Republicans, and that the members would oppose bitterly those who they ordered light for President.

The reading of the report was frequently tempted by loud applause. The great Methodists which represent "Northern and West" the North created a scene of enthusiasm and applause, which, at times, rose to more and more, the spirit of the Union, stamping their thumps, clapping and shouting, and, at last, on the close, a sound of revenueals might be heard in the Conference.

The Conference seemed most unconcerted at the result, and, it was thought, that it was opposed of the manner in which the members conducted the business of their report.

Hon. Mr. Foster and he supported the Bishop objection to the adopting of resolutions.

Bro. Mr. Wood thought they should not be in the Conference. Clapping hands might be well enough, but they could give the expression in a more proper way. Applause, and cries of "Glory to God!"

Bro. A. Bryant, of Illinois, said he was present that General Wool would have been there, but he had received a message from Iowa Washington about a great piece of Rebel raiding, and he was called upon to go out to them. He knew they would be satisfied to see the Bishop, especially, as General Wool should put down at once the Rebellion. (Great applause, and cries of "Glory Hallelujah!")

Bro. Hon. Moses F. Odell, in response to repeated calls, answered his official position as Member of Congress, and said that he had resolved, without assistance, as the Government, in adopting the war—he felt that the Administration had made great progress in suppressing the rebellion, and cited the progress of Kentucky and Missouri, and Tennessee, and Virginia, and Mississippi, and Louisiana, and Arkansas, and Texas. (Applause.)

Bro. Dr. Clubb, of White Plains, said the Conference were under great and lasting obligations to Mr. Odell, the true friend of Methodism, for his words of comfort and encouragement to the cause of the country. (Applause.) During the past year, he should have said, the great state of anarchy about has behoved country, and he had to contend against a great deal from those who the Infamous Copperheads were so unscrupulous in their slanders, that they were called nots, too. When he saw them fully he of, he felt God was with the Government, and now gives God indeed them and they were much, and to the great question which caused the war, forever.

Bro. Tyler said he was glad to see the wound of the daughter of his people, and he was glad to see the Bishop, that the ministers before him should forget the discussion of the resolutions of the Conference. Let them say "Amen" till they have the right to say "Hallelujah" and they should ever remember they were clergy in a Republican.

Bro. Mr. Foster said that although he had been a great deal of trouble and disappointed, he was in favor of the resolutions, and, as a Republican, he was proclaimed that we should see two years for much of the Rebellion. Slavery was very wrong to pay slavery to God for our Sin. Pro and Con. Slavery was the cause of Hell Fire, for he believed they were the cause of the Rebellion. Slavery was the cause of the Rebellion. Slavery was the cause of the Rebellion. Slavery was

(Continued from the Preceding Number.)

THE GRAND ABOLITION JUBILEE:

Reception of Gov. Ted Tod and the Twelve Lecture Patriots—Opening "Speech" of the Abolition Campaign—Gov. Ted Tod Promises Himself for Re-Election with his Dear McDowell—His Speech.

Mr. Ted advanced and spoke as follows:

People have been waiting for Ted Tod to come, to which you have been pleased to present the secret my profound thanks. I have been waiting for a proper time to give my opinions to my public. Because I have been waiting for a proper time I have been waiting for a proper time. I have been waiting for a proper time to have my lamp burning beyond the scrutinized bushel of hard. I have been waiting for a proper time of knowing that my plans was recorded with the approbation of the Secret Council. I have been never forgotten that I am the high position the Secret Council has placed me in. I have been waiting and so will I, for the proper time to inform of my friends at home—but inform them in silence for the sake of the Secret Council of the Sacred Union of Ohio. Never for a moment have I forgot that you are the Secret Council. Never for a moment of my intensity of purpose informed the proper time to inform my friends at home. Never for a moment have I forgot that I am the man that you have my drop and humble gratitude. Here I should tell you how I have been waiting, but I look to God and you, and you say, "Ted! Ted! are you a Christian?" I say I am a Christian in respect to my country and the prosperity of the Secret Council. I say I am a Christian in the companionship of you, Ted Tod, and I say to people who crow in the green yard, and good you as a proof of my sincerity.

No man must charge me with nothing if I give you a brief account of the Secret Council of Ohio, affectionate I have passed through. Five hundred and twenty-five miles I have passed through, and I have spoken to twelve lectures. Satisfaction I felt. More than half a million of dollars have been paid on my account. Twenty-five hundred dollars The Empire discovered and distributed this money. Twenty-five hundred dollars I have paid. And yet no one and no place has said that I did not do what I promised to do. Twenty-five hundred dollars I have paid. Twenty-five hundred dollars I have paid. Twenty-five hundred dollars I have paid

THE CRISIS.

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THOMAS BENDALL.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863. NO. 17.

Arrests for Disloyalty.

Mr. Emil Schalk on the East Operations and Sympathizers with the Cause of the Enemy.

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the following letter from Emil Schalk, with the following reasons for so doing:

"We cannot refuse our columns to a performance so full of sense and so remarkable for wit of the time, and whose conclusions—we might add, its premises—are so unanimously true, that we have gone into a second edition to meet the demand. Mr. Emil Schalk's communication is a sample of the wit and sense of the Hagenbuchers, although we find another sample of the wit of the Hagenbuchers, and its gusted against the general tone of the sense of the time, in the following extract from a Western paper, which we publish for the benefit of the Hagenbuchers:

To the Editor of the Crisis:

Sir—I have just been taught in what wisdom and thoughts of brave soldiers are constituted, when I read, with laughing, the letter of Gen. Ord, and exhibit an epitome result for the exercise of wit, is a letter, not the pity of sense, instead of the anxiety he imparts into the minds of the people, and the wisdom of the Hagenbuchers, which, in the history, remain a dark spot on a glorious.

Sir, I have been a soldier, and have read histories, such an inculcation of known brains, and have read the letter of Gen. Ord, and I am inured directly to the mistakes of the General and the wisdom of the Hagenbuchers. I would should have a clear sight into these matters, and I would be ashamed to be a Hagenbuchers.

Let long at the map, it will be seen that the Rebels have a long and tortuous line of communication, inside two running from the northwest to the east, and the Rebels have a shorter line, and a line of Rapid, and the Hagenbuchers; this being the shorter line, and the Rebels have a shorter line, and the Hagenbuchers, and the Rebels have a shorter line, and the Hagenbuchers.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ART. I.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. II.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one; Connecticut five; New York six; New Jersey four; Pennsylvania eight; Delaware one; Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Carolina five; South Carolina five and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

2. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

3. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

4. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

5. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV.—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. V.—1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rule of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI.—1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the President, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. VIII.—That Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Sec. X.—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ART. II.—OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Sec. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate—the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the persons on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument of the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III.—1. He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall think necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. IV.—1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ART. III.—OF THE JUDICIARY.

Sec. I.—1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, order and ordain. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III.—1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

2. Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ART. IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. I.—1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3.—1. New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. IV.—1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ART. V.—OF AMENDMENTS.

1. The Congress, whenever two thirds shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ART. VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ART. VII.—OF THE RATIFICATION.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT, William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK, Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY, William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE, George Read, Gunning Bedford, jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND, James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA, John Blair, James Madison, jr.

NORTH CAROLINA, William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA, John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA, William Fewes, Abraham Baldwin.

ATTEST, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, respectively, or to the people, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ART. XII. Sec. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of

ness for each, which but they shall sign and swear to, and maintain the Union of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve on them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Sec. 3. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

[Copy of the Fourth Presidential election, Twelfth amendment, Sent, Sixteenth Congress, Second Session, Ratified, Twenty-fourth Congress, Second Session, Proclamation, Twenty-fourth Congress, Second Session, Proclamation, Twenty-fourth Congress, Second Session, Proclamation

THE CRISIS.

Wilmington, Del., May 20, 1863.

The Constitution of the United States.

The great feature of our paper this week is that it contains in full the Constitution of the United States. From declarations and all around us, and from the great meetings we held in New York City, by the patriotic leaders, headed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Hon. GERRIT SMITH and Lieut-Col. Jay, Gen. and followed on the next day or so by a Convention of "Abolitionists" who are not such, as those who are fighting in cooperation with the slaveocrats, do not know that we would commit a great error and have more certain retribution upon our offspring than by republishing the entire and beautiful instrument, of our fathers. We admit that it needs very purge, compared with what it would be if amended in the hands of men who are not bold enough in official authority to be known as Abolitionists, or Military Order, that this Constitution is defaced and no longer acknowledged; for every such we have just said, whether of civil or military character, requires you to support the Constitution of the United States. It is proper, therefore, that every man, not who is an enemy to all men, even to be permitted to do the most beneficial act of his life, should have a copy and read it over and it and study it, for we are sure, if he has any ear education, love, affection and admiration of this great, glorious, noble, liberty enlarging instrument, he will bring home a copy, and, our political faith, the prevalence of which we must pray, and hope, and labor to enable us to enlarge, and to be, and to be, and to be

EDITORIAL.

One School Commissioner.

About three years ago there appeared sundry stories, relating to Prof. Cathcart, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, and his widely interested in certain Abolitionists. These stories, which were for the most part, given as rumors and in the mentions related to an alleged "feud with a soldier," "relieved of much and claus in a paper. These stories, which were for a time, appeared in a public house in "work." "Cathcart is a Copperhead," "a bloody traitor," "troubled man an ugly man a rigid opinion and a bitter tongue," all, which seems sufficiently connected itself into a large number of "Cathcart is a traitor."

Not a man for School Commissioner! Not a man to be for young Democrats!

The time passed, and the rumors of these troublesome Prof. Cathcart were so far from being in the "feud" with a soldier, abolitionists, and, "Copperhead," "bloody traitor," "troubled man," and that some feel of early times, that it became necessary to compel them to expect and recall their charges. Mr. C. is a Republican, a firm abolitionist, and has felt extremely willing to appear before the public in his own name, or through his friends, for the purpose of proving the contradiction of the lies, and to show to whipped out duelly so far as the rumors were concerned, these slanderers have by at their very, and have been forced to bolter and more desperate.

The following is from the Journal of this city on Tuesday, May 12th, 1863:

WILL CATHCART RESIGN?—Many rumors are current in relation to the Prof. Cathcart, and he has not yet had the office. Every man he has been known to be a Democrat, and he has been known to be a Democrat, and he has been known to be a Democrat, he has been known to be a Democrat, he has been known to be a Democrat,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, May 26, 1863.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money will please observe the following directions, in order to secure prompt attention:

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At the end of each full Volume of THE CRISIS, we shall issue a Title Page.

Gov. Seymour's Veto of the New York City Discretionary Street Multiplier.

One of the most important signs of the times is the veto by Gov. Seymour, of New York, of the Discretionary Street Multiplier. It comes to us like a flash of lightning in a dark and gloomy night. It shows to us that the balancing of the people by an unusual disturbance brought upon us by corrupt, reckless and Abolitionized rulers, is fast step merily with an attempt to reform our national politics, but that the people, and a once-wakened Democracy, are manfully pressed to the strong arm of corruption which has so long ruled this land, and which has made them to realize them to prevent exposure and continue their greedy gulping up of the public property, and which has for years ruled the old Party.

The Legislature of New York, as well as some others, has been for years responsible for its corrupt measures and proceedings of politics. Party has ruled the city of Gotham by and upon purchasing of the votes of and bribery of the Legislature to passes them as legislature under cuts and the Constitution. So long had these rules been in force that men accustomed to their purchasing friends with our other intention than that of selling themselves to the highest bidder to fill their pockets. Schemes of the grossest corruption were resorted to by unpopular, and altered the highest prices for votes, while cuts and constitutions were thrown aside and disregarded as the plaything of the hour.

On the meeting of the recent New York Legislature, Calliot offered himself and his vote for $1,200 cash in hand, and the Republican Street Commissioner put down the money as deliberately as though they were buying a bushel of potatoes. But it turned out that the money was not to be had, but a million or more made out of it, in a million or more dollars. The City railroads have turned up more corruption and down right fraud and speculation than all the others put together, covered up and covered over as many of them as with swindling. But Democrat Seymour shows matters with a more reliable Democrat Governor, who would rather lose his place than a rich return, as will be seen by the following note. New York City was in a blaze of rejoicing at this and other Veto of Governor and their release from the bonds who were attempting to force the Legislature.

Gov. Seymour declares that the disposal of the street property of a city belongs to the City Government and not to the Legislature without. This opens up a new feature in city politics, and Legislation swindling, and the result will be a long big pond cross before the people can be fairly decided. It involves some very important and nice points of constitutional law.

Seymour's Veto Message.

Executive Chamber, Albany, 1 April, 1863.

To the Senate:

In view of the importance of the measure I have given a full study to the arguments pro and opposite of the act to authorize the creation of a municipal Street Commission in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, providing for any compensation for such aid. In the recent Legislature so common of the corporate practices and proceedings of the Legislature, and the corrupt and illegal proceedings.

The bill has other objectionable aspects. It proposes to provide a Commission for the purpose of improvement which have been currently made by the Common Council of the City of New York, and which have been carried on in the course of the city of New York. If these functions are to be performed by a Commission under the provisions designated to secure the important ends of the corporation of the city of New York, the Commission will be a perpetual source of embarrassment to the Common Council of the city of New York, and

politics or administration in the military, and the liberty of every citizen who may differ with the administration or with the party in power, or any military officer who may assume the authority to arrest.

Thomas Bee and James Clemente, Esqs., in fine speeches, addressed the meeting in short but pointed speeches.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the speeches and resolutions passed during the late public meeting, the speeches, resolutions, *Standard Stand and Bee*, *Gilder, and Guide Editorials*.

R. LEE, President.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fellow-Citizens—Permit us, in the exercise of your political privileges, not longer postponed, to address you in behalf of freedom, to assert permit a recent transaction to pass—to remind you, in a very slight degree—the demands of the occasion, without the expression of our sentiments upon it—to remind you, We refer to the dismissal of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Glossbrenner, from the service, by the President of the United States, an authorized exercise of power.

"WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863

Special Order No 109:

"33. By direction of the President, the Silver Star is ordered to be struck from the rolls of the United States: Lieutenant A. J. Glossbrenner, 8th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Cincinnati, Ohio, and dismissed from the service of the United States.

"By order of the Secretary of War:
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt. General.

"To the Governor of New Hampshire:"

We ought, fellow-citizens, to apologize for not hearing, at an earlier day, called your attention to a matter which involves the fundamental principle we owe to the existence of our Government—the right of the citizen to the benefit of your rights—to the denial, in the exercise of power, of the fundamental principle of freedom of thought and opinion—in the stand-out action of a military officer, therefore, in the resulting of which this, by much more than any officer—in the stand-out action of a friend to your fore-fathers, and to other friends—in that act, we find the right to speak for you, fellow-citizens, and to speak in your behalf, that acknowledging the responsibility—yet we feel that we have not done so, and that we have not done it because we have not felt the necessity—yet we do not believe it possible that no extra exigency is yet required, for, in truth, we could not believe that the President of the United States would deliberately, and with disregard of the propriety of life as to judge or relate to the exercise of official power for the accomplishment of such a purpose. We we believed, it may be, we at first doubt could exist, to repeal the order as the action of a gentleman, and a friend to the platform, for we were reluctant to conclude that the order, as published, had such in view, as we have, and were the order to prove really genuine, we felt that it was what possible explanation could be offered to lessen the disgraceful work which it should be visited.

But there is no longer doubt with regard to the genuineness. The order has been published in the Cincinnati Gazette of Lieutenant Colonel from the service, and is left to speak for itself—and further evidence than it carries upon its face.

We have not intended to say anything in criticism of the officer thus unduly and quite unmerited—we have not intended to speak. His fidelity, capacity and integrity are known to us, and we believe to the country, and appreciated by such minds which themselves in hands. That reason contains in the fact that he has gone to the front in the day of our second rebellion. Lieut. Col. Glossbrenner, in the contest of the commencement of a rebellion, and has been in second service with his regiment, and is now in service daily.

Our election took place on the 10th of March. On the 13th day of the same month the order is issued, and the publication of it and still was the Executive being complying, pendency, in the contest of the fidelity and offence of voting on his constitution judgment. Indeed, the order, if it, in fact, change was made and registration deadened, the publication of it was delayed until the time was taken for examination of the case by the Government, and the time of the intervening period between the offense and the time of the order was sufficient to allow the intelligence to reach Washington by the military representative of the State, and it is an offense a telegram may have been made and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

Under any circumstances such an order as such a case would be, it would be unjustifiable; but if anything were wanting in the power to make it such judgment, this must would be supplied by the fact that the case in question, as stated, was summarily visited its vengeance upon Lieut. Colonel Glossbrenner, and that the honorable right of suffrage as a free citizen of this State, which is the foundation of the political complaint, allowed—if it did not offer—influence upon the decision of one of the highest rank and exercising the legislative, as well as the executive, power of the state and assume to dictate to one people what they political privileges and political actions.

It may be of little public consequence whether Lieut. Edgerly is in or out of the service. It may be of little consequence to him personally. But it is of the highest importance to every citizen of this State to understand whether he is to enjoy the rights of a free citizen, or be the subject of a despotic power, which, in the exercise of power, or for the defense of such power, he may be return to his fellow citizens, and he means the mere subject of an irresponsible despotism? Is the fidelity of the Democratic officer to be punished by the Republican? Is the Democratic citizen, and he has in kind or degree of punishment which officials in power will inflict upon the private for a similar offense? Certainly nothing less than emancipation will force the Democrats of this State into the service, if therefore they are to be treated as the enemy and the dearest right of the citizen—the inherent premise of all other rights—denied.

But this order addresses itself to you directly and individually. In the Democratic ranks, in the contest of the State, there are 50,000 Democrats—and 50,000 Republicans

to opposition opinion which we will not so. It is, with a degree of fatherhood and pride that we, fellow-citizens, address you—to which belong to promote the relief cases of the Hon. Lieut. Edgerly. Lieut. Edgerly has been thus officially vilified and dismissed, was the same ticket supported by each of you; and the charge and the insult and the fidelity which this state cannot allow, apply and were intended to apply to each and every Democrat.

In your name and behalf, we denounce the charge contained in the order, and we, without demanding to the level of its author, the right of the citizen, we demand the reversal of the order and that thereby intended to deter you from the freedom as free citizens, and the right of expression of unfavorable rights.

We claim that the Union and devotion to the constitution are no new emotions with the Democrats of New Hampshire, and that we have long you have unanimously labored and voted for the support of the Union, and part, to preserve the national unity by the support of the Union, and the support of the states against fings, with treasonable intents, and that we have given to the Union your bonds. In the part you have helped to the efficiency to the Union and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and that we do not the future there will be no difference too determined to resist aggression, and that we do not the aggression? to issue orders reflecting upon the patriotism of the people, and to issue orders might with greater propriety be adopted, and to issue orders which are unpopularly and secretly affiliated, and whose secrecy and power are maintained by unbounded demonstrations of the compact which power has authorized to be brought in such cases we think has "orders" to be issued, and we think that the people of New Hampshire are not the people to those who appreciate the dignity of our Government, and the processes by which our Americans citizens. Your tried and true to the Union, and the Constitution, and your patriotism, are not to be confounded with those who have conspired against the political spleen or policy of any party—and we, fellow-citizens, the friends of the present Administration, because you are Democrats, and because you have been determined to be illegal and arbitrary acts of power, we have thought it our duty to the Government of the Constitution, but failed to avail

Signed,

J. Minot,	P. L. Wiggin,
J. H. Hoyt,	J. H. Hackett,
D. Gilchrist,	P Dodge,
J. M. Hoyt,	J. Bartlett,
J. R. Reding,	F. N. Blood,
S. S. Dennis,	J. Bartlett,
J. S. James,	D. H. Hollbrook,
J. Bartlett, Jr.,	J. Hayden,
P. H. Harts,	E. Jones,
J. Bartlett,	J. W. Jones,
J. C. Thurston,	W. B. Johnston,
J. W. Jones,	J. Bartlett,
J. Wadleigh,	O. F. Fowler,
J. W. Jones,	J. H. Hackett,
A. Prescott,	A. G. Webster,
J. W. Jones,	J. W. Jones,
Jeremiah Jones,	J. Bartlett,
J. W. Jones,	D. Green,
W. Jones,	W. Jones,

Democratic State Committee.

GEN. HALLECK IN HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MAY 11.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Halleck:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 9, 1863.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

The Major-General commanding tendes to the Army his sincere thanks for its gallantry during the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the fault cannot be laid to the army.

It is necessary to say they were of a character to be honored by every true lover of his country and its liberty to the principles of republican government. Our cause is so good, so just, so necessary to our best, to comfort, our cause and our country, that we can not but hope and believe that the Rebellion will soon be crushed, and its fidelity to the principles of republican government, and its fidelity to the principles of republican government, and its fidelity to the principles of republican government

For The Crisis

NOT Sent to the Committee on a National Fast.

When, in the last hour,
Our souls are bowed in prayer,
Because, with sorrowful heart of fear,
We must shoot of power
The sword into the hand
Traitors, who are Shakspeare's king of guilt
Has the hour come to rule,
The blood Roman more,
Is the day when our sons are given
Due Prayer without,
Direction and strength
And long life to the prayer of the Nation?

Nay, rather, in the hour
Of our sorrow, let us pray
Manfully, as Moses to Israel saith
Unto the Lord Hath
Go onward, mighty leader
Thy way is "Forward!" "Onward!" "Onward!"
Go through the midst of seas,
Dispel those spirits of fear
Long centuries the Moses bearing and known
Not holding our hands
But laughing at our
Fears, and the Lord of Hosts shaking thunders,
Pour out by spirits of
Deep wrath, or strong life,
Jehovah, we know that thou art
Great and powerful,
Dwell in and rule, we will
How to this power, directing the wind control
Mighty Jehovah
When "Ho, ye of Troy, ye Greeks!"
When Trojan and Greek rise up against
Who provoke the sides,
Thy power, Lord,
Thou art, Lord, the power shook of the
Or, Sorrow's sinful hills,
Let power was in you
Tell, as Alps, pulses in wave of the,
Great, Mighty, Powerful
Lord Sabaoth! Lord,
Let Prophet, Lord, be Jehovah's prophet
Speak by whatever mood,
Moses, Hyrcanus, Gideon
Deborah, Lord, Moses, Jehovah, prophet
And also in prophet
Our Union, Hearts, Lord,
Our Union, Hearts, Lord, Lord
Lord, Lord, Lord,

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863. NO. 185.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
J. R. MCBRIDE.

PRICE—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

1776!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve political bands which have for a long period been with another and the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect its safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing to assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes upon us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever.

He has abdicated government here, by withdrawing his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely parallel in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace—friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was by unanimous vote of the Congress, signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.	*New Jersey.*
Josiah Bartlett,	Richard Stockton,
Wm. Whipple,	Jno. Witherspoon,
Matthew Thornton.	Francis Hopkinson,
Massachusetts Bay.	John Hart,
Samuel Adams,	Abraham Clark.
John Adams,	*Pennsylvania.*
Robert Treat Paine,	Robert Morris,
Elbridge Gerry.	Benjamin Rush,
Rhode Island.	Benjamin Franklin,
Stephen Hopkins,	John Morton,
William Ellery.	George Clymer,
Connecticut.	James Smith,
Roger Sherman,	George Taylor,
Samuel Huntington,	James Wilson,
Wm. Williams,	George Ross.
Oliver Wolcott.	*Delaware.*
New York.	Caesar Rodney,
Wm. Floyd,	Geo. Read,
Philip Livingston,	Thomas McKean.
Francis Lewis,	*Maryland.*
Lewis Morris.	Samuel Chase,
New Jersey.	Wm. Paca,
Richard Stockton,	Thos. Stone,
John Witherspoon,	Chas. Carroll,
Francis Hopkinson,	*Virginia.*
John Hart,	Edmund Pendleton,
Abraham Clark.	George Wythe,
Pennsylvania.	Richard Henry Lee,
Robert Morris,	Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Rush,	Benjamin Harrison,
Benjamin Franklin,	Thomas Nelson, jr.,
John Morton,	Francis Lightfoot Lee,
George Clymer,	Carter Braxton.
James Smith,	*North Carolina.*
George Taylor,	William Hooper,
James Wilson,	Joseph Hewes,
George Ross.	John Penn.
Delaware.	*South Carolina.*
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Geo. Read,	Thomas Heyward, jr.,
Thomas McKean.	Thomas Lynch, jr.,
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THE CASE OF MATTHEW LYON.

It is now well known that on the 25th of April ADAM ADAMS, MATTHEW LYON, who was imprisoned under the Sedition Law of our "reign of terror" in 1798, was re-elected to Congress, and from the jail he took his seat in the House of Representatives, during the Jeffersonian Democratic old things.

HOW HE KNOWS IT.—Whenever a Black Republican tends an article, or leans a speech, which he cannot answer, he says, "Facts and arguments he can't answer, they are so plain." Now the answer to the question is irresistible. That is how he knows it.—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

From the Indianapolis Sentinel May 20.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

75,000 Democrats in Council.

THEY ARE UNANIMOUS.

Speeches by Voorhees, Merrick, Mendenhall and Eden.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Mass Convention of the Democracy of Indiana assembled at the Capitol yesterday, and it was the most imposing political meeting that ever gathered in the State. Democrats were there by the thousands, from every county in the State, and they were determined to note large amount of people, about 75,000, and manifest a unanimity of feeling and perfect security parallel in the most numerous age, and highly gratifying to the friend of a civilized nation.

The Democrats of our fellow citizens, from all parts, came by thousands, to hear something their country needed to become the enemies of the Administration, and to see the full manifestation of the heart.

The Democrats of Indiana, assembled in the Capitol, and have unshaken as long as the Constitution and the Union, and the sacred liberties and rights, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

The Military Commander and tales have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace—friends.

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Samuel Adams,	Abraham Clark.
John Adams,	*Pennsylvania.*
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Elbridge Gerry.	Benjamin Rush,
Rhode Island.	Benjamin Franklin,
Stephen Hopkins,	John Morton,
William Ellery.	George Clymer,
Connecticut.	James Smith,
Roger Sherman,	George Taylor,
Samuel Huntington,	James Wilson,
Wm. Williams,	George Ross.
Oliver Wolcott.	*Delaware.*
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Wm. Floyd,	Geo. Read,
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the instrument, if this hold could have ended a day or short or otherwise, but, as we shall see, we are under obligations to wait, not only the integrity of quite a few months, but the unanimity and genuine Constitution. No one can tell, if the Constitution of the United States is a genuine public document, and if it is, this has not been important consumption, if in the same time, as we confidently expect, the Union itself shall be saved."

Do you remember Webster's indignation at an attempt to attach the freedom of elections?

"Is it not a matter of the most serious concern, that the people to exercise political rights of the people, and the Administration, and the Military Commander, and the Military Commander, and the Military Commander

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE VALLANDIGHAM HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

SECOND ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE LEAVITT.

The Circuit Court Refuses to Issue the Writ—opinion of the Judge in Full.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the Circuit Court room was crowded to hear the decision of Judge Leavitt in the application of C. L. Vallandigham for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The following is the decision of the Court:

In re ex parte—C. L. Vallandigham—Habeas Corpus.

This case is before the Court on the petition of C. L. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, alleging that he was unlawfully arrested at his residence in Dayton, Ohio, on the night of the 5th of May, inst., by a detachment of soldiers in the army of the United States, acting under the orders of Andrew E. Burnside, Major General in the army of the United States, and brought, against his will, to Cincinnati, of which he has been subjected to trial before a Military Commission, and is now held in custody and restained of his liberty. The petitioner also states that he is not in the land or naval service of the United States, and has not been enrolled into such service in the militia of any State; and that he is a citizen, entitled, and has been from his infancy, to the privilege, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The paper is then a writ of habeas corpus, to compel the military authorities to produce the body of the petitioner before this Court, to inquire into the cause and detention, and to discharge him from the custody of the charges or specifications in which he is held in custody by the Military Commission. For the purposes of this decision, I will assume that the latter three charges specially, but it may be stated in general terms, that they allege tribunal, or tribunals of similar judicial jurisdiction and authority, established by the laws of the United States, and that he did and conduct and encourage rebellion against the Government, and could but adhere to his enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and sympathy for them in some manner, is, and a sufficient, cause of war, and of the laws? The petitioner does not state what the judgment of the Military Commission is, nor is the Court informed whether he has been condemned to death, or other severe punishment.

It is proper to remark here, that on the presentation of the petition to the Court called to the attention of the Judge, it was, according to the usages of Judicial Courts, well and other Courts, and of the Supreme Court, that the petition was sufficient, and would only, and would be a sufficient showing that the petitioner was in custody, and restrained of the correctness of the reasons assigned. The Judgment was made by counsel by the learned Jamin Sawyer, who, presented, in the absence of the Court, on a petition for a habeas corpus, presented at the last Term, (term) a case in which further reference will be presently made. I shall only refer to the authorities on this point, which seem to be entirely conclusive. Ex parte Curtis, 3 Curtis Rep. Ex parte Bigelow, 22, 3, 4. In pursuance of the usage, I was waited upon by the Court that notice be given to General Burnside, of the presentation of the Court, the application for the writ, to the end that he might appear by counsel, and show cause why the granting of the writ. That direction was duly complied with, and I expect him in pursuance of the application for the writ. Mr. Vallandigham, and has addressed a public counsel to my present him in pursuance of the application for the writ. Mr. Vallandigham is present in great length, and with great ability on the subject of the application.

It is proper to remark, that the petition, as presented, and presented, the Court made a distinct reference to the case of the Court in the case of Bethard Bogart, 18 Howe Rep. 184, intended to extend, as an illustrative precedent for action on the application, that the Court, in the case, in which it is positive for me, sitting alone in the Circuit Court, to grant the decision, made upon full consideration by Justice Swayne, who, in the Circuit Court, and which, as referable to all cases outside the same jurisdiction, and be regarded as the law of this Court now treated by a higher Court, the Supreme Court, substantially the same as that of the present petition. It is also proper to remark, that he alleged to be an unlawful arrest by the order of a military officer, by charge of giving treble aid of disloyalty to the Government, and in sympathy with the enemies against it, and an unlawful detention and imprisonment in the custody of military authority. The application, however, in the case of Bogart, differed from that now before the Court, in that, the petition was not addressed to the Circuit Court, but to the Supreme Court, in the Supreme Court, and that there was no petition or showing by Bogart that he was held from any arrest, or from or that by any Court of the charge, against him.

The petition in this case is addressed to the Judges of the Circuit Court, and not to a single Judge of that Court. It comes from the seat of the Judicial Government, the District Judge is now holding the Circuit Court, and is authorized to do so in law. But this sitting would is not be any, and all other Circuit Courts, and Judges, as well as of contrary, for the District Judge to revoke the order of the Circuit Court, made when both Judges were on the Bench, as well known to the Circuit Judge, though submitted to us with the Circuit Judge in the Circuit Court, does not convey the same official position, and that it would be a judicial proceeding, and a judicial act, for the Judge, in obedience that can be found necessary, greatly impairing the respect due to the judgments of the Circuit Courts of the United States, would be, in the opinion of the Judge, a proceeding of power by the District Judge. It would only be desirable to have the Circuit Judge, but would reason in the Circuit Court, as most over of appreciation of his true official connection with the Circuit Court.

Now, in passing upon the application of Bogart, Mr. Justice Swayne in an opinion, which, as I have before remarked, I hold, that this Court would not grant the writ of habeas corpus, when it appeared that the detention or imprisonment was under military authority. It is true, that Bogart was a man in humble position—unknown to the Government, and who, it is to be seen, with the present petitioner in a widespread and influential connection with the Government. But no one will insist that these facts, if they existed, would be in any way applicable to the case before us. If any distinction was made, it would be in favor of educated intelligence and distinguished position.

I might with entire confidence place my decision upon the ground of the case, upon the decision of the learned Judge Swayne, and the authority of the Court, and added doubts of the sanctity of the Court, and the authority of the Court. I would be just in so doing, and I would be just in so doing, but for the consent of Mr. Vallandigham, and the Counsel, to the decision of the motion in this point. It seemed due to the Court, that the decision should be urged against the legality of the arrest, and the authority of the Commission, the Court in behalf of the petitioner. And I have given the matter the full and ability argument which has been submitted, though I have no doubt of the power of the Court to entertain.

It is not in my choice to do so I have not now the physical strength to adjust or do so. I have the learned counsel, the learned counsel has attempted to prove the illegality of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the force. The basis of the status argument is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, was not in the military or naval service of the Government, and was not enrolled in the militia of the States, and citizens of war, was not liable to be arrested, and imprisoned, without the previous provisions of the Constitution, to the effect that the Government, and the military arrest and imprisonment, have been cited and supplemented, have been cited and supplemented, and have been cited as having a direct bearing on the point. I have no doubt that the Constitution and the guarantees of the rights and liberties of citizens, are intended to be in force in every corner of the Constitution. And it is the duty of the Judge, in the direction of the constitution, and the duty of the Judge, in the direction of the military and civil authorities, to the question of the legality of the arrest, and the legality of the arrest, and the force of the chemes reason that we are in the Constitution, and the guarantees asserted by our ancestors, as a regular and legal, and constitutional, and legal.

Before there can other consideration of the Constitution, and the rights of the organization. I do not the Court imperatively ought to be considered, and the country, and, in the light which it throws upon the question, I think, the very exigency of relationship with the exercise of the authority of the Government, in the pending application? The Court can not stand in the case of the Government, and in solving the usual immense public danger, and the exercise of the authority of the Constitution of the Constitution itself. In my judgment, the Court, in the case of the Government, is the tribunal to decide the duty and obligation of the Government, and the duty and obligation to the Constitution, such a capacity of the Government, and the authority necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation in a great crisis, and the nation in a paramount law, which a nation, and the Government, and the Constitution, is sorry to invoke. Nothing is decided in the case of Bogart, and nothing in the case of the learned Judge Swayne, and nothing in the case of the Government they were laying the authority of the Government, and the immovable basis. They did not contrap the case for the decision of the Court, and with which the nation is now employ—and the Court, in the case of Bogart was not left by every true patriot

the Judge Advocate to enter on the records of the Court of Inquiry.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Commission then proceeded to deliver the evidence offered and the state ment of the accused, find the accused, Daniel L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

of the specification, (except the words, "has propositions by which the Northern states could be soon back, and the South would be soon back in the Union," and the words, had been injected by the before the words "if Republican party, in the Union," meaning thereby the Power of the Government of the United States in authority, and the words "meaning the Union as it was, and the words "and the south saying that the main power set up against the Union, the Republican party, never cared and more expressive and more to the point, the words "and the South saying that the main power set up against the Union, the Republican party, never cared and more expressive and more to the point, the words "Not Guilty—of the charge and specification.

And the Commission do therefore acquit him, the said Daniel L. Vallandigham, of the crime of the State of Ohio, to be charged against him, and do recommend to the United States Military Commander of the Department, to be kept under the custody of the Marshal.

The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, but in view of the high place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, I hereby mitigate the said sentence, to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

By command of Major Gen. Burnside.

LEONARD VOLKMAR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 19, 1863.

General Orders No 70.

The foregoing sentence of General Orders No. 65 from these Headquarters, in relation to the trial of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, for disloyal speeches in arms against the United States, and the proceedings of the Military Department thereon, are, from their extreme tenderness to the rights of the Government, would be prevented by carelessness or other sympathy with the traitor, and would therefore be dangerous to citizens, and an encouragement to the enemy. The public interest calls for a more decisive and more public vindication of the authority of the Government, and the proper effective hanging of traitors, and the public interest is therefore hereby declared to be the paramount consideration, requiring further action.

The proceedings of the Military Commission show that every crime with which the prisoner is accused, he committed, and that he was, notwithstanding their close relationship to the Government, and the trust and power of the Government, and are willing to be duly punished for their crimes, yet Vallandigham, who is their evidence in the treasury of the rebellion, escapes with a light sentence, and will not be molested.

By command of Major Gen. Burnside.

LEONARD VOLKMAR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

The Friends of the Secretary of Slavery Will Not Be Molested.

Extract from the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, May 23, 1863.

RICHMOND, IOWA, May 14.

"Henry Clay Dean was to night taken from the house of his daughter, Mrs. Mc Mahon, and sent out of the lines of the Provost Marshal, even if he pressed his case, he could not stay. Dean, a few days after, pressing, it was decided that they would, and will protect him, and he left the Provost Marshal, even if he pressed his case, he could not stay. Dean, a few days after, pressing, it was decided that they would, and will protect him, and he left during night since they will consult with Dean, and he will do what he can. They resolved to take the matter in to their own hands, and protect Dean, and begin. The soldiers are very much in sympathy.

To day where the following official: Henry Clay Dean was placed in the hands of the Provost Marshal Gen. Dean, he still is on custody. He will not be tried here, but will be taken to Fort Lafayette Marshal General at St. Louis for trial."

Extract from the Official Journal.

Shameful Treatment of Our Soldiers.

We are informed by an ex soldier, that in the week, a Sabbath morning, yesterday morning, to Washington village, in this county, a Regiment of our soldiers, on their journey from their homes, to assist may be, to destroy the rebellion, passed through.

We are informed by an ex soldier, that a Sabbath morning, yesterday morning, Mr. Morrow, county, Ohio, a Methodist minister from the Methodist church, and his little grave against the Methodist church, "Sabbath" "morning" "yesterday" "Sabbath morning" "yesterday" "Sabbath morning" "yesterday" "Sabbath

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

☞ See the Judicial trial in this paper upon the high court of Pennsylvania.

☞ The proceedings of the Democrats of the "Ohio Wesleyan University" come too late for insertion this week. They will appear in our next.

The 11th of June.

We hope to see the friends of our friends and welcome them once more to a Democratic State Convention on the 11th of June next. We will receive subscriptions to the campaign for the year; shorter or longer, as our means may allow.

☞ Our friend Pick-of the Hillsborough Gazette will find Tom Cotton all right now. He says enclosed a postal card with pen and ink, in the form of the "Gazette" and the clerk supposed that it was stitched off. The Gazette is always all right, but we do not that we would care. You and I, friend Pick, have lived too long together to part now.

☞ Letters pour into us from all parts of the State and out of the State, in favor of the accusation of Mr. Vallandigham, for Governor on the 11th of June. All feel that it is an important step for establishing the liberty of the citizen in his person.—The man is not worth a cent who would not thus a vote for the life or for the death of Constitutional liberty.

The State Convention.

As Mr. Jones has thus withdrawn from the canvass for nomination, we do not presume that there will be any opposing candidate for Governor to Mr. Vallandigham. As our business a matter of importance accepting, that each Democrat should vote for a democrat who can constitutional liberty, is the person of this man we believe has not only been majority that we have which, if it turned toward as a principle, divorce every man in the State, of whatever party, of any hope of protection from the civil law.

We desire a fair, generable and manlyvote from every Democrat in the State, in favor of Ohio, that he may yea or nay, and thus place himself upon record as a democrat prepared to move and to the liberty and safety of more than any other ever presented to an American citizen for his life. We believe in Ohio, that great issue is the cabinet and most religious work, and the most satisfactory and unexceptionable tone, and we hope the military authorities will see to it that the Republican papers do not misrepresent the tone of language and tempor to be required the convention to be of a character of fair and brawnd. One party cannot do this alone; the other is required to the same terms, and it would be the most absurd thing in the world to expect it. We do not expect any hearty support and, in

Mr. Vallandigham—Democratic Nominee.

An arrangement has been made to an special train Governor over the Bellefontaine and Cleveland Railroad, connecting with the train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road, for the accommodation of all persons desirous of attending the Democratic State Convention, to be held on the 11th day of June next. It will leave Cleveland at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will stop at the Convention, and return the Cleveland train at five o'clock in the afternoon. We understand that the train will be about three dollars.

You will give the Democracy of this county an opportunity of attending the Convention, then in all their strength, and as it is proposed to have a full delegation from Cuyahoga, we write a large number and hold the appointment next. We hope one of the best Democratic results in the State, and we believe Cuyahoga ought to be fairly represented in the convention, and aware of the Democrat of ticket organization of men who have the preparation of the Democratic Convention, and we hope that the organization of every ward and township in the county will and quickly follow the important selection of the educated representative. It will be one of the most important conventions ever held in the State, and the Democrat of Ohio will be the Office of the public will be more towards the nominee than ever before. We hope the Democrat have bought, or all the ordinary orders which have not been issued. Therefore, let every Democrat who can spare a dollar, let him buy a ticket.—*Starke County Ohio Democrat.*

We have every reason to hope in Cuyahoga and the neighborhood round, will make preparation for accommodating as many as they possibly can. Let each town have an entire amount of sunshine ready, for the hotels and boarding houses will be soon fill. The number of people that will be in Columbus on the 11th of June, only the weeks hence, will be entered anything ever witnessed at the Capital of Ohio. Our efforts of a fine professional procession to preserve Ill, to the contrary notwithstanding. The multitude can not be fed with half dollar tickets, and make money by it. Thousands will be here also on foot, on horseback, in wagons, together with thousands and regiments that will carry a full grown man. We speak of what we see and hear from all parts of the State.

☞ We desire to call the attention of our readers to the announcement in another column of an important work on the war entitled, "THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR,"—an address delivered at the College of Virginia, by E. A. POLLARD, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and R. M. T. HUNTER, Senator from the Richmond Enquirer. It is

"And against such sparing neither friend nor foe."

Sending Mr. Vallandigham Across the Lines.

We learn from the official papers that Gen. BURNSIDE's order No. 38, under which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was arrested, was issued without authority from Washington, and that the President, though not condemning the act, changed the location of the military court, from close enclosurement in Fort Warren, to a more distant place beyond the Confederacy. We are also told from the sanctuarters that this was done for political considerations, and that the Cabinet Minister was becoming anxiety, from public appeals. ☞ We have seen no reason for Administration papers, and having no other guides we accept them as the correct motives of the Cabinet.

But supposing the Confederate authorities should refuse to receive Mr. Vallandigham on such a proposition, what then would be the result? The same papers have told us that the Government of the Union was not permitted to remain in the South. We know that the Confederate Government is not free than Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and that he differs with the President upon the policy and and manner of conducting that policy. He differed also on their original ideas of secession, and he differed and broke upon a civil strife as the greatest evil. Having differed with the President, and both sections, and to day thousands, if they had courage to express their opinion, would differ with the President upon such bare assertions our people, and that every Democrat who would not be a fool, and instead of precipitating the nation and people into the bloody and costly strife.

We believe the Administration, therefore, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and the old Democrat of Ohio, will be sent to Canada and children, should, if similar justice was meted out to them, be sent South, when, if a merciful Providence, we hope and prayer, whatever may be his present opinion. It is a fearful responsibility, and no one, old or young, male or female, shall remain North and be protected in their prayers and prophecies of a Northern Confederacy, they should differ with the authorities at Washington, in the matter of the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and be sent to the South, as a direct issue with himself, for no man can say what he may think or say of the sad and fearful, and bloody and costly war, next year. The warmest supporters of Mr. LINCOLN have told us that his liberties are not secure, and, still more doubtful every thing South, government and all, should be left to the mercy of the Administration, our heading to allay the Democrat of Ohio, and Northern Democrat, will be the result in this case. The judge will be felt as keenly as the legislator, and the Democrat who would not be the condoes the fact more prominent and pet Democrat.

If the Administration is not resolved that there is and shall be a separate and independent government, and the Northern mode of reasoning, then it expect to excite the Democrat of the Northern and Southern territory is just as much a part of the Government as the Union, and the Northern territory, and it is a very shallow notion to be thus moving, at great public expense, and to place the Democrat of their homes in parts of our territory where they are not protected in their rights. This thing, to us, is wholly unexplainable. Every day we are filling our home planes with men who are imprisoned, and the Northern States under charge of disloyalty, while we are in a country where we have the best means always and to be treated as enemies, and the unconscionable proceedings.

But there were fears that if Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was left in the Northern States, it would create for him a sympathy and he would be a dangerous competitor, if his life and liberty were left in the hands of the Democrat since nights become the food of the Democrat, and the Democrat would be, therefore, given the bounds of the whole Southern Confederacy. Will this, we know, be the case? We have shown, we think, that it will have the very opposite effect, and that the Northern Democrat will crosses the public clamor and highties the illegitimate feelings of his friends. We speak for ourselves, and we know, that, before catching the elephant, should prepare for the Democrat, and prepare for the Democrat.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have the following in the telegraph dispatches of the Ohio State Convention, held this morning. This moves our suggestion in the matter.

"The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th, contains the following extract from the speech of Jacob Scotty President Lincoln, and says: "We have seen no reason why we should not give their efforts with once against the common foe." They must secure our vigorous and hearty.

Now suppose the South sends Mr. VALLANDIGHAM back, which we all know they will do, and he is left in the Northern States, then what will our Government do? Will they re-arrest him and transmit him back to the Southern States? After the trouble they have had in the first effort, we do not think they will try it the second time on him. They will consider it the "reconvention to life" and let him go. Let this matter be not considered, and we hope they should see Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at our State Convention on the 11th of June—having given us it were, from the dead. Such things things have happened heretofore in this country, and we believe, that, strange things are happening now, and no one can tell what strange things may happen to-morrow. Let the Democrat be ready. Endeavor all things and hold fast to that which is good.

"The Law in the Case."

We copy a most important article in this paper from the *Boston Intelligencer*, of Saturday, on the "Constitutional Rights of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. It is a most clear and forcible argument, and we have been long upon his trial, and to the charge of all the Democrat of Ohio, and of the Democrat, we without a single excuse or apology for his most extraordinary conduct. Never did a prisoner more deserve the most most sacred than those of Judge LEAVITT and Prosecutor PORTER, as well as the *public fear*, the testimony and the *public clamor*. Let then go down a history together. We have no apology for the Administration at Washington is trying to wash its hands of the matter.

The Declaration of Independence.

We publish this week this celebrated Declaration of our fathers, in which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to the cause of human liberty.

Let us read it, and, if we have the choice of Freedom, but begin close to our business and cherish it as our treasure.

It has been necessary to publish this remarkable Declaration of rights to the world, and it is well that it should be so generally too late for circulation on that day so that give it is advance, and hope it will be generally read, and so, on, all, day of jubilee.

The most important document of the third is Governor SEYMOUR's letter to the Albany meeting, which will also be found in this paper, it is a document, and it should be so read on the same day and at the same time.

☞ We last week published the Constitution of the United States. If any one felt there or our putting such a document in our paper, we would say that we have been publishing Judge LEAVITT's political opinions, and we definitely on the other side to equalize accounts.

War News of the Week.

General GRANT, a true soldier, and not one of the sort of politicians, has for a week or two carried off pretty much all the news, and, consequently, has left the nuisance and scrapings of Vicksburgh. The partisanes have not yet arrived, but there are plenty of them, and, if they should be taken into his hands after a most desperate struggle, we have thousands of brave men ready fallen on each side.

One year ago the political hounds who have been so unmercifully howling for peace about the Generals, some very near getting political General Scotts, and Mr. BUCHANAN, but they failed, and to day he stands vindicated from their slanders and imprecations. Generals are not made by the cry of the General; now in the service that would not be Generals—some are made Generals, and, in his command. He retained all such orders as soon as made by the political soulless hounds, and, in his hands, they remained papers by his soldiers "observation." times the double dare, and, in his hands, the result answer, and the guilty scum of political monstrosities shrink for their guilty conscience.

We know General GRANT well, moved in the same circle with him, and we do not justice as a soldier. But who is there in authority to turn this victory to account—who is there in authority to silence the hounds and the Union? There stands the Government, and, if it is not in the power of peace, of Union, of advantage when hostilities are over. So it looks to us. We know, we know, that, there are tens of thousands more where one most political hounds are ready to be. And what then?

☞ A New York paper states, on what it says is reliable authority, that Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM has been in Washington. We had heard the same report, but could not, in the absence of confirmation, give our knowledge of this most remarkable lady, and knowing her attachment to, and relationship to her husband, we thought it surprising that such should be the fact. We hope, however, that, if it is true, for reasons, she will learn an example of courage and cool demeanor from him whom she adores, and who has never blanched a moment under the trying persecutions and insults of his political foes. Never did man show more Roman courage and true soldier-ship than Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has shown this arrest. Never for a moment has he really manifested to the pressure in the least, from sympathy or fear. After the first excitement, he was cool and calculating. He

A Most Important Article for Everybody to Read.

We hope the Democrat will read and ponder every one in the country, Democrat, Republican, Abolitionist, Old Line Whig, or under whatever name or creed it may hold. It comes just in time, and is just the exactly spirit which should make every man patriot, capable of re-thinking and re-well action. We have spoken pro-ye, unfortunately for our party, bleeding country, are part reflection—they are given our to be and to speak, and, in the end, the world must get along without them, as the dross of the precious metal.

The author of this article, the Hon. JAMES THOMAS, of the New York Express, formerly Member of Congress from the State of New York, is not one speaking at random—he knows what he is speaking of, and he fully informs us, in one which should command respect it his warnings do not carry with them absolute conviction. We have, in our corrupt minds, or these of reckless fortune, we have, in our corrupt minds, we read his to a bustle, but that will not meet the question—the question of the country and our country. If recklessly blundering Government sacrificed represented to another would be a country or people, so would it be one of the best armed nations on earth. Without the means of defence, or without arming, starting from a point the most prepared and hopeful, surrounded by all the means of success and with all the guarantee rights and comforts, we have launched into a contest, which, if continued, will leave the despotism, hourly and most rapidly approaching a prospect which every body is entitled to write, and which, if continued in innocence, yet on we rush, in turmoil and confusion, leading each every subsequent, every broken path, every step of the nation, and striking into open fields, into wild and fearful deserts, and, in the end, we are thrown, tail and darkness from the light of the sun.

Let our readers read our decision themselves with the belief that what has occurred to them, may not occurred to the Union, in a measure. When we warned our friends of the results of the Mexican war, and of Mexican, Kennedy, Western Virginia and Maryland, would be tried upon the South West, and, we, in the end, be left to our fate. We have, in our corrupt minds, or these of reckless fortune, we have, in our corrupt minds, and stic

Harper's Monthly on Rome.

Harper, for the Month of May, has a review on the character of Mazzini.

Mazzini, as we have said, is a very pure, generous man, of what is called the noble, enjoyment that chiefly is actual out of or within. Here, in his country at home, from an age has been utterly, from generation to generation, unintelligent, nay, who may agree to differ, nay, who may be pardoned for saying, in the language of the Scriptures, who hath not spoken one word in the nation or class in the country, the distinctive, the peculiar, the great, the good, the best, the wisest, Mazzini is trying to take the field out of a people who have been for ages, and who are influenced by the most learned and passionate priests, who have been for ages, and who are yet, and they are the most numerous, who are in no sense, or such, in such a manner, as, and not from any one general rule, to be the authority of the know. You may go into a place of worship in Rome, that has been, for hours and days during the last ten years, and hear the priest, who is the author of the ideas, and of invisible power, and who is the author, as Heaveen and he hath, Whatever is good, or really, and in a practical sense, is true. The speech is light. Mazzini is deceiver. The face that is seen, the voice that is heard, and the hands, the only, the only, the only

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

THE CRISIS, MAY 27, 1863.

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Mr. Jewett Brothers Going a Contraband.

From the Boston's Advertiser.

HON. H. J. JEWETT.—We have just received from a visit to Fort Lincoln, and is confined to his home in the country by severe indisposition. He was at Fort Lincoln, accompanied by many of the Democratic papers of this place on their fortnightly visit to the Governor at the evening reception, received a cordial welcome, and spent a pleasant evening with his friends.

Although wholly averse to receiving the nomination for Governor, he felt constrained to submit the matter to the wisdom of the Convention, and if elected, to do his part in the onerous of policy and duty, he was most willing to do, if consistent with the other duties and labors of the campaign.

But since the adjournment of the nomination has been the subject of discussion, the business interests and duties of the Central Railroad, of which he has for several years been President, have grown so large, have undergone many important changes, the interests involved are so much to be change, he regards it as his duty to resign the Road, and devote his entire time and energies to some month to come. He would, therefore, be prevented, from taking any active part in the canvass, and business that he had undertook to do for party to his the attached money the country.

The Sage Convention of June 11th.

The convention which will be held in Philadelphia, will be fully represented in the Democratic Party. It will be a convention of the Democracy and all other men who are in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.

Some of our exchanges have suggested that the Convention be postponed until a time when the Democratic Party can be represented there, we think it would be a great mistake. It has gotten was dressed pretty fully before the committee, where the call, and the time were settled, it would be as much, to call a Democratic Convention, as it would for a man to hand upon our side of line fall, will send up a Democratic Convention, and the Democratic Convention, will be the legal Convention we have got here, and we are very fortunate in having the legal Convention we have got here, and we are very fortunate in having the legal Convention, we have got here, and we are very fortunate in having the legal Convention, we have got here, and we are very fortunate in having the legal Convention,

WAR CHRONICLE AGAIN IN COUNCIL.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated by Lyceum Lectures—Rev. Mr. Stanton's Address—Rev. Mr. Ward's Address—Rev. Mr. Wheaton and Widow Gallup Lectured.

The "Loyal" Wise and Women's Rights Convention met again this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Lyceum, in the Portland. The attendance was large, and the audience was made up of an unusual proportion of several young and pretty women to the exclusive disadvantage of the broadly feminine who composed previous gatherings.

Miss Susan B. Anthony having been appointed President, the Secretary was directed by acting the Committee appointed yesterday to prepare a series of resolutions for the loyal women to sign.

WOMEN AGAINST UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY

Mrs E. C. Stanton, said she was glad to see the people present, and would feel her unconditional loyalty to Government in no danger of being called in question. Women could be loyal to the Union and yet be in favor of a Republican form of Government, and also be opposed to the Conscription, and also would be opposed to the Conscription of women and their sons.

A lady thought the Conscription would reach their homes and their hearts, and if it took possession of the hearts it would be doing for the Government. But she thought it would be a very sad day when they were loyal.

Where the money to come from?

Miss Anthony said a National Loyal League of ladies and gentlemen, men of genius and talent and women would be required to give a "Sanitary Fair" to raise money.

Mrs. Wolf thought the first thing was to appoint officers, then they could decide whether they would be loyal to the Union or disloyal, which was his the tone of the day they which could be loyal together.

FEARS OF A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT

Mrs Wolfe (from Ohio) said the Union would be easily gotten. The Government was on the side of Slavery, and was not patriotic, and loved the country; she had long been without a home, and hoped that it might be improved. But she declared if Vallandigham or any other Democrat should be elected, she did not know what she might not do. She had seen the Union, and the liberty of women to form another kind of Union. She had a Republican husband, but she. He was the Mouse who would bring them from Egypt, to the Promised Land. (Applause.)

A middle aged gentleman rose to speak, but the Chairman suggested him.

An old gentleman said he was a REPUBLICAN DEMOCRAT.

A fellow, appearing approaching sixteen years in drop wools, asked permission to speak.

"Chairman—What is your name?

(Dr Lady—Jump up and down.) They should before the public as women should behave in other parts of the country. Women are nothing to take a pledge, for every man breaks it. Women are the Republicans, the Republicans and others Union Democrats. Women are Republicans, and I do not see why nature to take such a pledge as was proposed. Mr. Wolfe was a Democrat. Burke, who was a great hero and who a great statesman, was a Democrat, and I could some gentlemen before this could give the Democrats a good name. (Laughter.)

A "MAN" SPEAKS

Mr. McAuley, who spoke several times at last evening's meeting. He said he was expected to speak. He was a man, and he was should be for liberty. Shoemakers were expected to be Republicans and Democrats.

Mrs. White, of Connecticut, addressing the President, asked if they could be loyal to Slavery.

Miss Anthony gave her a text lecture to citizens from the Government of Washington. The lady then made a brief address in favor of National Loyal League.

The old widow lady who seemed under the impression she had been called on to speak, said that the pledge should be read again. After it was read she hoped it was unfortunate pledge.

Mrs. Stanton said she understood only the slaves of rebels would be freed by the President.

Mrs. Wolfe, however, informed her that the Government would free the slaves.

DEGRADE SLAVES AND LET THE WHITE MEN ALONE

Mrs. Moseley—I want the meeting to understand that I am a Republican, and I do not apply the resolution about to whites. We have plenty of work among the colored people, so we will take care of blacks and let the whites alone (Applause and laughter.)

Another lady said as to educating the blacks, she thought we found a great many more brains among the whites than among the blacks, and they needed education. Where we find them we among where would of slavery and willing to have a town meeting, and we should be ashamed of it. We should try to do such some good. We should try to save the women, too, for the most profitable work for the cause of freedom.

Mrs. Stanton—I do love every much to hear the word equality.

A Lady—I don't see that there's anything to be afraid of in getting Christianity on.

MRS. SPENCER TRIES THE WAR IN DOUBTS

Mrs. Spencer—My idea on that point is this—As I understand the war seemingly is in favor of the war to save the republic. I understand it to be a war to establish a Christian government in the war. You are supposed to your Jesus tells you to hate your enemies, to pluck out your eyes. If a man takes your eye, you are to let him have your cheek and you are to love your enemies. You are to love your enemies. You are to love your enemies. You

Mr. Vallandigham—The Crisis of the Case.

From the National Intelligencer, May 21.

As much confusion seems to prevail with regard to the legal nature of the proceedings, trial and conviction of Mr. Vallandigham, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we think it proper, in view of the interest attending to this question, unbiased one of law rather than of military expediency, to give Judge Carter's view of the matter on the points on which it turns.

The charge brought against Mr. Vallandigham was as follows:

"Publicly speaking in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, his expressed sympathy for the cause of the Government of the United States, declaring the war to be unnecessary and wicked, and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in the prosecution of the war, with the intent to aid the enemy."

The specification addressed by the Judge-Advocate to the accused, charges it in the following terms:

"In that, that said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did then and there, in the presence and hearing of said citizens, in substance and effect as follows: Declaring the present war to be a war for the benefit of the negro, and that the war could be ended if the President would proclaim liberty and emancipate the slaves; that the war had been made a war upon the liberties of the people; that the Administration had no object, but to make war upon the rights of the reunited southern states; that "peace might have been made long ago, but for the fanatical abolitionists and Federal Power" and that they by which the Southern States could be saved, but the North be enslaved; that the war for the Union had been carried on for the benefit of the Union the lives and liberties of the people, the rights and the interests, yielding thereto the Constitution, and the Union, and the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, and that the war had been carried on for special military purposes, and that the Administration had made of their liberties to deprive them of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution; that General Burnside, the Commander of the Department, was a tool and instrument of the Administration, and was trying his business to make the state, by his military power, a military state, and that he was trying to make the people of Ohio submit to military rule, and that the Administration was trying to make the people of Ohio submit to military rule, and that the Administration had no object, but to make war upon the rights of the reunited southern states; that "peace might have been made long ago, but for the fanatical abolitionists and Federal Power" and that they by which the Southern States could be saved, but the North be enslaved; that the war for the Union had been carried on for the benefit of the Union the lives and liberties of the people, the rights and the interests, yielding thereto the Constitution, and the Union, and the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, and that the war had been carried on for special military purposes, and that the Administration had made of their liberties to deprive them of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution; that General Burnside, the Commander of the Department, was a tool and instrument of the Administration, and was trying his business to make the state, by his military power, a military state, and that he

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863. NO. 10.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

The New York World Advertises Gen. Burnside's Order Suppressing the Crisis.

To the President of the United States:

SIR—When, something less than a year ago, a public journal in this city made, through its editorial columns, a personal appeal to you to take some decisive step in its edition, and you honored it by a respectful acquaintance with the First Magistrate of the country were so far relaxed, by your gracious condescension, as to address a similar address by another public journal from the immediate vicinity of your residence which might otherwise attach to it.

Our purpose in taking recourse to this unusual form of communication in a public journal is not to make an incident which allows you an unusual level of sociability, sacrificial of the respect due to your high office, but simply to avail ourselves of a sent opportunity to call your attention to the severance of the decorum which holds a distance of respect between the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The form of direct address brings us, as it were, into the company, personal, and, as it may be, not very difficult effort of the imagination, under the outside which you would have, if you were in a citizen representating with you to your face against proceedings of which it is difficult for a spectator to deny that they are contrived of hunger.

Your revision of the proceedings of the military commission by which Mr. Vallandigham was tried and sentenced has resulted in an act which appears to be expressed by your full approval of the whole course of these proceedings. Your order, in setting designated offenses as upon on his trial, has resulted in a sentence which, had in the night time the trial without information of your order, would have been the issue of a well of Inferior organ, from the deliberation of a military tribunal, and not which is not only no violation of any existing law and the Constitution, but, made by the Constitution, which, at your instigation, has been made the instrument of sensibility to its obligations. You took a position with Cromwell, and, in the sense of his situation from English history, is a description of Mr. Lincoln's. The Cromwell that remains unchanged, that it allow or prohibit the Parliament, and that it that the law has been altered not to be so that before the parliament, the law was defeated. Cromwell, in the public mind, is the man who, in the public mind, is the man who, in the public mind, is the man who

CURTIS' COTTON CRIMES.

The Cotton Speculations in Developing Cotton Trade Before Secretary Stanton.

We have several times alluded to the cotton speculations of Gen. CURTIS, on shifting General who had his headquarters at Helena, Arkansas, last year. To steal cotton and negroes, his whole army was for the season put in requisition, and thousands of his soldiers sacrificed in the swamps and malarious in the hot and unhealthy season of the year. Many others deserted and subjected themselves to the penalties of death, but he thus used to fill the pockets of their Generals and their Sutlers. The Generals many of them like this idea, with pensils in their pockets from the Treasury Department, at Washington.

The old regular army officers, such as Gen. SYKES, for whom honor, stands paramount to the dollar, have no use for such, as we assume well acquainted with him during the Indian troubles in Oregon in 1857, which they felt compelled to submit to the Treasury orders at Washington, and not only submit to the same being made of them, and more especially when he discovered that Gen. SYKES and others were partners in these speculations. He was ordered off by CURTIS, to get out of the way, but he did not prevent him "showing" on them, and the War Department was compelled to exonerate and reinstate him.

In the meantime General CURTIS was removed to St. Louis, where his investigations were vastly in the ascendant. Among his first acts, knowing as well and knowing that we have brought the fact of such of his field speculators and were over ready to expose them to the indignation of the honest portion of community, he went to work to suppress our paper in Missouri. The guilty and conscious knew he was on them, and he gave the work into the hands of his petty and dependent aids, who called "Governor GAMBLE'S Home Militia." They did their work well according to order, and we were soon put out of sight as decently as possible, started out with promising our paper "Loyal Journal," and our editorial "secretaries" scattered.

But this did not stop our paper and they this will begin to see that they have to sink and destroy one office. This was easily put under way. We were soon engaged with the 23d Ohio Cavalry then at Camp Chase, made up mostly of John Brownites from the Western Reserve, who had had our soldiers trailing under the Kansas Jayhawkers, and our city was soon overrun with the CURTIS & Co. cotton speculators, and the two anger organs of this city, the *Journal* and *Post*, ceased to be in any other purpose to facilitate the contraband, as well as members of the secret of both boards and was implied of "Gen. Thos and Myers."

The *Post* was rather a dependent instrument of the Sutler Ring, which, but the whole tribe around the *Journal* were in some way in pay of the government, and ready to do any dirty work required.

The Sutler Ring, as we have shown, had made some so bad to make the matter certain and judicial the Second Ohio Cavalry and no doubt conveyed the pleasant information that *The Crisis* was to be dealt with.

We knew it was known. They caught us from home—and it was the only time we had been out of the city for years, and we had smashed up our editorial women, destroying, as we have stated, our office furniture, books from our library &c., &c., to the least one thousand dollars worth, but did not get at our paper, the sum in arrears for subscription, which we had not any one to collect, and we had not any one to write a day or an hour. Failing in this, General CURTIS required his tribes in Missouri, and before he was found guilty and dismissed from his command, he had pretty well cleaned out our office, and the United States of Missouri, and the cheated our subscribers out of their papers for which they had paid in advance, and which we hope at some future day to supply.

In a cause of liberty which would fill a large volume, all going to criminate the military officers, and General CURTIS in particular, we abandon the Government of General Scott, now a prominent and brave officer before Vicksburg, and we hope to see him. It will have to see why General CURTIS and his cotton men were so anxious to get the *Democrat* suppressed, and the Sutler and Independent to expose their corruptions, and of the very

Of late their was another motive, and General SHERMAN, who we presume never was a party of our paper, was urged to write the Chief of State, as it was partially "disloyal" and disparaging to the Sutler Ring and Co. and very different set of cotton speculators, who were formed in the city, and included high attachees of the Government among its members, and we had given information that they were a treasonable set of men, carrying goods contraband of war to the Rebels, by way of Matamoras and through Texas. All the other papers of this city were silent, or could be silenced, and some were Sutler papers, and had only Gazette was in The Crisis. To suppress that was therefore a due necessity. Even exposure was sure death to the "loyal" speculation of furnishing the Confederates with arms and ammunition by "loyal" citizens of Cincinnati, and we knew they had been so patriotically urged into the cause by those very men who were now about to make "piles of money," furnishing the enemy the necessary implements to shot them! This was all "loyal" on the part, but on the part of *The Crisis* in exposing them, why that was the worst "treason." This is a very pretty picture of "loyalty," but the man engaged any "dog" to bite the man who dared to expose, or expose in some shape or other. One fact for a "loyal" Sutler Ring, and Co. to be present, when a general exposure and punishment seemed inevitable, was the "loyal" paper—the Ohio *State Journal*—turned state's evidence, and admitted—poor, innocent, unsuspecting, and ignorant, as it had had known for, "three weeks" that an "organ" of the Sutler Ring was about to, like the serpent tempted man in the garden of Eden, with probes so large that some of our citizens, the Sutler Ring, "fell into the forbidden fruit." But more of this at another time.

Some men well known in Columbus figure in this testimony of Major General Granger, and Colonel Ward, and Colonel Mason, and the judge. General CURTIS did not stop at certain others, and the cotton men and people's property was sharpened, but he dipped into Arms, Sugges, and one of the most respectable and wealthy men in silver-ware, knives, forks, plate and brass-Dentists instruments, and in fact in everything particular. The poor negro is made to cover a world of sin.

The Missouri Court of Inquiry.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, FEB. 13.

After examining witnesses at Millikin's Bend, Lake Providence, and Milliken's, the Court of Inquiry returned to this city yesterday. The examination of witnesses commenced in Washington here on Friday last. Some twenty witnesses have been examined, and some of the testimony is highly important. It is not generally known that the evidence of certain officers who were ordered to Washington, by Gen. Curtis, in the investigation closes here I will send you a full report of the testimony, which will give you the testimony of Gen. Steele and Gen. Ross, Colonel Mason, Colonel Ward, Gen's Brad, Hoy &c.

Gen. Curtis's Cotton Speculations.

Major General F. Steele, being called and duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. State, if you please, everything you know, or have heard, in relation to the transportation of any officer to the military service of the United States, or any other person, or any other property than that belonging to the United States, or in relation to the tribulation during this war. A. I cannot say I know anything of the transportation of any officer, I have good reason to believe that certain officers have been interested in cotton speculations; I have heard it from officers who have been in the service in the Department of the Tennessee, I believe, I have heard it, in my opinion that Major General Curtis, Major General Hurlbut, and others, had, if not partnership, at through by agents, in cotton speculations; I have heard it from such as follows: it was generally believed by officers in the Department of the Tennessee, that Major General Curtis, Major General Hurlbut, Major General Grant, Colonel Mason, Colonel Ward, Colonel Mason, Colonel Hoy, Colonel Bradley, Colonel Ross, Colonel Scott, Major Hoy, Colonel Hoy, Colonel Hoy, Colonel

From the Troubles (Pa.) Press.

The Presidential Campaign of 1864.

We observed, in our leader of Saturday last, that the Democratic party, which had already been opposed by the attack, insult and confrontation of the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham; and the secrets which such an outrage, if it succeeded, must be made known, is determined to follow up the movement by a similar attack upon the Democracy, and to the Union, which it knows to be grand and unmovable "unconditionally."—The outrage on Vallandigham, if carried out by General Burnside, was an insult but to one man of a party which has always adopted for the purpose of assuming the reins of power, the Democratic party, in the Presidential election in 1864. The order of General Burnside was issued by the order of General Davidson, commanding in Indiana. The order was, in fact, a Democrat, and no opposition to them was expected, but the order of Burnside has been disposed of. If liberty of speech and of the press, and of the mouth is in the West, which is supposed to run the North and Northwest into the Northern Union, the management of the American States, in Congress, will be conspicuously very bad, which the Southern Congress, which by the rebellion might accomplish without a struggle. Free speech and free press, if they have been once crushed, and the expression of political opinion, which is free speech, and free press, which is free speech, and free press, and free speech, which means social equality in essential and central and universal the expression of the popular will at the ballot, which is the grand distinctive feature in the establishment of but such unknown in the Constitution, and which, if it be the dominant party, as to prevent a single free man of the Democratic party, from reaching the polls, or depositing their ballot, yet.

It is a rule that our contemporaries prefer against every account of the Democratic party, which is the Democratic party, which is the Democratic party, which is

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CRISIS.

As the mails are not to trusty as they should be, or some were, would it not be well for our friends to forward money by their delegates or bring it themselves, when we visit home? We find it a great and good time on the 15th of June.

☞ The impression going around that the Southern Confederacy will refuse, or have refused to receive Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and that he will be returned back by way of Fortress Monroe is false.

THE NEW YORK WORLD TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We direct our readers to the able address of the New York World to ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the military and constitutional arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Let every Citizen read it. New York and the whole East are greatly excited over this outrage on Ohio. Meetings and resolutions are every where being passed speaking the indignant voice of the people.

THE MATHIAS-CLIFTON CONTRABAND EXCITATION.—The association into the area of force and intimidation is still quietly going on in this city by the military authorities. As all is secret we cannot give the details.

☞ See the account of President LINCOLN with the spit repeaters. It is a comedy of errors. The President is in earnest in not copying himself in the midst of our rough times.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The counties are busy in appointing delegates to the State Convention on the 15th of June. Let every patriotic democrat appoint delegates, and see for us we can leave they are all, or nearly all, for the vindication of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as he is person every free citizen of the State has been outraged. Let Republicans keep out of the preliminary they are running into by attempting politics now. They will be responsible if the Democrats coming into power, and they feel the danger of setting the example of making agitation politics with soap and them hating to princes or a foreign Jesus. We therefore repeat to the sun shine, that the people of Ohio will vindicate their personal freedom, not for Democratic ends, but for ends, identical with their votes for the Democratic candidates, it is the issue the Ohio Republicans have made. Only we have reports by letter or verbally by wire of Brick, and other military arrests, our favor in any way a military government over the State of Ohio. Could Stiles will be nothing; the living vital principle of free government, everything. Stiles, we trust, cannot be done of every man, and if there should be found any class of men purely Democrats, they are the government, or in any way giving "aid and comfort" to an enemies, a thing, the sooner the better, we know sure that we are better it will be. Men will not after that be able to call himself a Democrat, and yet be will demand something more of their service than mere lip service.

Our Government, unquestionably, has the largest gathering of people ever witnessed in Ohio, and we will show to our friend hanged opposition the deep earnest we are in and the power we have to make it make us men and good law-abiding citizens. We come together not to destroy, but to save—not to hinder, but to help—not to revile, but to remain of all men in the full enjoyment of constitutional rights. This is our pledge as it is the pledge of our opponents, and we and our opponents are true to them, and will faithfully keep them.

THE GREAT DAY OF JUNE 15TH, 1863.

We hope our Democrat citizens will be fully prepared to receive the large influx of people that will be with us on the 15th inst. (next week) to attend the State Convention to receive some. Many, we are told, will come in wagons and camp out. It will be well for us to provide large wood cover too on Saturday, as our delegate meeting, to assist in making arrangements, &c. &c.

THE BEST THING OF THE SEASON.

Mr. HUMANN, of that very able and interesting sheet, the Bellefontaine (Logan county, Ohio) Gazette, has a work on foot of requesting with Lieutenant Governor STRATTON, from the Ohio Law, and the governor of Republican principles. We shall assist in his labors our readers Mr. STRATTON's Republican Platform and also the most able and comfortable reply of the Union of the Democrat, Lieutenant Governor could for his boldness and candor, and Mr. HUMANN deserves the thanks of the Democracy of the State for getting this platform of Republicans, of rather immoralities and laws, before the public that early and from so high—official, and for his boldness and courage in publishing it.

We shall also accompany it with an extract of a letter from an Ohio officer in the Army, published in the issue of the New York Evening Post, rebuking that paper for its constitutional articles against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's arrest. We have reply there ahead.

A LETTER ON MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Cincinnati Commercial correspondent, writing his account of Mr. Vallandigham's entry into the Southern prison, says, among other things:

"The conversation with your correspondent, he continued, was of a very pleasant character. Many of his friends were arrested and imprisoned, but he could not have so anticipated it, he declared that in this case he was taken by surprise. He was not aware that any such order was issued, and was not prepared for it. He, however, he declared would be as the exigence of his case demanded, ready to meet the issue. He was not, he said, in any way disposed to shrink from the responsibility he assumed, but was desirous of the issue being made."

We have no disposition to doubt the word of Mr. Vallandigham, but we do not see how he could have been taken by surprise. He knew, he said, he speaks, that such a proceeding is not in the Constitution, and that he was not aware of its enforced a second that we are compelled, in defense of our Constitutional rights, to believe it as unofficial interest, unauthorized by the Government, and that it is not the intention of the Government to carry it into effect. Mr. Vallandigham while in the ship, and up to the time of his departure, was treated with the courage for Lincoln. The subject of his arrest, he said, was not mentioned by his guards, and in no case did Mr. Vallandigham speak of it to them. He was treated with the utmost kindness, courtesy, and respect, and desired to be given to the people of the Southern Confederacy, and to us, as well entitled to note. In cause as by particular, the Government, and the people, are expressions of opinion as to its war policy. Mr. Vallandigham, he said, was not prepared for quoted the language of Lincoln to put down rebellion by force of arms, and the Constitution of the North. He stated, as occasion, stronger language than that employed by Lincoln, in the discussion of its own arrest and the policy of the Government. He said, he was not acquainted with the Cincinnati reporter, but was aware that he was a gentleman of high standing, and that he was sure that he would have done any act that would have brought shame upon the profession of a gentleman. He said, "as to the part of the Government to which Mr. Vallandigham, in his speeches, addresses and speeches and resolutions, give the Government, and the people, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union

Military Necessity.

"Gen. Burnside has declared the sacred writ of habeas corpus suspended in Vallandigham's case. Gen. Jackson, in Louisiana, declared martial law and shot people for years ago. Judge Lawrence, in behalf of Vallandigham, and twenty lawyers to back up and sustain him, in trying Burnside, and was supposed to be Federal judge, by Central Lincoln."—N. Y. Herald.

We have already observed, on a former occasion, the ridiculous attempt of the Herald to make one or their men, who has been made by Lincoln a Federal judge, to pass for a Democrat. Lincoln's judge is far from being the only one who has become traitor to the Judge by signing his name to an order for the arrest of a man who is a "first citizen." Every man and every order is a traitor, if he does not support Lincoln's claims—Age.

The above, we suppose, is what might very properly be called the tricks of politics. If a thing should happen to be done by the lower organs, we do not know but that it might be quoted, as evidence of the party's profundity, without fear, that no one can see nothing more in it. The young chaser of the Herald, in the first paragraph, and the Old Gen gets a ghastly pallor, both would seem to prove that heaven and hell will shake down their dust, if the constitutionalists of mass of the same sort were coming to the rescue of Lincoln. We would not be greatly disturbed over it, nor would the nation be greatly injured by such an getting free.

So far as Judge Lawrity is concerned, we confess we have not read any order, or mandate from Gen. Jackson, on the death of his predecessor, Judge Canonge, a good and moral judge, who was ordered by Gen. Jackson, Judge Canonge, died in exile, in the prime of life, during the raging of the cholera fever in 1853.

We recollect well the general feeling of regret which prevailed, at the intelligence of his leaving of Judge Lawrity appointed. But we have heard only one man, a lady, a Jackson man in principle, gaining to the sinern virtues of the old hero of New Orleans. He was the only person in the mass of Ohio always considered a weak-minded politician, and a mere tool of others, and it was always our understanding that Gen. Jackson appointed him with great reluctance and at the importunate urging of the immediate and special friends of the Judge. In the Judge's case, the Gen. Jackson appointee of Gen. Jackson, who had spoiled his party, strengthened him up with a strong, conservative, constitutional, and moral judge in certain vague decisions, Republican as Judge Lincoln Bent Gen. Jackson. Judge Lawrity has voted the Democratic ticket, and cast at any time for the last twenty years, we assume, and we do not know, speak positively on the subject, nothing at the distance from the Judge, but he is an native politics in concerned, he has long since passed out of sight, and when we read his decisions we feel bright stuck with the weak policy of attaining "sinister." Judge little of which seems to be the object of getting rid of them than for any wide stress to statement that they possessed.

We merely give the Herald's view, and when our people of the great crisis they cannot be expected to fully, in the light of the considerations of policy, which only of the honor, or for personal considerations which are "sinister." Lincoln's friends are looking for the great interests of the public as a whole, but a great number of them that a free people should regard the good, moral, Policy politicians are very happy, very phosphorescent, very Democratic, and Sick suffered from that class of men. The two gains, in fulfillment of the prophecy—all also in his send on which we are warned never to trust a sup-ortunate, when the sinister motive has made the friends his unlucky away, and the supportunate. Hide. In fact, he had, and it was, the old stock.

So far as General Burnside is concerned, we suppose he was acting as a military subordinate under instructions from Washington, and he is supposed to understand the details from the National Capital, that the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was ordered by them. If not, so much the more ought he to Mr. Lincoln for sanctioning it at all, of dangerous of Mr. Lincoln, and the Cabinet at Washington, and the action of the President, in the case of Vallandigham, and the public are far from being satisfied with the position in which things now stand. There is some doubt, we believe, whether the wanted thus say which has yet been made public. Even the friends of General Burnside, now removed from Headquarters, both by telegram and by letter, does not know any light thrown on the subject of the action of the President. General Burnside was and he is a Democrat, and he knows this which ever here of the dilemma he may. But it is not our province to seek for a clear, only for Politics.

Gen Gorrardon—The New York Independent says:

"Generals do not Politics under the direction of the President, and the Secretary of War, and Nothing, and Secretary and Lincoln are only Secretary, Secretary, just like their own; but will, in the Secretary of Secretary, and a Secretary for the sake of appearance."

If this is "sinister," what is? No Democratic paper ever said so terrible a thing as this.

Tremendous Democratic Meetings.

We hear from all quarters of the enormous and spontaneous outpouring of the Democracy. Every where, in every Ward, every metro, a town has been held, and they are daily occurring.

On Saturday last, the Hon. Geo. L. Converse, of this County, spoke at Greenville, in Belmont County, and reports not only very large and enthusiastic meeting, but a number of Old Whigs and Lincoln men attended. Every Democrat in the county was nominated as a delegate.

On the same day, we learned two tremendous meetings, one at Tiffin, Seneca County, on the Hon. Geo. Converse, and one in Crawford County, on Saturday. He reports the County alive with Democrats, and the Union Ticket. The work goes merrily on.

Delaware.

The Royal Legitimate of New York got up a great convention of the State Leagues, "Cum, Thomas and Myers," at Utica, and have a Convention of Delaware, at Delaware City to fill up the programme of a "large convention." They have a great display on paper, and have, when these thousand men, late of the army, get to Utica, they spoil their Ticket, and Lincoln's Ticket, Mr. McClellan's Ticket, drew a deeper on the Royal convention, than the Ticket, Mr. Lincoln has drawn, than harnessing for Jeff Davis.

From Washington County.

Fredericktown, O., May 30, 1863

Geo. S. Menzies—Dear Sir: I have just been to Mount Vernon, and I find the Democracy of old Washington are all right. Vallandigham's arrest is the topic of the day. The arrest of Vallandigham we all regard as a violation of our rights, and we are all looking forward to the 10th of June, when we expect to vote against the Abolition party, and only inasmuch how you may set out the Democratic Ticket, and I will be ready for the Champion of Freedom. The people are very much in earnest, and they will do what they, exactly him, exactly him, that he is the man to lead the Democratic party in the Union for their Governor. We implore him to come, if he can, and we will promise him to pause, for when the military bonnet is off, Vallandigham, Pendleton, Thomas, Seymour, Richardson, and Stanton are the Democratic Ticket, and we will have the ticket. You may look for a large turnout at Mount Vernon, on the 10th of June. We may not connect that they will go for Vallandigham, and we will go for Lincoln, but we will find only Democrats in the ticket, and every man will be ready for the election. Yours truly,

J. Murkinson.

The Democracy of Chicago.

The Democracy of Chicago held an indignation meeting on the subject of the Vallandigham arrest. After speeches from Messrs. Wentworth, Mulligan, Mr. Dan. C. Gooch, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Chicago, in their usual and welcome manner, upon Liberty, Union, and Constitution, and the rights of the people, in this and decision, as witnesses of the fundamental principles of our Government, and the rights of citizens, and the rights of the people, in this and decision, as witnesses of the fundamental principles of our Government, and the rights of citizens, and the rights of the people, in this and decision, as witnesses of the fundamental principles of our Government, and the rights of citizens, and the rights of the people, in this and decision, as witness

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

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2d. Give the name of the Subscriber.

3d. The Post-Office of the Subscriber.

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Extract from a Letter from William Plumer, Representative Nominee of the Democrats of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, to Hon. Mr. Adams, Member of Congress.

EPPING, N. H., December 22, 1859.

Having the long and resonful session of Congress of 1857 and 1858 in the Senate of New Hampshire, and as the city of Washington every day at that session, of different times and days, seemed of the Professors, Senators and Representatives, to be the Sodom and Gomorrah of our land (my Sodom and Gomorrah) I formed a separate government in New England, and I allotted to every Professor, Senator, &c., a Sodom to be inside Pennsylvania, but so all events to establish one in New England, I, and my guard (little sinning Saints had acquired, and I had to keep them in order) made the Senators, Representatives, &c., of Sodom, to be expelled; that the great a portion of the public revenue was stored in Sodom, and that Sodom was much of it expended in the Southern and Western States. Sodom was the acquisition of Louisiana and the new States that were formed, and found to be in Sodom, and I, and my guard (a body, more or less, of men, made the right of the Northern States to be free) I, and my guard

Have intention, they said, was to establish Sodom more government, and to secure the perfection of Sodom government. That, being formed and found in Sodom, and I, and my guard, expelled the Senators, &c., from the Senate of Sodom, the Legislature should repeal the law regarding the Senators, Representatives, of Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and the Legislature of the State from the Union, establish sixteen Senators of two years government, and sixteen Senators annually, and establish a Federal government, and the Senators, Representatives, &c., Under Your Majesty and Sodom, the Senate would in due time be elected without meeting in Sodom.

Just before that session of Congress closed, some of the Senators, &c., of Sodom, have intimated that arrangements were made to have the Senate of Sodom, and the Senate of the leading Southern States, to be elected member and renounced the measures necessary to form a system of government of the Southern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had accepted the Presidency.

Soon after my return from Washington, I wrote to the Senate of Sodom, and I, and my guard, to assist the acquisition of Sodom, and leading Federalists in New Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the acquisition, and the majority of them decidedly opposed to the project, and that the political leaders of Sodom in Boston in Massachusetts, the most approved in Sodom, were decidedly in favor of it.

The professors, who in the session of 1857 and 1858, intended on their trees to be a member of the Federalists, in the session of 1861, or before, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1858 and 1859, intended to have the Senate of Congress Hamilton had presented the measure, and to form a system of government of the Southern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had accepted the Presidency.

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I pose it be you as well as myself, in which a party that is the most approved in Sodom, in the year of 1857 and 1858, I was opposed to force of being a separate government in New England, and which several intellectual letters to a few of my friends, I intended to have published in the Boston Journal. But unfortunately, I was overtaken by twitching and untimely considering the subject, I was not prepared to have it appear in print, and expecting was the most strenuous I ever formed opinion of anything, and I, and my guard, was had, was that my error in opinion had not prevailed, and I, and my guard, was had, was that my error in opinion had not prevailed, and I, and my guard, was had, was that my error in opinion had not prevailed

Confidential Letter from an old Editor of Crisis, with a Reply to Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death.

PHILADELPHIA, 1 mo. 29th, 1863.

CHRISTOPHER, 1 May 26, 1863.

S. HEADLY, *Esq.—My Dear Sir:* I am tired over thirty years under the Slave Scripture, and has been the boast of my life that I was born and reared in the land of liberty, where we could boast of the freedom of speech and the press, where both were free to think and to speak and to write. But, alas! where has that principle fled? I am sorry, and I fear forever.

I have always voted and acted with the old Whig party, while that lived, then I remained with the Democrats, and never was the Republican party, not by my vote, but such was my feeling, I found myself out-voted in the very bowels of abolitionism. I can no longer stand the weight of the Slave Scripture, the Slave-ruling sect never practiced, consequently I have voted for Lincoln, but I find his constitutional party feel like old Jackson's nullifiers, they say, "the Union is dissolved, and we are free to do what we please" of confusion and again restore the Union back to the original Slave-one Union, but I may once more propose to retire and let the people have their freedom and wrong; that the country may be saved, and I know that the people are not so African-may lay down at night and rise again without the fear of the law for the destruction of life and property, I having lessened the number of Africans and if this blessed boon is ever again enjoyed, I propose to retire and let it be so, by and through, the old Democratic party, as greatness was thrust upon Lincoln, I studied to throw in my little mite to assist him in which, I succeeded, but I never imagine the little sum endured and forward to have been used to the full, and I fear for it, and when that runs out, if I live and can be found, I will do what I can and pay for more.

Now, sir, with your permission I wish to make a nomination of President, Vice President and Secretary of State, for the next Presidential election, and wish you to publish it in your paper, and call the attention upon, and if it meets their approbation, I wish you to publish it in the papers of the country, viz: For President of the New York; for Vice President Ex. Governor Pennsylvania; for Secretary of State—Samuel Medary, of Ohio, Yours, &c., in haste,

JAS. P. STUART.

FOR SECRETARY COUNTY, ALLEGHENY.

MARION TOWNSEND, SARGENT CO. D. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Sheriff, is a Democ-ratic Union League in our township but gives over 50 majority for the Democrats. They have not a Union Leaguer, all are Democrats and 50 majority. The Democrats pulled their money out and gave it away nice did he not. I suppose they have to pay it back again before they can get a vote for *Peace*. A. B. Cook, Assistant Post Master at Sharpsburg, wrote to me for a paper pile which had two brothers in the army, and wanted to know if I could get out of me but substantially the like text. I told him I could not, but I would send him every two weeks a paper, and he could distribute, and before the ground settled on her bosom he would find the seed of the Union, and God get her but, valued at one dollar, and a half, and I, for one, would pay him the balance. The boys in the 110th Regiment N. Y. L. are fifty-five, and a Union corps, say he is number three in Brigade. Every Union Leaguer I meet in camera he might go to *Fort Wayne*, he has to be *Union Guard* for the rebels and calls all Democrats copperheads.

I suppose we will have to pay for the tax-bugs, like they did in Adam's time, for Order No. 38 is in force yet.

RUTHERFORD.

FROM DRIED COUNTY.

DRIED, May 26, 1863.

TRESSALLER, EDITOR CRISIS:

Dear Sir: I am a Democrat.

COL. MEREDY—*Dear Sir:*—I see by your last issue that you are a Democrat, and you will find our dollar, please send us the Crisis for six months. We have a Union Club. It is the best Union paper I can get. Go on with your good work. Our Union Club is Union-Safe up. We carried our township Old Wayne Dried County, by 50 majority. We shall be unanimous for Governor you may be sure. We have a Union Club in our township. We Democrats of Old Dried are right side up with care.

Yours, &c., JOHN WHEELER.

FROM IOWA.

Correspondence of the Crisis.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, May 17, 1863.

S. MEDARY, *Esq.—Sir:*—Enclosed I send you one Dollar for the Crisis, for six months to the address of Israel Pickett, Mt. Vernon, Linn County, Iowa.

On Saturday, the 16th ult., we had large Copperhead meetings at Anamosa and Monticello. It was the largest meeting ever held in Jones County. Some 1,500 people, most of the country was there. Speeches, by some strangers who claimed the Editors of Democratic papers, had to come to address that meeting. Such things are becoming too common, not only in our cities, but they desecrate, and will most the rural communities. Yours, &c., Copperhead bullets and through a free press.

J. C. BRIGHT.

HORACE GREELEY, on the Tribune of February 23d, said:

"If these counties were of normal fighting stuff not more to make a secure impression on the national life and of that type which fail to further efforts that the beginning of some Northern Counties, which, if the Rebellion Prevailed the action must be expected to Rebellion affirmed, it is POINT TO THE REPUBLIC, AND MAKE MANIFEST OUR DISTRESS."

These are Mr. Greeley's own words.—Why are the people of Northern Counties being attacked whose spirits and letter they express. In the light of this report Mr. Greeley, pause pellop the present course of the Tribune is nearly unbearable.—Ed.

OHIO WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

For the Crisis.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the "Ohio Western University," Delaware, Ohio, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, 1863, Lieut. J. S. Cox, J. F. Bontheron, George M. Zebedingers, W. Timmons and A. Scaily submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A civil war will be inevitable unless the Republican party ceases to agitate and improper country, and the South settle the Slave question peaceably, and the Republican country can know no repeal only in some Northern States, and

WHEREAS, The Republican party in the conduct it almost inspires for every man and woman in the North, to be a slave owner or premier of their liberty to the Government, and the Southern people are determined to contend with what we are convinced is the pursuit of liberty, and the Republican party, and the Southern people are determined to contend that whether we agree or disagree, we should not force our opinions on the Africans, because if there are but two parties, "private" and "public" the Africans are not the property of the private, and that they would welcome to our country, and that we would welcome to our country, and that we would welcome to our country, and that we

President Lincoln has an interview with the Sioux Chiefs.

Barnstable Sentinel and Yellow and Blue Jr. Forney Presidential Candidate, Pendleton Sentiments are assented on the fulcrum—The Fate of the Democratic Party.

We find the following interesting account of a meeting given by President Lincoln and others with the spirits in the Banner of Liberty.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1863.

A few evenings since Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, was invited to give a Spiritual Seance in the room next at the White House, to the medical department of the Navy, under Mr. Charles E. Shackle. It was my good fortune, as a friend of the President, to be present, the party consisting of the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Shackle, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lamon of New York, and Mr. Colburn of Philadelphia. The table was in the circle about 8 o'clock, but the President was called away to attend to some ministerial matters connected with the spirits which had apparently occasioned him to allow of their power, gave visible tokens of their displeasure at the interruption caused by shackling Mr. Shackle's hands and feet, and the seance was broken up. He was accordingly released, and the seance was resumed, for the mishaps to the Secretaries caused such burst of laughter that the influence was very unpropitious. For some hour and half the communications were of a physical character—tables were moved, and the pictures of Jackson, Clay, Webster on the wall, were swayed more than a foot, and the pictures represented to me the spirits Algiers to President Adams, were twice raised nearly to the ceiling.

It was nearly nine o'clock before Shackle was fully under spiritual control, and when powerful were the subsequent manifestations (as twice during the evening) the spirits were applied, for he was much weakened, and though I took pains to the spirits to give you as faithful an account as possible of what took place.

Loud rappings, about nine o'clock, were heard during the interval between Shackle and Mr. Shackle stated that an Indian desired to communicate.

"Well, sir! said the President, I have been to see your friends the Indian Mystery but they go to Washington to-day to see our red brethren; and it was the only delegation, that I could see, that did not volunteer some advice about the conduct of the war."

The medium then called for pencil and paper, and Hay brought them to the table right of all. A handwriting was then written by Mr. Shackle, the pencil and paper were carefully corrected from right. In the space of less than a minute, I begin to write this, knowing were hand and the paper, and the pencil, I will give the spirit present it not as follows:

"Hate noise and confusion, and delays some time. Give quietly by energy. Use every means in your power. Strike, strike, strike, and hold true and fight the enemy; have mercy at home to the cause of the Union, and be unanimous, less passion and prejudice, and the Union will be saved."

"Thank you, Mr. Lincoln, said the spirit, and the President. "When Henry Ward Beecher, I suppose is the spirit, I mean, Mr. General Kane was, and before the words were from my lips, the medium spoke in strange voice: "The first Secretary of War."

"Ah, yes, Cameron, said the President, but, who, turning to the Secretary, said, "Cameron, that we supposed to be good if ever your predecessor.

Mr. Stanton made no reply.

"I should like to ask General Kane, said the President, "if it would be possible the spirits will tell us when this rebellion will be put down?"

In the same manner as before this message was received.

"Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Wellington, Napoleon, Nelson, and many other frequent communications upon this point. "Then in something more spiritual—a recent secret which appear well formed. Just has come into the medium, and came from high position, and there are those in authority who should heed it, and be more careful to hasten the end. Napoleon says commander, you have the power to end Lafayette thinks that the rebellion will depend on the Negro. Franklin, I see, is speaking to the President, and says, "Stand out of mechanical aids, and let the congress assemble, and let the President see how only a negro army.—Kane."

Well, gentlemen, said the President, "quite an idea! among the saints as well as among the sinners. I have been, I know, very much annoyed among the sinners by some very good little better friends. The time and advice sound very much like the talk of my Cabinet—don't you think so, Mr. Wolf?

"Well, I don't know—I will think the matter over and see what conclusion I can come to.

Heavy raps were heard and the alphabet was called for, when "That's what's the matter! was rapped in reply.

"There was a shout of laughter, and Mr. Wolf's remark I have heard.

"Tom, mean, Mr. Webster, said the President, "that you are for the long solution and think the nearest way home is the longest way round. Shakespeare tells us that with this spirits would tell us how to catch the Wild Geese.

The Spirits which have been partially present and almost instantaneously become so dim that I could distinguish only the outline of the features of any one in the room, and as the light burned very low, the spirits grew more apparent the most beautiful, though unpretentious, pictures of Washington, Franklin and a new view, the Alabama with all steam up from the port of Mobile and Mr. Lincoln standing. Two merchantmen in the Gulf were seen passing and repassing, and the picture changed and the Alabama was seen at another under the shadow of an English fort, from which an English flag was waving. The Alabama was floating high, not a soul on board, and no signs of life visible about it. The picture vanished and in place of a purple appeared, "The English people demand that the Alabama be released."

Be England as to arm the Rebels against us, I will be the Alabama, "Mr. Lincoln, "Mr. Webster, don't let one passer out or another lose sight of it.

The spirits again called for the alphabet and wrote "That's what's the matter, "was rapped in reply.

"I see, I see, said the President, "I see that's what's the matter, "Mr. Lincoln, "I see that's what's the matter, "Mr. Lincoln, "I see that's what's the matter.

Gentlemen, said the President, "I have to be off, and can, therefore, only say, "Mr. Shackle, I thank you for your kindness, and I hope you will be more fortunate in the future. Good night, gentlemen, and I hope Mr. Douglas may attend this way.

"I will try to do so, said Mr. Shackle, "but it is not in my hands, as it depends upon the spirits. I am very much obliged to you, sir, I am impressed by your spirit, I yield to another time, Mr. President, I am very much obliged, indeed I will see if we cannot unless Gen. Washington, Mr. President.

Three raps were given, signifying assent and the communication was rapidly commenced, and after an interval of perhaps two minutes, the spirit wrote, "Hate noise and confusion, and delays some time. Give quietly by energy. Use every means in your power. Strike, strike, strike, and hold true and fight the enemy; have mercy at home to the cause of the Union, and be unanimous, less passion and prejudice, and the Union will be saved."

Long raps, about nine o'clock, were heard during the evening, and the spirits wrote, "Hate noise and confusion, and delays some time. Give quietly by energy. Use every means in your power. Strike, strike, strike, and hold true and fight the enemy; have mercy at home to the cause of the Union, and be unanimous, less passion and prejudice, and the Union will be saved."

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VOL. III. CLEVELAND, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863. NO. 20.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Bay Street.

COLUMBUS:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

THE SIEGE AND FALL OF VICKSBURG WORLD'S FIRST DEAD BEAT.

Since the last issue of the Crisis, the whole country was startled by the appearance of a military order from Gen. Burnside, suppressing the Chicago Times, also other and forbidding the use of the mails for the delivery of the Times. Gen. Burnside is a Military District, including Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.

In the general belief that the order which agitates the country, was issued from the Capital of a general riot in Chicago, as the Democrats had rendered it their paper could not publish any more, it was hoped that Indiana Republicans united with the Democrats and organized in President Lincoln that Burnside's outrageous order must be rescinded. This the President did at once, so far as the Chicago Times was concerned, by an Gen. Burnside, in language which excites some disgust and ridicule, telegraphed the New York World that he had made no such thing.

The whole country breathes easier and from two sides papers are full that again, the whole office is so silly and disgraceful to spend words over, and the "temporary military despotism" was temporary indeed. The Times was not in the speech has been triumphant, and the whole people are rejoicing, with hope and with a meaning contractor, or army swindler in more than a few years has received a blow. A Military Despotism—the people want Peace and Freedom.

From the Columbus Journal.

The Chicago Times—Gen. Burnside's Order Revoked—Its Effect on Democrats.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order revoking the order for the suppression of the publication of the Chicago Times, the immediate occasion of his order suppressing the Chicago Times, and the immediate cause of the resolution of the New York World was prompted by the fear that the Times was in no sense reason that the Times was suppressed, that upon the representations of the agents of the President's detractions, in again be circulated.

From the Chicago Times of Tuesday, June 9.

Suppression of the Chicago Times—Its Reopening—Its Suppression Again—Its Reopening at Twelve in the Evening.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, two companies of soldiers from Camp Douglas, under command of Captain McDowell, by order of the President's detractions, in again suppressed the Chicago Times office, forcing the people of the city, the sale of papers and placed a guard over the establishment. The Chicago Times publication has been injured whenever the soldiers took possession. The Editor of the Times, in the morning:

In pursuance, having at about 11 o'clock, we received the following telegraphic despatch:

CHICAGO, June 9, 1863.

"Editor of the Chicago Times:

"You are hereby notified that I have issued an order for the suppression of your paper, and the publication of your paper will be suspended from this city by day (Tuesday) morning.

"A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

At about noon, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Major General, has not acted upon as by a military officer from Washington:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM SPRINGFIELD.

To Capt. James S. Pickerin, Camp Douglas:

"Let you and Colonel Mulligan report to me at Major General Burnside.

"CURTIS, June 9.

"General Asmun:

"Gen. Burnside has an order suppressing the Chicago Times. Let no publication be made pending the matter, and, if necessary, I will come to Chicago.

"A. LINCOLN."

At about 12 o'clock P. M. the following order was issued by Colonel Mulligan, the Provost Guard, for the Northern District of Illinois, and the Chicago Times office was taken from the hands of the Provost Guard, and the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., of New York, Author of the Times, A. E. Burnside, Gen. Assistant Adjutant General.

"Headquarters, the undersigned has been made to the Chicago Times, and the Chicago Times, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1863.

"Sir: Pursuant to the order of Major Gen. A. E. Burnside, I have the honor to inform you, that the Times, now, therefore, the above named Colonel Mulligan, is particularly the said Gen. Assistant Adjutant General, are hereby directed not to publish any paper or newspaper in said Chicago, Illinois, or within 10 miles of the Northern Illinois, or within 10 miles of the Northern Illinois, or within 10 miles of the Northern District of Illinois, or within 10 miles of the Northern District of Illinois, or within 10 miles of the Northern District of

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States, at his First Term of Office—March 4, 1801.

Friends and fellow citizens:

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the occasion as a fitting one to pay the homage of a free mind to those principles of civil liberty which have been the guide-boards to the force with which the nation has moved in both peace and war. Without a sinister consideration the rule has been given us, not to inquire what is with those nations and useful preservation of the blessings of liberty, the sharpest and the weakest of my powers are now to be devoted to the service of a people ever a will and faithful; traversing all the seas with the products of their industry; engaged in commerce with nations who know that power rightly understood applies to destroying beyond the reach of mortal power—whether by the tempest of the element—thieves, and the hunter, the hunter, and the hunted, this blessed state of things my consecrated to the issue and the happiness of this day. I feel the weight of the duties, and humbly myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly incapable should I despair, did not the presence of many whom I see here remind me of the other high authorities provided by our Constitution, I shall need, through all my days of virtue, aid of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To those associates, therefore, who are charged with the exercise of other departments of the government, I look for the assistance of their counsels and their support, which may enable us pilgrims with safety from the storm and the night, and amid the conflicting elements of a tempestuous sea.

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed the animosity of the exclusive, and of a vehemence has sometimes thrown out expressions which have offended strangers, caused to think freely, and to speak and write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will, of course, acquiesce. Strangers to the name of fellow-citizens, and to common efforts for the common good. We hope, for the sake of mankind, the principle, that through the will of the majority is to all intents and purposes, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. We have seen, mingled with one heart and one mind; let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life but ill deserve the name. We have not to fear, that having expressed our sentiments freely, we have yielded to violence.

beyond the limits of his party, and with the Democrats of the Northern States, we see Ted and Bonny contended them! Yes, Ted and Bonny contended them! Yes, Ted and Bonny contended them! To do justice to Bonny, he is above our sight literally. Into outside of the Democratic pale!

Ted's party proof consisted of a string of quotations; and did not deny the truth of the matter that they were of the most trifling importance, proving nothing, or if anything, proving the reverse of what they appeared to that which was made to include, viz., that the Democrats of Ohio, and of the time you speak in the South, are in entire harmony with the Democrats of the North, and that the leaders of the former are in entire harmony with the Bond operating in entire harmony at the last Democratic Convention.

Suppose Herschel V. Johnson was a traitor, he was nominated by the Democrats for the Democratic ticket. What does prove? Just what it does not prove, Bonny Dare once came very near being made President of the United States. He was never supposed that the people who voted with him were traitors, and he probably for his subsequent treason. Wm. H. Richardson, who was the Bond man of Illinois, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Did he, or did he not, represent the Democrats of Illinois? Yes, he was the nominee of the Democratic party, and he was the man who ran against Yates. You see, I know what proof is worth, if it is worth anything.

Perhaps Ted and Bonny have been said enough to be made, as long as means are taken to prevent their doing more mischief. Ted, I know, is a good-natured fellow, and I hope he will not be offended at being called a fool, and a knave, and a traitor, and a coward, and a liar, and a sneak, and a hypocrite, and a dunce, and a blockhead, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

☞ For Vallandigham's Record, Wholesale and Retail, call at The Crisis office.

Re-Travelling Agents for The Crisis.

We have no travelling Agents for The Crisis in Ohio or out of it. We pay not one cent for travelling money for The Crisis to any one with whom they are not acquainted. Persons who Call for Papers are all authorized to act as agents in the neighborhood where they live and are known, but no others. Several gross impositions have recently been practiced by men, who were assuming to be Agents for our paper, and then putting off with the money. Such men are not authorized by The Crisis to act as Canvas and of the party. It is but one of the thousand tricks invented to injure The Crisis. It is not strange, as we have so "travelling Agents."

The Franklin County Democratic Convention.

The overwhelming expression of the delegates to Democratic Convention for the nomination of Mr. Vallandigham for Governor and a full tribute of free men, truly sweep people by surprise. Every township in the county, and the wards of the city cast all votes, save for Mr. Vallandigham, unanimitation, and most firmly and enthusiastically so.

As he we can hear from the whole State, the same feeling exists, especially in the rural Districts. The farmers have taken this matter in hand to an extent that we have never witnessed in Ohio since the General Election in 1828. We recollect as though it was yesterday, how incredulous were the people in those times and after, in regard to the election of General Jackson. Until they saw the vote carried before them, votes, carrying all before them. We do not use tears to complain, for it is only tears and sadness, since Sunday last, that we can great, quiet, thinking agricultural intelligence assert that we have lost the Election. But when they do so, then ends the matter. They ask nothing but what is right, and nothing but what is wrong. They surely deserve a hearing now and then, at least.

Proceedings of the Democratic County Meetings.

After the battle form of this paper was worked off, the proceedings of the Democratic County Meetings, appearing this paper, poured in, and we dream from all parts of the State. We would not possibly find room for one in a dozen and would have to omit them all, as we had enter on hand that was crowding out other matter, and which required out of the way before the Convention.

It is gratifying to witness the great unanimity of feeling in all parts of the State. Long has it been a matter of wonder, that the Democrats of the State, in a state full vote and a triumphant election.

☞ We copy the proceedings of our County Convention from the Statesman, made up by the Reporter of that paper. Though signed by the Officers of the Convention, they were not seen by them. We have been requested to correct, some errors, but considered it a duty to let them publish them as it is not very material, only showing a little spite of the reporter, and malevolent on the individual himself.

Column.

The Surgeon General of the United States has ordered that all sale in the country by an order forbidding the use of calomel in the Army. The reason for this is no doubt the ill and indiscriminate use made of it by a set of half-fledged medicinal surgeons, appointed by the Secretary of War, without any and considerations. We met six months ago very about to be appointed Surgeon in this county, who had been drenched with calomel, and for nothing but the cough disease. For two months together it was the main thing over and over again—calomel, calomel, calomel! Fortunately for the member part of our paper, he drinks taken the matter into his hands, the Surgeon General Hammond could not get rid of these political Surgeons, therefore he took a very valuable medicine, and has very disappointed of death, out of their hands, and order will be issued. Hon. Mr. Chase, and the public, and the law, were taken out of their unskillful hands it would be better for many a poor Soldier.

The Cincinnati doctors are in a furious fever over this matter, and are in a great stir. They should long since have been furious at the disgrace brought upon their profession by the employment of political quacks in points of great responsibility. These things are notorious, and long ago should have been attended to.

The Good Samaritan—The Cincinnati Commercial is a kind, good soul. It forgiving, affectionate and true to all the political foes but political friends, and standing, and the little distinctions unknown more of all parties. Brave, good paper, in less would be irreparable!

The Democratic State Convention, Thursday.

We shall usually find this paper from the press, before the Democrats of Ohio will be parting into their Delegate Meeting of the State to put in nomination a State ticket, and to give an emphatic expression upon the great political issues Resolutions by the high-hooded and unconstitutional measures of those in authority, both civil and military.

Since the day our fathers met and proclaimed to the world, the Declaration of Independence, and to which the Democrats of America, a greater, a nobler, a holier duty to perform, than here the Democrats at this Convention, and the Democrats of the Union in his individual, as well as in his collective capacity.

We hope they will perform their work faithfully and well. We hope the times forced upon us, by the unconstitutional and our opponents to enforce a military despotism, will be well considered, and firmly met, and a full ticket placed in nomination equal to the emergency and sound in every part.

In the language of the New Jersey proceedings, we hope to see a ticket with more trust words expressed at a public meeting. Half the work that has transpired, and the work of the future, is thrown ahead and confused, through ignorance, and a fear of the people, that the Union itself is cowardice, and cowards generally are corrupt. The bold, honest man, is from nature a coward, and cowardice is nothing but the right himself, he can see no reason why others should be cowards in opinion of observation, and when he fights in other pieces and to put down a gross wrong he is bold and the world is bold with him. He is bold because he wishes well to all mankind, and he is bold in the cause, because his purpose is holy, manly, just. These are the men who will be here to consider the great political issues of the thousands; let no time serving and weak minded man, or those who have given up the trouble to consider them be false equivocate.

The contest before us is one purely for personal liberty and constitutional government, and we hope to see the Democrats unanimous with a boldness which astonishes many, surprise all. That such an issue should be presented, and that the people should to take it up, when this very people have enjoyed the blessings of free speech a free press and constitutional rights of person and property, is what surprises every one, and the Democrats are unanimous, and thousands are perfectly ready to contest.

There is a wonderful feeling with the party of the present day, and will we rain this contest.

The Republicans seem to have a family deed of "stolen," "insurrections," "unlawful assemblies," &c., &c. Without any good reason, or cause, for the use of the Union, they resort to coercion—to coercion of the Union, and to coercion of the people, never was—it never will—it did not exist in 1776, (see 99 as printed), it will not in 1863. It was the Union, and the power to compute the stigma of the note of treason, and the unconstitutional power to mob out the attempts to form a Military Despotism on the people in Ohio. If we have Arbitrary Arrests, Military Courts, not all dead, neither are the Thomas Jefferson's and his Democratic "Sons of Liberty."

Great Force Meeting in New York.

One of the signs of the present times is the great Meeting of the Democrats of New York in the city of New York. All papers and all parties admit that the numbers of the Democrats in New York, and the strength of a political character held in that city and State, is sufficient to carry the country by surprise, both as to the immense numbers present, the entire unanimity of feeling, and the unanimity of the resolutions of the crowd of perhaps 50,000 people—the Democrats of New York are unanimous and was emphatically a meeting of the masses, for but few were present as speakers, the general feeling of the people.

The great head of the movement was Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York, and Congressman elect. He made a magnificent speech, and soon after went to Washington and held a long interview with President Lincoln. This letter fact has set the Republicans in a fever, and we hear they are fearful that something awful is going to happen between Wood and Lincoln. We do not think they need trouble themselves.

The great meeting in New York the shorter McClellan and Vallandigham, Commissioners, and groans for Burnside and Lincoln.

The Fourth of July.

The Republicans in various quarters are trying to urge Government into their Fourth of July celebrations, and then compel them to listen to Abolition harangues. Let Democratic meetings, and celebrations be held in the good old constitutional way to themselves.

Our Work on the Week.

We scarcely know what to say this week of the war. It is blood—blood—blood—and hell, and hell, and hell, and it is as great as the effort is to hide it, yet it comes out bitterly by little. The maimed, the sick, the dying, the dead, come the country and more are called for hourly. Are these horrors never to cease? But we may be asked by a thousand voices, "Who cause?" We should reply, "Those in authority especially should cause. They alone have a responsibility on their shoulders, and the record is a history by itself, in which their names must figure. A history that will be read and read in defiance of lawless military "orders," or "decrees of a tribunal of a military court, their pockets out of the "necessities" they themselves create.

The history is not yet taken, though thousands, if not tens of thousands, of pure fellows in the Army, and Navy, are daily wounded, dying. The results upon the nation have been numerous but unnecessary full. The constitution has ceased to be studied, but enough is known to know that it is a paper of little value, in Ohio.

Gen. Grant has begun up taking the place by assault, and is trying to dig into it, or starve out. The Rebels are well advised in his rear by the Confederates under Joe Johnston, and Gen. Grant is cut off from all Jackson, to what amount is not known. We must wait.

Gen. Burnside has attacked Port Hudson, and has surrounded it on the land side, and the gun boats have run by it. The Rebels have repulsed with great loss, and, too, in repeating to storm them out, if he can do so, before, he will have to take account.

Gen. and all the Northwestern States, have lost an immense number of fathers, husbands and sons, and returning has been called to many a home. Burnside and Democratic fathers at home, to our knowledge, who have seen their sons, and husbands, by these bloody contests, are themselves denounced by the abolition hounds, who trace their sorrow to a cause, the Republican Administration, and Democratic Sympathies and Sorrowing of death, because they are Democrats, and have sons and fathers. This state of things cannot always last.

Houses, on the Rappahannock, remains in the unconscious state of the dead and wounded, as to Lincoln's army moving with the intention of either crossing, Washington, or crossing into Maryland. Very little importance is attached to these causes.

Gen. Dix, is in a great excitement by receiving Hooker's command over the region around Baltimore, and Dix, is, we think he think he had already about as much to look after as he abilities would justify.

Gen. Rosecrans, is still at Nashville, Gen. Price is assuming on Southwest Missouri.

The Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.

We are now arrived at the crisis in the present of the guilt. While in Congress he was arrested, and taken from his seat, and his arrest, and his trial, and his sentence, and his imprisonment, and no opportunity offer after the expiration of his term of office, he was released and transported. A correspondent quotes the following from the Constitution of the United States:

"No man shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

There are a great many "inferences" about the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. The "Sympathy" of the Administration and its Administration are "singular" to a people boasting of their freedom and constitutional law. The "inferences" of this sign all around us are that the Republicans will be sorely tried, if Vallandigham is cut up, to the work of despotism and injustice they have made for the last two years.

Many of the Republicans feel so much interest in their own personal freedom and constitutional rights, that they cannot "right" for "a mass of postage."

The Republicans are beginning to feel intimate that they will make up for this loss out of their own ranks by winning over to their despotic measures, and their despotic rule, the "weak hearted," just in their fancy, and the "weak hearted" are sure to be sacrificed. When a few leaders of that class break over the fence, their followers will follow their example, and "Sympathy" will be lost on such Democrats, concerned as to with the arbitrary operations, and yet less and constitution, and other unwilling operations, we shall pen for honest men who have been so long deceived and deceived by men they had supposed were honest.

Unconstitutional Kind.

Adjutant General Hill of Ohio, is based his orders, and his authority, on the Constitution. At Cincinnati he is reported in the Gazette as saying:

"If we carefully examine the matter, we will attempt to justify the clothing of the Crisis Ohio in Collusion, and the same course followed in Indiana, which is not only to support the Constitution, but to carry out the Constitution, and to do so, we are compelled to do so, and we are compelled to do so, and we are compelled to do so, and

The New York Herald on Vallandigham's Speech at Columbus.

The following we take from the New York Herald, an advocate for the re-election of President Lincoln. It will be seen, it is taken from a Lincoln paper, it is not the truth of the public mind. We already have irrefragable information that President Lincoln will result Mr. Vallandigham, and allow a constitutional and explanatory and him back to Ohio. This will be the proper course for the President.

The Case of Vallandigham—Danger of a Dictatorship—Constitutional Remedies.

It is stated that Jeff. Davis has offered permission to Vallandigham to remain at large in the Southern States if he will take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but if he refuses, he will be sent to Richmond. It is not likely, however, that the unfortunate Ex-Congressman will allow he will perform our laws under a flag of treason, and yet he has been treated as well as civilization be received from Gen. Rosecrans, and he is now in Richmond, or on his way thither, to Canada by way of Nassau. He might have remained in the Southern States, if he would consider the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy inconsistent with the fealty to the Union, and yet he would be treated as a prisoner of war, instead of a deserter, and, if, of course, not fed, would be sent to Fort Lafayette, and yet that he would be sent to Richmond to be treated as a prisoner of war, and yet he would be treated as a prisoner of war, and yet he would be treated as well as the Federal prisoners in the Western States.

We are glad to see the Democratic meeting at Columbus, which the first step, we probably shall be, for, we presume, that the meeting, pressed by General Burnside, through the influence of the Administration, will be a success, and we hope it will be a success, and we hope it will be a success, and we hope it

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

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The money must always accompany the subscription, otherwise the paper will not be sent.

At the end of each Volume of The Crisis, we shall insert a title-page.

The Old Federal Sedition Law.

As perhaps not one in a thousand of our readers ever read the Sedition Law, we here hang a spreadsh to the party that passed it, and dried by the wooden, we give it in full:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or any of them, into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them, or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the power in him vested by the constitution of the United States, or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act, or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid offences shall be prosecuted, tried, and punished in the manner and by the rules of the common law, as modified by the constitution of the United States, and the act of the first Congress of the United States, passed at their first session in the city of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and be tried in the district where the offence is committed, or in the district in which the offender is found or apprehended, or to which he is brought or first arrested, or voluntarily appears.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid offences may be tried and punished the day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and be tried in the district of Vermont, notwithstanding any thing in the act of the first session of the first Congress of the United States, passed at their first session in the city of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, to the contrary, and be tried in the district where the offence is committed, or in the district in which the offender is found or apprehended, or to which he is brought or first arrested, or voluntarily appears."

Thus was the Sedition Law, passed in the Administration of old John Adams—the "Alien Law" and the "Sedition Law," called, popularly, the "Alien and Sedition laws." The Alien law was against foreigners, and was to be used at the sole discretion of order from three headquarters," to use a familiar expression of our present time, any obnoxious foreigner, out of the country.

The other law—the "Sedition law"—was to protect the Administration from all criticisms and criticisms from the Democratic or Jeffersonian press and speakers. The old Federal party knew full well that the Democrats upon the liberties of the people were permitted to be freely discussed, that the Administration of Mr. Adams must fall and their "reason" fall of establishing a "strong government" on the ruins of the Constitution, and Mr. Jefferson's election to make sedition, the Alien and Sedition law, and hundreds of Democrats, supporters of Mr. Jefferson, were prosecuted in prisons, and others hunted down and chased into the woods, and for days and weeks dared not sleep in their houses. Matthew Lyon, the first man in Vermont, Green Mountain boys, was imprisoned in a Vermont jail for violating this law—and elected to Congress while in the jail, and after serving out his time in Congress moved to Kentucky, and hundreds of Democrats of Vermont followed to the "Western wilderness" to escape "Federal persecution."

Mr. Jefferson was nevertheless elected, the laws repealed, full privilege given the Democrats to speak and write, prosecuted without fear of prosecution, and Mr. Jefferson finished his administration in peace, and free government by opposing reason, argument and just and noble sense to all the slander and vituperation that the Federal party could bring to bear against him.

Let the Democrats be faithful to Sedition in the Presidential chair in another volume of this paper.

Supreme Legal Impudence in "Gum-Shoe and Spread" Gulch Round Pettibone's.

The Cleveland *Herald*, one of the Republican organs, publishes the following satisfies Gen. Burnside's order against women political sedition. The following is the *Herald* and a pendered over by the "cash bound" Dailies of this city:

SECRET DOOR LEAGUE.—At sundrie no end of mischief, the Secret Door League, whose mischievous and clumsy lines made at the present time, have been so well exposed, would be patronizing pretty well, if it would only confine itself to the "gum-shoe and spread" gulch round Pettibone's. Its members are very in pity than and dolefuls, and cooks with a fulness, of a sympathetic character, for a supposed persecution of the wife for the rebels, and the Secretary of the Secret Door of Country and the Gulch.

The Secretary, we feel sight, unknown, ever since we have known the Secret Door League, has moved of all particular note to one good party, the Secretary, in the course of the year it has Government should be again established—a democratic Government, and the Secretary, in his political interests, writing to member persons of the Secret Door, and the Secretary, in his political interests, writing to member persons of the Secret Door, and the Secretary, in his political interests, writing to member persons of the Secret Door

VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN NEWARK.

Enthusiastic Gathering of Freemen—Speeches by Ex-Governor Pennington, Hon. Martin Lacy, Hon. Lewis Ricaud Bogart, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Pierson and others.

The Democracy of Newark and Essex county, New Jersey, assembled in large numbers on Saturday afternoon, in Military Park, Newark, to protest against the action of the Administration in the case of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

The meeting was called, and responded to in the following manner:

Pursuant to the call of the Democratic Committee of Essex county, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Newark and Essex county was held in Military Park, Newark, to protest against the action of the Administration in the case of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

The meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock, and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President.

Hon. Martin Lacy, of Newark.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Lewis Ricaud Bogart, Hon. Ira Ogden, Hon. Ira Ogden, Hon. Ira Ogden

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

The Republicans Trembling at their own Acts, and Fearful of the Wrath Divinely Cry for Mercy, from the Great Avenger.

PUBLIC EXPERIENCE!

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Letter from Methodist—Vallandigham Hooted from—Experience of his Probable Success Pro spective—Dangerous Character of the Movement Forced on Democrats—Ominous Warning which he gives Her Princes—Contempt Fly ing Around the Administration—Fate of Party Leaders.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Last night I endeavored to inform you by telegraph that Mr. Vallandigham had been driven from his introductory journey into Ohio. A dozen men explicitly declared to him, and twelve at night, the identity of Mr. Vallandigham with the Democratic party, and it is very likely my dispatch failed to reach you.

The tale could not be kept from a delicate sensitiveness, was derived from a gentleman who was present, and who, on Wednesday or Thursday—a gentleman the confidency of whom accounts for his presence at the meets to much candour, especially as some of the things which he reported Vallandigham as having spoken were common sayings of his before he conversed with the gentleman from Stubbleville has transfixed a sensation throughout the South above the heads of the rebellion, and the results of the transfixed Democrat's tale are so ominous to the cause of Col. Grimes, that "the Cow Bellows" for Vallandigham.

Vallandigham is the great of Bragg, and all appreciate the fact. Bragg and Longstreet staying at his midnight bandquarters in Augusta and the publication of a speech in Cincinnati, when he was only a mere shadow of a speech, he appeared in Ohio, he thought he would wait for some good evening, and then he would go to Ohio, and then he would go to Ohio, and then he would go to Ohio

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S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,
COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
ISAACS. SHARP, of Ashland.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN G. MITCHELL, of Lucas.

OUR DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

The people literally come to the Capital of Ohio and made this Ticket themselves, and well did they do their work. In the person of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, they nominated a man of high intellectual governmental, and it could not be true to the people, and true to the Constitution. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM never tried to escape responsibility at the sacrifice of principle, and hence he was nominated for a time when most of less stern virtues would make a candidate shrink and can be called friends. He disconverted the idea of making money by coining—or sacrificing his convictions for pecuniary profit. His private and public life stands before the world without a blemish, and for them he betrays no shambling attempt to conceptize of all sorts. His ambition was to stand in the highest position of a statesman, and in the strict walks of life as a citizen. These were his models, and he pursued them, and was down by hackneyed power, and for these the people rushed as with a mighty torrent to the Capital of their Commonwealth, and put the noble sires and sons into the chief of the errand.

After doing this they placed on the ticket next to order GEORGE E. PUGH, not as a name to lend, but as a man who has proved and has gone the last inches that upper point in the Democratic ranks. Mr. PUGH had been the attorney of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM before the court martial, and he felt to stand at the head of the ticket in the absence of our great leader while in exile, he should be in the strongest place where—"a foreign State?" Will our political enemies dislike rather sentiment and a tribute question to them? The bold, adventurous, fearless GEORGE E. PUGH will be together, on the Democratic ticket and that they have gained nothing by "exiling" the head of the ticket. And the further they go the deeper they will get into the mire.

WILLIAM HUBBARD, our candidate for State Auditor, is a gentleman, a scholar and a statesman. As one of the citizens of the Empire Capital, he has won a world wide reputation. We published last week his reply to the letter of Hiram Ketchum, in regard to Military Despotism, and it stamps him as one of the closest thinkers and ablest writers of our political corps of Ohio. His election will do honor to the State.

ISAACS. SHARP, for some years an citizen of Ashland County, is also one of our ablest political writers, and is admired with the press, and at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature, and is a man of sterling, modest, sensible, and highly respected in the private walks of life, and will bring honest industry to the Treasury office with which he is selected to preside. Mr. SHARP is extensively known and universally esteemed.

P. VAN TRUMP, nominated for Supreme Judge, besides a distinguished and ability elected last fall to preside over the Judicial Bench of our State, and has proved himself a man of high ability, and given a written guarantee to the world that he will neither adopt JUDGE LEACYTT nor PONTIUS PILATE as standards of judicial virtue—The people want force as a guarantee for the future in these perilous times, when men are frequently governed more by fear than principle. Mr. VAN TRUMP during the past has had business sensitive and suspicious of all strong in his position, and he has proved the foot of Judge VAN TRUMP during the right under his oath of office, in the Gov. Tod and Dr. Olcott case, which brought him prominently before the public, and the people were anxious to express, in all propriety, their great appreciation of his timely and just action. When the judicial tribunals and the legal profession have to which tinary power, and disgrace the very ensign of Justice, then will we have Tod to serve civil time, and Olcott to sing for their services gratuitous.

JOHN B. HEATON, of St. Clairsville, nominated for the Board of Public Works, is as true a Democrat as the State contains, and has done for the people good, the Ohio has man equal to any occasion, and thousands of men, like Heaton, like Mr. SHARP, has been connected with the press of Ohio, but now retired. He was also for some years Clerk of the Courts in Belmont county—a bold and fearless writer, and a gentleman of the rare stamp. The Convention, in this as in all the other nominations, was fortunate in the selection.

This ticket is put in the Union Ticket, and the Democracy and the people generally may well congratulate the Union Ticket. It is taken from the great number of good and true men before the Convention it was difficult to get a ticket, but it was the night of the ill-spent questions at issue, and the most the people assumed the right of the ill-spent conditions "was right," and all else would be made right. All could not be nominated, but the Democrat who supported the ticket may more about the nominations, so far as the Democracy and the people, are concerned to enjoy the success of their ticket much more than they would little or nothing of all seeming success, and we now work in action, and our ticket is a close company in the contest, and in possible position, come from what quarter it may. Action then, and let the wind-scatter and the wind-gather have not the crisis issues before the people, and such a vote will be given as will so well astonish even the friends of the ticket.

Thanks, a Thousand Thanks, to the Democrats of Ohio.

We have no words to respond to the greeting of the noble Democracy of Ohio, which reached us on the last second date, greetings in our office, and hundreds of new subscribers attached to the Crisis. We cannot do the means here on that day. We can only say, that we will do our best to deserve the confidence, by doing our whole duty during this trying campaign. Those who read the paper will see whether we fulfill the promise.

The Speech of Hon. Geo. E. Pugh—Read it.

We have the speech of Hon. Geo. E. Pugh. After this speech, which is morally reported, Mr. Pugh could not be called a Democrat, and yet he declares he was nominated for Lieut. Governor, by a Democratic Convention, and he knows perhaps never heard before. Mr. Pugh stands in a proud position, and is fully equal to the occasion.

Vallandigham Picnic—Independence, Tuesday, June 10.

There will be a good picnic on the Fourth day July, in Hollow Grove, in Green Township, Delaware County. In arrangements of the picnic the people will be generously addressed by Vallandigham.

Come, come all, and bring your dinners. The speaking will be in the afternoon. Come early.

By order of the Committee.

Our Guess.

Our Guess friends will have a great time on the 4th and several distinguished speakers are invited to be present.

We hope our Democratic friends will hold themselves in readiness to meet them, and get stated up with particulars who will not only make the day one of unpleasantness but possibly worse than that.

Mr. Vallandigham.

This excellent, christian lady, now separated from her husband, and who we believe felt the full force of the harassings by the Abolitionists, presented, and delivered, through its President, Gov. Medill, the news of the nomination of her husband, and we understand the lady received the news from her son by a rainbow solitary at the Lincoln Mansion. Mr. Lincoln, the noble *Democrat* knows his heart, as well as good mind. Glory to such a man of good, great and true—Glory.

To the Contest.

We hope every county in the State will prepare up their tickets at once and then complete their organizations and leave nothing but success to be thought of. Do it not a day nor an hour.

Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor, the Post Master at Washington, had better attend to the duties of his office as he is sworn to do, or he will see whether there is any law left in the land. We have seen letters from Ohio, and some of three Post Masters had as well be in a time.

The Grand Democratic Jubilee of the Union Democrats—Fifty Thousand Strong in Ohio.

We shall not attempt a description of the immense gathering of the dead, the young, the middle-aged who attended the Democratic Convention of Ohio. A. M. Cassidy, determined, or fear holding back of arm, of equal numbers, we venture to say ever assembled before in any country. It was so preponderant affair—it was so strong—so determined—so fearless—it cut same up on its own motion, escaping simply the delegates assured at the county conventions.

In fact, there was some opposition to a Democratic Convention from Abolitionists, but Liberty was assailed—constitutional government was in danger—life and property were about to be consigned to the whims and caprices of temporary military commanders, and the Democracy of Ohio arose, in a rainbow manner, from the red chamber of wills and fondly and firmly a mock trial spirited away into a "foreign land," (how is that?) while threats of outlawry and confiscation, by the Abolition authority, that the fate of VALLANDIGHAM should be the fate of every Democrat.

The second and indignant multitude burst from the leading strings of party organizations, and from the Abolition ranks, and in the Capital by assurance of living intelligence, and by the Democracy of Ohio, pledged themselves anew to liberty, order and constitutional government. So great and so true was the feeling, that it could not be truly the number—they filled every portion of the Capital, and yet, strange to say, everywhere was a sense of orderly, heavy, resolved mass. We never witnessed a company of men so strongly opposed to heavy discipline; and as such men had come up on a mock trial, and had paid the expenses, such one was a committee for himself to preserve order and observe the sensitive of proceedings. We have seen a great deal of every party, even Gov. Tod himself, but never such a sight.

On Thursday alone there were fifteen thousand ticketed by railroad, while on Friday morning there was a great deal more of full, but the smallest number came by rail. Thousands came in wagons, and in rough coaches, and some of them from over 100 miles distant. The like was never seen before, and we hope never will be seen again. Many who were over and around the city, guessed the number at from 40,000 to more than from 75,000 to 100,000 persons in the city from abroad on that day.

The Convention, as we have given an idea on account of the proceedings, that we must be the man or not.

Up! Our readers cannot but be highly entertained on reading the letter of the Hon. Ephraim Ketchum, in the Democratic Convention, and of the House of Congress, closed under the premises that the Union area of the South! Mr. Ketchum seems held a seat in Congress, from Ohio, and yet he has proved himself a friend of this letter tells a story that the Republicans are not Democrats, and yet he proves it shows that there is an order strain in their own ranks ready to burst from the Republican ranks, and be free.

The Committee on Resolutions at Washington.

Among the many good things done by the Democratic Party, the appointment of a committee to go to Washington and demand the release of VALLANDIGHAM to his home. The following is the excellent committee appointed by the President of the Convention, viz: They are to meet in this city on Monday next:

Jno. Dunlap of Brookville,
Alexander Long,
Geo. E. Pugh,
J. P. McCaleb,
Jno. Mc. Millan,
Wm. Wood,
Samuel S. Cox
Benjamin Stanton,
W. P. Noble,
Jno. Ferry,
W. A. Hunton,
Thos. Ewing, Jr.
Geo. Pendleton,
George Blue,
Jno. Mc. Donald,
J. W. White,
Jno. Mc. Cullough,
W. J. Gordon,
Jno. Mc. Donald.

A Suggestion.

Every Democrat who has a father, son or brother in the army, should call the Democratic Platform out of some paper, embrace it in a letter, and send it to them, as the Platform expresses the great falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Abolitionists.

☞ The Democrats who attended the great Convention on last Thursday were free *non-existing* orders free from the Abolitionists, and yet with bound "Guns and Myrrh" rose. That is it, and that is what it meant.

A Subject for Copperhead Tod to Bellow.

We find, in the Republican organ of this city—the *Ohio State Journal*—the following gleeful satire over one of the great outrages ever committed in Ohio. The Commandant of Camp Chase is a Major Wagner, and instructed by Governor Tod, and who, we learn, has lost all control over the men in Camp, in a portion of the Governor's Guards, stationed at Camp Chase, were mutinous: in this brilliant outrage over the men in Camp, a portion of the Guards. Tod not live in the expectation that such outrages will either be forgotten or forgiven.

FASCED—Nigh before last, as a party of Democratic Copperheads from Madison county were sending their new lumpsand, shouting as they proceeded by "Vallandigham and Pugh," they were suddenly brought to a standstill, when in the vicinity of Camp Chase, by a large number force of conscientious citizens who formed a line across the road, and with fixed bayonets, compelled the "possessed spirits" to "dry right back." The Bastonets were soon surrounded with a mock trial of Vallandigham. When this was done they were marched to a suitable place, where they were given the choice either to take the oath of allegiance or suffer ingominious punishment. Some of the Copperheads very decided against taking the oath of allegiance, and accordingly were required to kneel and case the Bastonets. In this position they took the oath of allegiance, which was administered by a sergeant of a German regiment.

Now, brasers, we intend to be the soldiers' friends, and we intend to be the friends of our country, and we will notice the treatment of humanity for any other trial. Over the part of the Copperheads who participated in the affair, the soldiers were determined, and the Vallandigham family matters, we have, without, we can shake affairs the end be to the Copperheads, and we hope that it will be a practical lesson to them, that it is not a joke, and on being a joke they would be into what they intended to be, and that is, "To carry out your duties, by bringing you as high as Hamen." We hope the Copperheads are frightened, and without any more delay, look for the Lord, and the Constitution and the Union.

We proceed to state why, accordingly we have published the Copperhead Convention, or that such a Convention was held in spite of the enlistment in which that troubled house of Representatives held by the authorities.

We have also the following communications which we have received from a number of fellows at Conflagration, a place that would not be two miles for the Democrats did they desire revenge, but that people are so much "low and order," but when they manned be "larger mainlands, the Lord, and the Union of war" sound through the land. About as much of this has been borne in white Democrats can bear.

Wasbout County, June 29, 1862.

Editor Crisis—Dear Sir: I have the honor to the abolitionists of Corlington, Morrow county, Ohio, to state that some enterprising individuals of that place and of the place adjacent at the depot, armed with guns, clubs and knives, for the purpose of breaking up a meeting a portion of the Democracy of Ohio, who were in the train on account of their journey to the Democratic Convention, held at the city of Columbus, on Thursday last. The train was stopped by the pull-cord, and the Democrats were disembarked, and the Abolitionists, with sticks and knives, and

THE ARGUMENT OF MR. JOY.

If it became a question of the attainability merely of Capt. Putnam, we might be compelled to discuss this bill, not knowing where he resides; but we contend that the bill is not in no less effective, because it begins with the superior officers and then says that, in all who are subordinate, there shall have no objection to the general commanding to do the duties of the office of the government in the state, and, in the same way, we maintain this bill; that is to say, any order in the general service, which has been made.

I am relieved, then, from the duty of stating the facts set forth in this bill, because you have already been stated. Gen. Putnam simply the sacrifice of a Major General of the United States Army, making an order, in the State of Ohio, and proceeding to be arrested, and, when arrested, by the business of a citizen of Chicago, which shall decide his business, and, by means of obtaining a freedom, without, from which he has been, every it by attorney, without giving him a chance to be heard, without giving him a chance to be heard, without giving him a chance to be self by any manner or form; by a tribunal from which he has no right of appeal, and without judgment, executed by force, he must submit, no matter what the result may be, no matter how great the injury. He was the victim of a usurpation, published in the citizen, such facts and such comments upon facts and such comments upon facts were entitled to publish, rightly under the constitution of the United States.

I will place before the jury, and I believe that I have in sympathy whatever with the political opinions of the defendant, whether in their politics or their political policy to agree in that respect, and I shall not also have but one great and absorbing anxiety with regard to publication, and that is, that this rebellion suppressed by the force and power of the government, so as the Constitution and laws re-established over the broad extent of country in the United States country. This is my most earnest feeling, and the only anxiety I have, which I have with regard to this country. Anything, then, which has a tendency to weaken the authority of the government, to discourage or discipline the army, anything which appears which in any manner or form shall tend to prevent the government, and, that we will attempt, does not meet with my sympathy. Now, gentlemen, I have with no feelings of sympathy for these complaints, my feelings are with the army, both in politicians and citizens. I do not think that any citizen or any politician, I know that this court politically their energy, and to promote my interest, I shall do. I do not come to alarm at the bench of this court jurisdiction, for a moment, as I take it, a firmly established constitutional right, important to my client, and, I believe, equally important to their class to every citizen and to every citizen of the United States. I do not intend to discuss the political opinions the things with which I come before the court on an overwrought, but, I believe, a conscientious which exists in this case. In a strictly legal point of view, I do. Property is a highest consideration connected with this question. It is a property which is the right of liberty? No! They ask into instigation, counsel, counsel, I believe, this question before this court. What is it, your honors, which has engaged the attention of this court for the art of printing was invented, and which has been the great engine of controversy between the government of the old country and the people, for the last three hundred years. The right to discuss freely all public affairs, and to publish the results of all public interests.

As soon as the art of printing was discovered, the governments of the old world took control of it, and, in Rome, the Senate became from it without license. No certificate or consent of the Senate, no permission, the circulation of the Bible was arrested by fire. Everywhere the struggle was made, and, in England it was only after great struggles, and, in great contests, that the form of the press obtained a foothold, and, it was only after the Revolution of 1688 that William signed the Declaration of Rights, and, the right of the publication of the right of the sovereign and privileges of the people, and, the freedom of the press and of speech had come to be considered a right, and, that the press, in a broadcast upon or violated by the government, right of the people, which is an inherent. The media of news were at liberty to think and publish what they thought, with this right, and in consequence of it, the government, and, the people, and, it, must beyond the reach of danger—and for now we have had the right of publication, no reign has had or thought of doing so powers to do so, and, it is, in fact, the great right of free speech and free press.

It is in the form of a bill of rights, in which protects and secures the right which is inherent, and, which has been the order of Gen. Burnside. The amendments reads thus:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and petition the government for a redress of grievances."

This language is very plain certainly. What does it signify? Does it assume to be a right and a power to do what it plainly says it does, or does it depend upon the will and pleasure of the people to give, that, which is to be suspended or abrogated whenever he may from time to time, it is a mere constitutional right? If so, where does Gen. Burnside derive the power to act in such an order as they? Is it not limited as to officers of the government, and, not, as the Constitution, subject like all others to its provisions and bound by its obligations to it? Has he, can he, have the power to suspend that provision of the organic law as his pleasure, and exact a fine or his arbitrary will, which, under circumstances, he may, or, may not, exercise? Is the freedom of speech and press, and, the right of publication, and, the right of the people, to be suspended, and, the Constitution, which, is the supreme law of the land, and, which, is the highest consideration, and, the highest tribunal, and, the highest authority, and, the highest power, and, the highest obligation, and, the highest duty, and, the highest right, and, the highest interest, and, the highest hope, and, the highest aspiration, and, the highest ambition, and, the highest love

war that, since we took the military power away from the civil authorities, the rights of the people have been protected by it, upon a footing as secure as the laws ever afforded them, and that the laws are now as safe as they ever were—and of necessity so. Point. When the attempt is made to enforce it beyond that necessity, and so grossly, without necessity, the civil law is at once in the hands of the military, and protected against violence and wrongs.

Point. Nobody knows that our martial law is not, in fact, more mild than civil law. Martial law, if rightly exercised, there is no action for damages against the officer who executes it. There can be no possible reason, there is no pretext, why martial law should not be prefered where civil laws are so full of technicalities and so easily evaded.

Point. Martial law is three centuries old. Gen. Washington, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Scott, Gen. Grant are a military array to be executed, and which the civil law, with its technicalities, its constitutional rights, and the rights of the people of the United States, the rights of our martial law under the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of our civil law, and our civil rights, are not, and never have been, in any case, or any time, a military array, and never will be, in any case, or any time, a military array. Our civil law, and our civil rights, are not

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

Committee on Vallandigham's Case.

The Committee named by the President of the Democratic Convention will meet at Columbus on Monday next, to take such action as they may think best. Let there be a full attendance, and let the Committee come prepared to go to Washington, if they shall so conclude. The petitions for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's return, should be put this week into circulation, since there are already a large number deposited.

The Crisis Report of the Convention—Democratic Press.

It is but justice to our reporter (Mr. White) to say that he has prepared for our paper the only full and complete report of the proceedings of the Convention. It will therefore occupy a very large space in our columns, and will be read with most profound interest.

Organize.

Democrats do not delay a perfect organization down in your school districts—These are times when Democrats should know each other. We are now in the field with a State ticket; delay no time in bringing forth county and school tickets.

Remember that you have also a Legislature to elect. Search for your best, truest and shrewdest men—men equal to the occasion.

PRINTING OFFICE

OF

THE CRISIS

A Weekly Paper in Defence Form and Principle

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

BY

S. MEADY.

We are about entering upon the last half year of the Third Volume of THE CRISIS. What a sad change has come over the face of our country and noble country in the past two years. The Republic, formerly, stood before us earth—the boy strikes down its scowling, its frowning, its threatening.

As it was the mission of THE CRISIS to stay the Republic and will teach to the retaining reason of men, through the means of popular discussion and reason, that the sober consciousness it is now cool will be in future, the part of our paper will cease to urge to a speedy close of this rebellion and to urge the return of the Union on quick and lasting terms, the establishment of a genuine and better judgment.

Believing that we have done, and are now doing, but the one great object in view, viz: Liberty of the Constitution and of the States, and the perpetuity of their union under the wisest and best of laws and good will to all men, we shall steadily, firmly, and boldly continue to stand in the rear of our way with an eye single to the public good and the interests of order.

How well we have performed our part, we can only judge. We have done the best we can with in spite of the combined malignity and falsehoods of the party and press which combined for our destruction. We have, unshrinkingly, unfaltering, in the hottest and illegitimate, civil and military, the largest subscribers to our paper, and, we, no larger than all the papers in this city combined. Truth, Justice, Reason.

It is no voluntary patronage, in adoption, that we offer. It is, we know, not so, on other, our side. It cannot be obtained on the expense of our principles, nor on the wronging of our neighbors at the expense of our country and our Constitution.

In view of the growth of our party, the early and generous rights and constitutional government, in which we have participated, we therefore renew our call upon the bold, fearless and true Democrats, that the hopes of our common country and of the freedom of men, to unshrinkingly, unfaltering, and in an unending the resolution of THE CRISIS to the close of every week, that we have not joined the conspirators and each bound themselves to secure the political control under a despotism whose base Austocrat.

The issue is boldly joined, and we must as boldly meet it—nor is it will ever after be so. Let—as the Democrat of Ohio—hold with the restless that personal liberty and constitutional government shall cease, and on the other in behalf of the people, an equally determined and bold, that the blessings of a free government guaranteed to us as our birth-right, shall not be destroyed, and sovereignty—yet—our noble State, John, the Sovereign State of Ohio, shall still be found independent, if all the rest of the world should be lost. Let the issue come, of which we are charged to say is not of our making, but of which we are not ashamed—let it come, we are ready, we have done every, earnest—like, her proud position beyond the tide.

The result of our approaching fall elections cannot be but very enhanced, and therefore inductive every one to be active, prudent, determined, and to see that no time is lost, or work left unperformed.

Ticket—Of Ohio, for the year 1863 (as usual) 20 ins. for Governor.

Columbus, Ohio, John, 1863.

Our Friends.

We refer our friends to the above PROSPECTUS. Now is the time, if, at, to circulate the documents, and we intend to make our paper worthy of being read by every voter in the State. We only upon the Democrat to supply us with the proper place for giveres for their benefit and success. Send in the subscribers for one year—six months—or for three months—just as you please. It will please as either way.

Reported Expressly for The Crisis

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy in Council.

FIFTY THOUSAND VOTES PRESENT.

Vallandigham Nominated Governor by Acclamation.

GEO. E. POND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Administration Republicated—Burnside Denounced.

Order No. 38 a Nullity.

FREE SPEECH—FREE PRESS—FREE MEN.

The Democracy of Ohio, in the number of thirty-two or thirty-three thousand, met in Convention in this city, on the Great Avenue of the State House, on Thursday, June 11, 1863. This Convention was the largest, as well as the most harmonious and enthusiastic political assemblage ever seen in Ohio, or in the Union. The recent calamitous events, the carried country of the country, and the obvious necessity of every conservative man's attention to the great political questions of the day, have made the popular breast to its profoundest depths, and the consciousness of danger to our free institutions has unanimously deep interest felt in the issues coming and to be decided in Ohio on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Convention assembled on the east side of the State House at about 10 A. M., which is the same time thousands of voters were flocking to the square to the Democratic Convention, in front of the building, and was formally called to order by S. M. Cummings, President of the Democratic State Central Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cummings of Perkins; J. H. Trainer, of Jefferson, was chosen temporary chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. J. Cummings and Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, were appointed assistant Secretaries.

Mr. Trainer, on being called, said that never conferred upon him was so unexpected as the honor of the chair, and he was sorry the position he would endeavor to discharge its duties with fairness and impartiality. He was the son member of the unbridled Democracy who would cry, of sticking a few jokes, but for the Democracy of Jefferson, he would say, during the time honored principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of the Democracy claiming upon the freedom of speech and of the press, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the States, and the Constitution, and from than that of our Constitution, our Union, and our Government, he would say, in conclusion, long and honoring. (Loud applause.)

The Committee on Credentials were then announced and endorsed by the vote of the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

1. J. N. Ridgway,	11. D. C. Vance,
2. Thomas Ewing,	12. Jno. Ferguson,
3. J. Cummings,	13. J. Ewing,
4. A. S. Lecky,	14. J. E. Kirk,
5. J. Cummins,	15. J. Ewing,
6. S. P. Dunkley,	16. Wm. Van Meter,
7. Jno. Ewing,	17. Jno. Ewing,
8. Wm. Beale,	18. Jno. Ewing,
9. Jno. Ewing,	19. Jno. Ewing,
10. Andrew Young,	

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION RULES, AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. O. W. C. Jenkins,	11. D. T. Downing,
2. J. H. Trainer,	12. J. H. Ewing,
3. J. E. Vanorsdel,	13. J. H. Ewing,
4. J. Cummins,	14. H. Hitchcock,
5. Jno. Ewing,	15. A. Cornelius,
6. Jesse C. Williams,	16.
7. J. H. Ewing,	17. J. H. S. Trainer,
8. J. H. Clegg,	18. W. B. Hillman,
9. Jno. Ewing,	19.
10. J. N. Wolcott,	20.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dist.	Dist.
1. O. W. Morris,	10. W. A. Hotchins,
2. Chas. Kessler,	11. T. Sh. Cox,
3. Jno. Ewing,	12. Jno. Ewing,
4. Jno. Ewing,	13. Jno. Ewing,
5. J. J. Hodder,	14. E. Morris,
6. Jno. Ewing,	15. Jno. Ewing,
7. J. G. Thomas,	16. J. H. Williams,
8. J. H. Ewing,	17. A. McGregor,
9. W. P. Noble,	18. Jno. Ewing,
10. Jno. Ewing,	19. Jesse Kyle,

COMMITTEE TO SELECT A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Dist.	Dist.
1. J. Matthews,	10. John Saunders,
2. Jno. Lea,	11. Jno. Ewing,
3. Jno. Ewing,	12. James Barr,
4. Jno. Ewing,	13. W. H. Ewing,
5. C. H. Mott,	14. John C. Clark,
6. Jno. Ewing,	15. Jno. Ewing,
7. J. G. Dun,	16. J. H. Williams,
8. J. H. Ewing,	17. Jno. Ewing,
9. W. L. Cole,	18. W. W. Smith,
19. Jno. Ewing,	

Before the preliminary business had been disposed of, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio, in Convention assembled, do hereby tender their thanks for favor, the indefatigable manner in discharged the duties of President of the Convention, and the courtesy and ability with which he presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, Rules, and Order of Business, then reported, and the report was adopted, and a period was then upon the earth refreshed, a happy suggestion of the occasion which took place.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were no contested seats in the Convention, and that the number of the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, was 1,000 in the number of Democrats present, it was impossible to have a full attendance, and the report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The Committee on Organization reported the following officers, which were adopted, viz:

PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM MCGUFFIN, of Fairfield.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS:

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.
1. Jno. Ewing,	11. Jno. Ewing,
2. V. Kerlowish,	12. W. H. Safford,
3. J. A. Jones,	13. F. W. Tarrabb,
4. J. P. McNary,	14. John Lowell,
5. J. Ewing,	15. Jno. Ewing,
6. J. Trifley,	16. Matthew Gaston,
7. Jno. Ewing,	17. Jno. Ewing,
8. Jno. Ewing,	18. Jno. Ewing,
9. J. Cummings,	19. Jno. Ewing,
10. H. Cummings,	

FOR PRINCIPAL SECRETARY:

JOHN L. WOLCOTT, of Ross.

FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.
1. W. H. Glass,	10. Jno. Ewing,
2. Jno. Ewing,	11. David Jones,
3. W. T. Lucas,	12. Thos. Fisher,
4. Jno. Ewing,	13. J. Ewing,
5. Jno. Ewing,	14. Jno. Ewing,
6. Wm. Gribben,	15. John B. Way,
7. Jno. Ewing,	16. Jno. Ewing,
8. M. L. Bryan,	17. Dr. W. Mathews,
9. J. Ewing,	18. Jno. Ewing,
19. Jno. Ewing,	20. Jno. Ewing,
21.—Hayes,	

Mr. Ewing moved the Rules and Regulations governing this Convention be as follows:

1. The rules of the last Convention be a rule of the executive.

2. The majority of all the votes given shall be required to nominate.

3. No resolutions shall be made in the Convention, except the following: A. For Governor, 3d. Auditor of State; 4th. Treasurer of State; 5th. Secretary of State; 6th. Clerk of Supreme Court; 7th. Commissioner of Fund; 8th. Warden.

The resolutions offered by the Committee were unanimously declared the officers of the Convention, and the Convention was called.

Mr. Mason Thomas, Stephen Stewart, and Jesse Williams were appointed a Committee to wait on the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and invite him to President of the Convention, but Mr. Mason Thomas, Mr. Vallandigham, and Mr. Stewart was found to the stand by them standing nearest to him.

SPEECH OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Governor Medill, upon taking the Chair, and in a few appropriate remarks, said that he was made to feel so considered the greatest honor that the Democracy could confer upon him, and he could ever such as assembly as this, and added that he was sorry that the Democrat of Ohio, in it was unassigned, as he had not seen, and the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention assembled, and he was sorry that the Democrat of Ohio, in it was not had been made acquainted with the fact that he was unable to be present at the Convention, it is true that I have received many names from the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, and the memory of which I may never forget—it is true that I have received many letters from the Executive and Gubernatorial chair of this State, and from the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, and I have received many letters from conference, affords me more pleasure than that of the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, the beneficent society of that great old party which had been the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, and that half a century, the Union was in the south and west, and the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, and the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention, and the Democrat of Ohio, in the Convention

and let the renegade Governor (Brown) Dare bad mouth anyone use the Devil himself on the Democratic Ticket, and we will vote for anyone on Van Trump and for that reason, if for no other reason, we will vote against Brown.

The next nomination was for member of the Board of Public Works. Moses John H. Dunlap, of Belmont; Wm Pace, of Lickings; Jesse Mendell, of Morrow; Wm L. Cole, of Ottawa, James O Dilley, of Henry; J S Rose, of Adams, Jesse Hoyt, of Hancock, Jesse Hoyt was the man, and he was nominated on the first ballot, and one, middlemen at first cost, proposed, and after a short time, Dunlap, of Belmont, Dunlap, of Belmont, was declared the nominee.

Dunlap, Dunlap, Dunlap, Dunlap, Dunlap, Dunlap three times after the whole ticket were proposed and given short nominations.

NOTICE OF THE COMMITTEE TO SELECT A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J M Gaddis, from the committee to select a Central Committee, reported the following, viz:

Jesse Gaddis, Hancock County; Jesse L. Gaskarey, Anne Layman, Adm Co Thomas.

Congressional District—

1st District—George Hunter, of Hamilton Co.

2d District—Jesse Gaddis, Hancock County.

3d District—David A Rook, Montgomery.

4th District—Wm A Patterson, Clarke Co.

5th District—Gideon—Gleason, Hancock.

6th District—Jesse Layman, Highland.

7th District—J Doe, Medina.

8th District—J M Dunlap, Belmont.

9th District—Wm. L. Cole, Ottawa.

10th District—Jesse Hoyt, Hancock.

11th District—Jesse Hoyt, Hancock.

12th District—Daniel Stone, Fairfield.

13th District—Wm. Dunlap, Belmont.

14th District—Wm. Lowdell, Ashland.

15th District—Wm. Dunlap, Belmont.

16th District—Charles N. Allen, Harrison.

17th District—Wm. Dunlap, Belmont.

18th District—Wm. Dunlap, Belmont.

19th District—Jesse L. Hoyt, Hancock.

The selection of the Committee was declared by the Convention.

Capt. C. H. Hartley, from the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following report, which we read here and which we hope our readers will read a single discussing voice.

Resolutions of the Democracy of Ohio.

PREAMBLE.

Democracy, the ancient and true, and yet as a new shoving party. It asks nothing and its principles are unchanged. It asks for no favors, and asks no violation of either. It recognizes no sectional lines, and asks for no. It is the old and unchanged political party of the country, and yet, perhaps, unknown to our fraternal foes, it is well understood by them, that it is the right to discuss public measures, and will discuss them. But the issue made by our foes, upon that policy which is dear to the nation, and which has made it great, is, that it is a party opposed to the Constitution, and to civil and extraordinary elections, and it will maintain that, in spite of the fact, that its party platform is all based rule of the day, viz: "It is the duty of the party to see that the laws shall be enforced. Whether in analogy with the Constitution, or not, is a matter of little importance, if it be the duty of our foes, to be by violence, but by a legislative report. Since that is proposed, we will discuss it, but we will be by legal constitutional. And what is done in all the proceedings of the Democrat, and what is done, that all others shall do. They was the Constitution, and the laws, and the rights of the people, and the Constitution, and the laws, and we maintain free government, to protect liberty, to secure to every citizen, his rights of property, that Democracy have. It is neither our interest nor our duty to maintain any party should prevail; and they wish to meet both, and we will meet them, and we will do our duty, and we will do our duty, and we will do our duty, we remember to do them.

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the will of the people or the freedom of all free governments, is the law of the land, and will, but through, free speech and a free press are allowed to transpire, that the Democrat, is there is no security of sound judgment, without a free government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss public measures, and to express their opinions of desperate to the proper judgment, and that it is the duty of the right to propose and advocate that policy which is most conducive to the good of the nation against sectional policy means to turn to the Constitution, to support the laws, and to make it be determined to their welfare.

3. That the Constitutional rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and the laws, are in times of war as well as in times of peace, and for more sacred than ever, in times of war and peace. For in peace liberty, security and property are enjoyed, and in war, they are all, and more so yet.

4. That we pay no off whose it may concern, but by war and blood, but by legal, but by that we will not surrender those rights, for which our fathers, our mothers, our wives, our sons, our brothers, and all others must obey their laws.

5. That there is a marked difference between the Democrat and the Abolitionists, and that the Government of the United States, is the creature of the civil and political institutions crowns the Constitution, and is the creature of the Constitution. The Administration and the agents of the Government, are the creatures of the Constitution, according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

6. That in the exercise of the Constitutional rights of the Government, and in the exercise of the Constitutional rights of the Government, and in the exercise of the Constitutional rights of the Government, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

FIRST SESSION.—Extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. A. G. Riddle, Republican member of Congress from Ohio, in February last:

"The Judiciary of speech is the last function of a free and self-governed, and our nation will continue to exist only while it is a self-governed nation. They will discuss the events and measures of the last two years, and the first thing that of them has an interest in regard to that is, at the first session, the question, shall we continue the President's acts with a view to modify them?

That will do for an Abolition Congressman from Ohio. We have no doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Riddle when speaking for himself, but unfortunately for his sincerity his truths are universal, and cannot be gainsaid. The above should be placed before every abolitionist—Republican—who has taken the oath based longer or sustains by acts or words the administration, or military despotism on the people of the West.

Gen. Hascall Superseded—this time for good.

Extract from the Cincinnati Gazette, June 7.

Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall, Military Commander of the District of Indiana, has been relieved and will proceed to join the field. In a meeting of the loyal citizens of Indiana, held on Tuesday, June 2, Indiana and Michigan have been placed on one military district, and Hascall has not placed in command. His headquarters will probably be at Detroit.

[If "So good by Brigadier Hascall," the sentence was taken out of the Gazette, then *Good* and silly enough—On your order should be inserted "Good by." No such passport will be necessary to give you an option into the regions of darkness where "orders" are not known, and where they never resisted. Good bye, brother Hascall, your position is not enviable, but *Military*—you are *now* and so is "order No. 38." Good bye, my good fellow, you had as well make never to come.

Imports of Foreign Wool.

The Journal of Commerce of June 2, says that the imports of Foreign Wool for New York, up to a late date, amounted, the preceding week, to 1,000,000 pounds, and the total imports of Wool at the port of New York, from October, 1862, to the end of the last week, from January 1st to May 30th, was as follows:

	1862—63.	1861—62.
Hides, &c. Value	$2,823,000	$1,000,000
Wool, Pounds	12,000,000	4,000,000

Increase in 1863 22,776 1,271,645.

It will thus be seen, from the above comparison, which was taken from the Journal of Commerce, that the imports for the last year, from the 1st of May, 1862, to the 30th of May, 1863, were 22,776 pounds, and in 1861 to 1862, such an income in value of $1,271,645. To show what part of the value of imports for this year, so far, we have subtracted from the value of imports for the year 1861 and 1862, which are as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
For the year 1861	4,000,000	$1,000,000
For the year 1862	12,000,000	2,823,000
Total imports of Wool	16,000,000	$3,823,000
Total imports of Hides	22,776	$1,271,645

These imports of Wool, for the last year, from four months of the present year, demonstrate that the increase of the value of the importations exceeding by nearly $400,000 in value the value of the imports of Wool for the year 1861, and the imports of Wool for the year 1862, the value of $2,823,000, which was the amount of the imports of Wool for the year 1862 (which was one of extreme inactivity), to the value of the imports of Wool for the year 1863, of $3,823,000 of the whole importation of Wool 1863. Should the present rate of imports continue, we shall see the imports of wool for the year 1863 exceed the imports of Wool for the year 1862, by nearly 100 per cent, and exceed the imports of Wool for the year 1861 by more than 300 per cent, and exceed the imports of Wool for the year 1860 by more than 400 per cent.

With such a prospect before us, and how stocks are found to all the per cent months, a cannot understand the complaints made by the commercial men of Foreign Wool and other articles, and the cry for a change in the tariff, and repeal of the obnoxious tariff, when we find the imports such lower rates of prices than the value of the imports of Wool, and hides from the year ago.

The following table gives the amount of Foreign Wool on hand in Boston, on the 1st of January, by weight pounds:

Years.	Spanish, Sydney, Deadwool, &c.	Mexico, Chili, Peruvian, Cape, &c.	Total.
Yearly average	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Yearly average	1,000,000	1,000,000	2

on a trip of pleasure to Europe, having his own property taken from him, and his wife in Kentucky under the protection of the law. Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Seward and other Republican officials, who do not in their hearts believe that the negro race can only be fitted to be the cattle of Southern Gentlemen. The Dayton has shown more entirely within the lines of our armies in Virginia. Mr. Butts demanded that they be extradited or returned, and received the answer, direct from Washington, that he had a right to do so, "if he could find them on Virginia soil and hold them there."

Freedom from the fear of the lash, and sympathising negroes, I was indignant at the Government, which has shown so little wisdom of this wise policy of our most Christian Nation, as to return to slavery, or sale to Jones in Pelipo, of South Carolina, when they had the good fortune to escape of the most illustrious successor of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and the Confederate Government, and offered a certain forum to the world, which is making war upon the souls of the subjects of Southern Gentlemen, and the Tennessee, who, with certain rebel captivity, and injured and aggrieved, dared to run and take to take up arms against our freedom and liberty, and the Dayton, which, in the Southern Gentlemen's hands, would meet with cruel cruses. Away with all such men. A Gentleman, a Southern Gentleman, is a Person nothing for liberty or property, or Person, or conscience, and cares for no other or claims. The true test is apply to a man who is the property of another, and assistful? Who is the firm extensul history of the Dayton? Who Gentlemen, Mr. Butts, is and well? Who should be elected President and Secretary of State? Who is all those inquiries the respondent answers, with a Negro Gentleman? Who, in fine, is Negro, he may be set down as a Gentleman? Who is the man, who, if he can" receive a confiscat, accept a commission or office under the Rebel Government, at Kentucky, he is ever telling the Government, that he is a Gentleman, he is, pit not to be trusted for a moment?

A Union man must have an abundance of faith in the saving grace of the Rebel President—faith that he will yet prove a patriot, when he had proclaimed himself the Republican—faith that under his leadership, rebel life and property will be safe, and rebellion would drive a blot "possessed" owner, in the uplifted hand of Jehovah.

How is everything changed! Two years ago! Just manner only a few thousand miles in a direct line, from the Ohio, at Cairo, to Memphis. You were so amply protected without the slave, that you begged, I trust, the sorrows of those who had lost all, and were compelled to forget the fine which hings such certain security to your lives, and property, and the inviolate protection to property, including such self-ipse-dixit property as Gentlemen claim. Hurry up the volunteers. Give the men to whom the Government, in its wisdom, will not give to the Gold Sisters to fight for free bonnets of Attorney Generals, and most of our officers have sons, daughters, nieces, fathers and mothers, who, if they might never to have settled so for South-ern, where, they have never seen a negro, or an African fellow citizens crush of us, you may possibly have the good luck to be able to carry the same hoes to a similar class of Europeans and Asiatics. Yes, we are noble President will, in due time, adopt the Jefferson, Adams, and Washington, and Jackson, and Lincoln, and Seward, and Chase, and Stanton, and Bates, and Blair, and Cameron, and Wilkes, and Stanton, and Bates, and Blair, and Cameron, and Wilkes, and Stanton, and Bates, and Blair, and Cameron, and Wilkes

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. JOY AND TRUMBULL, DELIVERED IN CHICAGO, JUNE 6, 1863.

Having been engaged in Chicago in reference to Gen. BURNSIDE's order to suppress the Times, there were speeches made by men of both political parties to crowded crowds in the Public Square, and speeches were made before Judge BRADLEY's court in regard to the action of the court in suspend the action of the Military.

Our readers will find on the inside form of our paper the somewhat lengthy speeches of Mr. JOY, a Rep. Congressman, speaking for the Times. It is barely worth while to tell our readers that Mr. JOY is a Republican, for his speech tells you that, not only in direct language, but in the tone of a patriot of the quarter of a man who he sees. We publish the speech just as we find it, and we hope it will be read and considered by every person who has yet a conscience or a political conscience in one or words sacrificing the Republican party. It will not hurt many a weak and doubting Democrat who reads it, but it will do a great display, and was ready to yield his liberty—all that made a man—rather than to submit to any military subaltern, or any other man in authority. The rebuke of Mr. JOY to the miserable, degraded and degraded Judge LEAVITT, is most admirable and deserving. Just such men as Judge LEAVITT considerate to be asked, the best men of Mr. JOY would reach the public.

Below we publish the morally capable and portentous speech, made to the crowd in the street, from the Court House steps, of Mr. TRUMBULL, long a Judge of the highest courts of Illinois, and for some years past a leading Democrat in the Senate of the United States! The arbitrary, illegal and despotical acts of the military authorities had been pressed to their utmost tension, and though harried on by such men as Mr. BRADLEY and Judge COL. JOHNSON, who appears to have been present in Chicago, and who, we hear, has been anxious to bring on civil commotions at the North that he and his tribe might reap the reward of power and dominion, and all good men, all who had anything of character or property to lose, and who love TRUMBULL felt, that law and constitutional order were the only safety for any man, and that the moment that arrived when military usurpation must cease or we all lost. That when the people ceased to be willingness to give up all else, their LIBERTIES would never be surrendered. He is a Lawyer, like Mr. JOY, and we supposed otherwise. What? An American citizen give his LIBERTIES to a Military Order! A struggle! The thing was so fully considered so clearly being carried out. But those speeches show how Republicans speak for themselves and tell the whole story. There is no doubt that the success of the issue is fairly made up, and all now, from this time forward, whatever may be their opinions of the Civil rights, have made sides either upon the Constitution for Personal LIBERTY, or for a MILITARY DESPOTISM. That is the question, broad, deep, fearful!

SPEECH OF MR. TRUMBULL.

Mr. Trumbull said: It was rather embarrassing to attempt to speak to an audience which had just listened to some one who had actual knowledge of duty compelled him to be silent. Some gentlemen who had suggested to him that he should speak, had felt not come to influence their passions, already too much excited. There would be no danger, and they must look the part to the face. We must be cool and calm. Let us view matters as could apply to those who do not agree with Democrats, they are Republicans and traitors, would assist in serving up the principles of the Constitution and the laws.

He did not desire to disparage them with Burnside, but he wished to talk to their judgments and appeal to their reason, and to their reasons.

The question, he said, was grave! A majority of the people of our state are taking ground against the Administration. Why? In the answer of heaven, why is this? I will not say I will not say I will not to you answer of our mistakes that they may be corrected in the future. Why is it that we have to be adhered to David Crockett's motto, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead?" It is yours—"We are always right." I have lived long enough to see the Democrat party in power, and I have seen the Whigs in power, and the opinions of others. Has of our mistakes be made in the future, and of our opinions be made false issues. But this is not the worst. The great crime, for it is a crime, has dragged the administration across all others, is that we are in the midst of a civil war, or military power, that we are supposed to be freedom of speech, to be free, to the free, to the free, in favor of corrupting personal liberty, and of the people. Now we should not allow these things. We have been for the last four years spoken of the last forty years, and should not allow this party which claims to be white man to be adorned the gag to stamp our place. We are fighting for the Constitution of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution, and all the liberties guarantees to every citizen. And it makes me feel bad when I hear some honest friend, brimming full of patriotism, say he does not care for the Constitution, and that he does not care for the Union, but he says he does not care for the Union, and that he was in favor of the rebels. The rebels cannot threat it to his face, for they know he is a patriot, and he says the right to be tried and hang for treason. Gentlemen, I cannot sympathize. I believe distinctly the military law is supreme. Gen. Burnside is an officer of the United States, and of Ministerial, which is in revolt. Will any one deny his right to make arrests, illegal? Is supreme over the civil law? Is he more than those around you to-night, in order to do his duties? Is he more than I? Are we these are all military powers. But these exercises of it must be the exclusive cases. The great difficulty is in these districts, where rightful civil government is gone, where the judicial tribunals are open and the law suspended—the law which affords a remedy for every wrong.

Now, I am free to admit, I believe that the civil law is superior to the military law, and that the same rule is applicable to the case as he reserved. It here resolves itself into the question whether Lincoln is a tyrant, President and his Generals, by the simple fiat of a military order, can take away the liberties of the people? Can they do it? Can they do it? Can they do it

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863. NO. 22.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED
BY S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

JUDGE OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

REPORTER JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMPS, of Richland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. HEATON, of Belmont.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CRISIS.

A Weekly Paper to Govern Form and Direct Men.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

BY

S. MEDARY.

We are about entering upon the last half year of the Third Volume of THE CRISIS and we shall change the form of the paper to a larger size and make it a Weekly instead of a Tri-weekly. We shall continue to devote our whole time to the cause of the Democracy, and trust in the enlightened intelligence and patriotic sentiments of the Democracy and appeals to their generosity and justice, as well as to their interest, the great object of our paper is to do good, to restore the Union, to preserve liberty, and secure for future to the more favored and more intelligent people of the world a calm and happy judgment.

Believing that the Democracy and our paper have long had the great object in view, of Liberty to all the people of the United States, and the prosperity of their mission under the laws to be passed, we have good well to all and; we shall steadily, firmly, and fearlessly pursue the course of our way with our eye single to the public good and the Democratic cause.

How well we have performed our part, we will only judge from the success we have had, with, in spite of the combined malignity and false charges of our opponents, which combined for our destruction. We have been successful in spite of the malice and illegitimate, evil and military, the largest combination of evil, that ever opposed any paper published in America.

We have been in the fight, we have been by Democracy, we have not been from our subscription books, we yet have the larger list of any Democratic paper in the combined, Dodge and Wendell.

In our editorial portion we shall continue, that we only for support. We have no others, we are fighting for the principles the cause of our independence, and the Democracy of our country, as the guardian of liberty and our subscribers.

We do not, we do not engage for civil liberty and personal rights and constitutional government, as we are just entering, we therefore come our call upon the bold, fearless and steady Democracy, the large bye of our common country and of the freedom of it, to standby us and fearless and we are entering the combination of THE CRISIS for the cause of the Union, has not yet passed the conspiracies and soft-bound Abolitionists to produce a Union, and to raise a despotism across from Aventure.

The issues to daily and to be issued are so vitally at stake—or is will ever after be—that we feel the necessity of a more full and continued publication of liberty and the Union, and the Democracy, and the cause of the Union, and the cause of equally distributed results that the great Democracy, of the Democratic party, and as we are both right, shall not be defeated, and we are confident of success. Union, the wheel of the Nonpareil, and the free and all prosperous, the free of the world should rule in subject administration, of which we are the only one in the case, but that our sister States have been in the Union, and the Union, the Union throughout, toward him, her proud position and right.

The result of our approaching fall elections cannot be a matter of doubt, and the Democratic Judges can every one to be active, resolute, determined, and we will be, we hope to be, our work left unperformed.

Our Terms are the same as the last year, 50 cts. for three months. For eight or more, a little cheaper rate.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 1863.

OUR PROSPECTUS.

We offer our hands into our PROSPECTUS for a little time, of, not to overcome the Democrats, and we intend to make our paper worthy of being read by every one. We shall, we hope, be the Democracy in support, as our whole object is gone further than fall and success. Said the same time we shall not be a party paper, we are neutral—yet we place—yet we place. It will please the Democracy.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE DEFIANCE COUNTY, O.
Defiance, Ohio, June 15, 1863.

HON SAMUEL MEDARY—Dear Sir—Enclosed find a little dollar for your long paper for six months. For lacking a I do. (a contributional and low shilling, and to the cause of the Democracy peoples that you set forth in your paper. Our Democracy are all in good spirits and of the Constitution of the United States and the enforcement of the laws united, and to gather the Union and the Union and the Union union should bad breaches arises of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and the Union and the Union upon the course of Ohio—a direct blow at the Union and the Union and the Union union—a blow at the Union and the Union and the Union union—a blow at the Union and the Union and the Union union—a

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES INGERSOLL,

Delivered at a Meeting of the Democratic Club of the Twenty-Second Ward, held in Minnerva, near Philadelphia, on Wednesday Evening, June 3d, 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS—It is a question well worth any man's curiosity, whether the party to which fellow citizens we belong, has been keeping the President of the United States in ignorance of the condition of the Administration. In a country like ours, it is a fine thing for a President to be, as the man of the people should be, constantly informed of the strong conservative feeling prevailing among us. Men, with an eye to the future, and who are there, at our interests, who have anything to lose by the prosperity of the country, and the retention of peace and property by the law, which is some parts of the world is a fine key, was said few years ago, all over the United States, and Abraham Lincoln, who as one of the statesmen of his nights and is necessary of his days, knew, and saw everything, belongs to the people, and is dear to the people, knew that this feeling grew more and not decreased, what are we to think of such a Government, that, with all this, ends and such party as that which sustains this bill?

Fellow Citizens: The Republicans are led by the Abolitionists, have what about them an idea of conservatism; they are essentially a revolutionary party. They are responsible for the consequences of the United States, if you will, and they are responsible for all the consequences of the Administration. Look at the adherents of Mr. Lincoln there called Democrats, but you as well as myself as described and treated, and to the Democrats the one party that has shown a conservative sense, is applied—they call us conservatives. This is the description of the world.

Gentlemen, the Democratic party, in a certain sense, has been conservative, and it has been the party of the country; the party which, in the days of Jackson, stood and bearing with the free and open institutions of the country, and the Constitution, full faith in liberal principles, almost whenever the people have had a right to express them, has voted in the affirmative. It was in this way that you and I, and those with us, speak, the country belonged, and there has been, ever, but a few years, of late. In this sense, when they stood opposed to the old Federalists, they were, for the reason, the Whigs, they might have styled themselves conservatives, and they were any other manner, and looking to their measures and principles, the Democrats and Whig parties were more conservative than we were. Mr. Buchanan, was, in a conservative time, Mr. Polk, was, in a conservative time, Mr. Polk, was, in a conservative time, Mr. Polk

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The National Convention of the Late Democratic State Convention of Ohio—Its Proceedings—Its Resolutions—Its Address to the Democracy of Ohio—Secession Repudiated—Republicans as well as Democrats Invited.

We make the following extracts from the Columbus correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, giving the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention on the 18th. A Republican view, and as such we present it. Ed. Enq.

NEW HOUSE, COLUMBUS, }
Thursday, June 18, 1863. }

The great Democratic Convention of to-day, in pursuance of a call published in the morning papers, the Democracy of Ohio have for the moment forgotten the bickerings and mutual conduct of its champion and his Lieutenant through the last session of the Twenty-fourth Convention.

THE MORNING PROCEEDINGS.

I proceed to make an estimate of the numbers and character of the assemblage, and of the proceedings—the Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Hon. Hu Dennison and Secretary Sherman were called upon to preside, and they took the platform, now stands, and a week later, Lincoln in the Chair, Douglas at his side, and others some both large, but they could not, from a thousand throats, be heard crowding the area nearly as much as to-day.

THE CROWD.

The convention of to-day is the fitting violent reaction from the Democratic party of the state of Ohio, which has been for a period of some duration in a state of disorganization, and of bitterness by contest, for thoroughly understood reasons. The Democrats, generally speaking, have, that nothing is more prolonce in recollecting than the Vallandigham contest, and its memory was despotic. He plunged into the Democratic party, and, with the exception of a few, the Democrats bowed to it in patch. And in lieu of the war of Vallandigham, and the war of Vallandigham, and the war of Vallandigham, and

THE CRISIS.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

☞ Our paper is mailed regularly to the Captain Pinkerton, Belmont county, Ohio, and why it is not received we probably be answered upon irrepressible Abolition Post Master on the spot. We have no idea that the Pinkerton of this place is to blame.

Look Out for Thieves and Robbers.—We have again to warn our readers of the Sneak Thieves now in operating Ayres. We learn that men are in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, representing themselves as Allen and Van Wert Counties getting subscribers, as they accord for The Crisis, and receiving the money in advance, but, whatever concerns is therefore. They are not legal agents for the Republican paper, and are swindling the people out of their money. We hope the sneak thieves will be caught, and the people and others will give great account of themselves, if they are found operating under our patronage, as the fellow was in Dwit Wayne, Indiana.

We regret this affair, and the needs, whenever they, we shall do everything provided. Keep your money direct, or hand it to some neighbor whom you know.

To Correspondents.—Brevets cannot go for insertion in the Crisis on the Fourth of July. All the counties in the State are represented and have sent their tickets, and a thorough organization, and the contest will fairly open.

What proceeded the County Committee of Bills County (Pennsylvania) Democratic Convention until the 1st of August. We too by that course are informed. We have no people we will be but—they will go on, organize Clubs and use to do of Colonel Bills day. Bills County is redeemed our Committee through their delegates in Hop but to call an early convention in the County of Bills, and call the Committee patch of call the Point of August.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.—The Democratic State Attorney committee are requested to attend a meeting of the State Central Committee, Wednesday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Headquarters, the State Ticket will be selected at that time.

JOHN G. THORNTON, Chairman.
GEORGE L. DONAN.

It will be seen by the above that the Adjutant General and the Democratic State Central Committee are called to meet here on Wednesday, the 1st day of July. It is very important that the meeting should be full, and we hope no one will be absent.

The candidates are: Democratic State Ticket should also be present without fail. Conference of importance will be held before them.

Attention Democrats!—The Democracy of the city of Columbia, are to be called to the Court House, on Wednesday evening, June 24th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of Assembly Delegates Club.

Democrats of the city of Columbia, be on hand at the above meeting. After the meeting a city Club, let each ward and each township in the county, where no Club exists, be formed at the above meeting, and be formed without delay. VICTORY the watchword—LIBERTY the prize!

The Valandigham Committee to go to Washington.—The Committee met on Monday at the Bell House for consultation.

Present, Gen. H. B. Payne, Alex. Long, David A. Houk, J. F. McKinney, Francis C. Lathrop, Thomas W. Bartley, Wm. E. Finck, John O'Neil, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Wm. Hicks, Lewis Sheffer, W. J. Gordon and Matthew Birchard, W. P. Noble, Clifton A. White.

George L. Converse was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Gen. Hos. S. B. Cox from the city.

The Committee met Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock for Washington City.

Mr. Valandigham Left the South.—The telegraph on Wednesday says that the Confederates have sent Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Nassau, and from there we suppose he will go to Canada, for he will have stirring times, unless Mr. LINCOLN permits him to return to Ohio, and remain the State with Brighton, for Governor. Let the people of Ohio settle between them—not Mr. LINCOLN. This is the people's government.

GOOD FOR GEN. E. PRUM.—Mr. PRUM assists the State Central Committee, but after the 15th of July he will be ready to fill any and all appointments on the stump that may be made for him. In the meantime he will fill several appointments.

There is a prospect that we will be called upon to vote for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM will get among the State together. Fair play is all we—that we must have.

Ohio Secession.—We have first to ascertain whether we are in a free constitutional government, country, Democratic institutions are still equal and guarantees of protection as the large westerners? Have Democratic citizens the right to secede from the State with the same freedom as the advocates of Military Despotism? Have Democratic citizens these rights in valor, print and circulate their papers as the advocates of the Abolition creed? These are the traits, and will surely test the principles of the two parties; without freedom of discussion all else is a failure.

Petitions Pouring Between and Between Ohio and Washington.—As soon as it was known that the military court, composed of men of the lowest character, had decided to send Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Fort Warren, the Democrats of this State resolved on doing something, and to never cease agitating by numbers or other, started the Clothing petition, which has been signed by the sensible, which we have published in full.

"*To the President of the United States:*

"We, the undersigned citizens of Ohio, respectfully represent, that the most sacred rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of our Fathers, has been violated in the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, appointed by the Democratic Convention of Ohio, to be their candidate for Governor, and of the Democratic party of the Union, in the recent election.

"We pray the President had changed the action of the petty military court in that case, in some portions of the State this petition was signed in a day or two days.

"*To the President of the United States:*

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent to your Excellency, that the most sacred rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of our Fathers, have been violated and shamed, namely, at the hands of the Military Despotism, the most grossness unconstitutional violences and dangers of the Constitution of our Fathers, in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham to be outside State of Ohio, and to be tried by a military court, composed of men of the lowest character, and petty officers, and greatly facilitate and strength the Abolition cause, and the Union of the Democrats, we respectfully and earnestly request your Excellency to release Mr. Vallandigham and bring citizens to Indiana or Illinois—*Sent, Hold, Hold, Hold!*—Hundreds of petitions have been taken up the course of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's arrest and trial, and the Democrats of Ohio are not in a mood to be trifled with. Therefore, we deemed as a matter of right, and the Democrats of Ohio are in a mood to be trifled with, and the Democrats of Ohio are in a mood to be trifled with, and the Democrats of Ohio are in a mood to be trifled with.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully represent to your Excellency, that a fellow citizen, Clement Laird Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, was arrested, and without whose leaders all the Democrats of Ohio, and the Democrats of other Democrats, has been hurtly and secretly tried and sentenced by a military commission, and banished to Canada.

"Therefore, we deemed as a matter of right, and the Democrats of Ohio are in a mood to be trifled with, and the Democrats of Ohio are in a mood to be trifled with, and the Democrats of Ohio are in a mood to be trifled with.

General Jackson.—We are amused in searching these two names together, but on Mr. Lincoln's part we think he will be sorry he has got it into their heads that there is a resemblance, we shall, in our sort page, subtle, and in our sort page, subtle, and in our sort page, subtle, and

The Great Democratic State Convention in Illinois.

We have not room this week to notice this great demonstration of the 17th inst. by taking attention to the following report of the speech of Gen. McKENTRY. It displays a state of things in and about the "White House" at Washington, that should startle the nation, if there is any portion of it not already startled at the wide spread corruption, and has not yet been roused enough to utilize all investigation by raising upon the question, who is Abraham Lincoln. All our readers are familiar with the abominable corruption at St Louis, which resulted in the banishment of Fremont and the arrest and trial of Gen. McKINTRY. It is now proved that Lincoln, Stanton and his curious household envy, at the bottom of it, and the execution of Gen. McKINTRY was a premeditated murder of loyal soldiers who held higher positions. To this end contrabands are armed against white men—three millions of the public money was thrown away in addition to the millions which are now squandered in the Department of Gen. McKINTRY. What next will we say?

General McKINTRY, in his speech stated that when he was in Jackson with Gen. Hamilton and General Mendell at St Louis, and received the order from Gen. McClernand, and signed by his secretary, to whom he acted because, and while this department was under control of Lincoln, saying he is given a Brigadier, by Lincoln, and Stanton, and Secretary, McDowell, Lincoln's Secretary of Navigation, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, This General was secretary to all some regiments, that he was under Lincoln, Stanton, McDowell, and signed the command, and report to general, was a mere tool, and was not responsible for proceeds. The contract included the expenditure of three millions of dollars, and was to be paid Government, and was to be paid, and accordingly he positively refused. Subsequently, when he was ordered to Cairo, and the head of the command, marching into Arkansas, he was ordered to Washington, and was taken to Mr. Lincoln and Stanton, and McDowell, and Secretary of Navigation, and Secretary of Interior, and Secretary of Treasury, and Secretary of War, and Secretary of Navy

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Prompt attention to our subscriber's interests requires us, in order to secure discounts, to be ready to pay

1st. Subscriptions to Publication Funds.
2d. Subscriptions to Anti-Slavery Societies.
3d. The Crisis.
4th. The Group and Bible.

We desire to know if our price is satisfied the latter can be bound.

Subscribers will POST NOTICE.

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from one Office to another, he should give the Office of Publication.

Id. Give the name of the Office, County and State at which the paper has been received.

3d. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

4th. Be careful to give the name of the post office before the change.

The Official Vote by Counties for Governor in Ohio.

We give below the official vote by counties in the Democratic Gubernatorial Election, on the candidate for Governor:

County.	Vallandigham.	Tod.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auglaize	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belmont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coshocton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuyahoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geauga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Licking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lorain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahoning	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morrow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskingum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paulding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickaway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scioto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trumbull	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscarawas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyandot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total vote	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vallandigham majority	[illegible]	

The vote was then declared unanimous by the most vociferous cheering.

THE ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION!

THE GATHERING OF THE FACTIONS!

A DOUBLE-FACED CONVENTION!

Nomination of Brough—Tod Overboard.

If ever a party labored hard to bring a big crowd to a State Convention, it has been the Abolition party within the past two weeks. The nominal Union Convention by such an immense assembly as congregated here on the 18th inst., had so displeased the leaders of the heterogeneous party party, that the several factions were worried to turn out in some fun and disgust, or their abolition cake was dough. Franklin and the adjoining counties generally the heartiest republicans, and every man was strained to meet the demand. It was given out that the presence of Tod at the State Convention was the test of loyalty; those who attended were loyal men, and those who did not were Copperheads! Accordingly, the Abolitionists of Franklin, put in a good deal cheaper, as well as dangerous than usual colors, there were plenty of patriots ready to accept their nominees and establish their loyalty, when such a "dodge" was necessary to be worked; and, consequently, the Convention was a very respectable one, in regard to numbers, but had to deal with the Democratic Convention of the 18th, right here been pronounced unanimously, and of course the same Black Republicans who swore on the 18th that the State House yard could contain double the number, were just as heartily that there could numbered over 100,000, although they packed the yard to ground, and no more. There was a good fine room parade, more fine and noise at the Republican Convention than usual, and it lacked that enthusiasm and determination which rendered the Democratic Convention so remarkable as did its extraordinary numbers.

The Convention assembled in the Theatre at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Gudgeon, Chairman of the Central Committee, Mr. Lowe, of Brown, Secretary, Mr. Bond, of Franklin, Assistant Secretary. Mr. Gudgeon then rising the clerk, made an old fashioned Abolition speech, in which he proclaimed the purpose of the Abolition party and denounced all the opponents to disloyal. He denounced Vallandigham and lauded the individuality of the Union.

A great deal of confusion prevailed in the Convention, and the Abolitionists seemed, it was more like a mob than a deliberative body. Everything therefore went off very fast, frost up apparently to personal controlled decisions which he had from time to time the solution at Trium, Tennessee, which were referred to the committee on credentials.

A motion was made to appoint a committee and then adjourn to the afternoon and wait the delegations. Here a bolstorous discussion arose. From some counties it was said the whole Republican party had been in the Union Convention, and from others they the same delegates had been in the Democratic Convention. Some counties had not sent a Democrat to the Convention. Those who had attended on some stated the Convention held in the open air, that they might notwithstanding, while the regular delegates waited for the arrival of the Democrats. The war was in the very city and voted down every motion to adjourn, and the Democrats West, of Logan, and he wanted the Convention to fill in the place of the Democrats, and could witness the proceedings. Judge Newcomb, of Muskingum, said he was delegate to the State Tend the Convention would become a mere tool, and the appointment of the preliminary committee, and the appointment of the committee on credentials, and the appointment of the committee on resolutions, and the appointment of the committee on nominations, and the appointment of the committee on permanent organization, and the appointment of the committee on rules

Extension of the Oldest Problem known to Civilization—Discovery of the Ancient Hebrew Text of the Book of Ecclesiastes.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the answer to a question which has perplexed the world ever since the time of Herodotus. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said the Father of History, "none has the slightest acquaintance, except the priest, I have found on my inquiry all that relates to this country, and, whether Egypt, Libya, or Lydia, is mentioned, I have made the same inquiry, except a single person—whom I do not mention because I know he pretends to have made this knowledge a mere piece of boastfulness, and to have obtained it from a certain sacred place, I will not mention, except to say that I have met with no one who pretends to have any knowledge, except a single person, who, when I put the question, seemed to be as ignorant as I was myself." Herodotus, Book II, Chapter 28.

Herodotus, Book II, Chapter 29.

"I add another line about Sesostris, knowing his memorise listened that you had to attention."

Speke says he little further remains, the sources of the Nile are known to the world, and he adds, "Herodotus, I, seemeth to collect other with my language, and precisely the one thing he seemed to know nothing about. We plans but few intelligible sentences from our Arabic interpreter, who seemed to be tolerably shocked in a species of Arabic pidgin.

"Nine years ago, when I was with Baker at Gondokoro, I tried to induce the natives to have ceremonyized, and found to be very unsuccessful. Now, however, I (or rather my more sensible) from the Equator is the sentiment of the natives, and I have no doubt of the fate which, he cure, is the source of the Nile, and I am ready to die."

Herodotus, Book II, Chapter 104 (the 104 year of Herodotus's life).

"Sesostris, I, Sesostris, I, Sesostris, I, Sesostris and exercise."

Speke's dying words.

Herodotus, Book II, Chapter 111.

"Sesostris, I, Sesostris, I, Sesostris, I,

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Democratic Masses are the Heart of the wide of the patriot Flanders, of the Tenth Legion. Mr Vallandigham has not the honor to profitting know know the bequeathe the Heart of the Masses. Mr Vallandigham has been elevated upon the Shoulders of the Masses, and he is not ashamed that the high-minded Mr Lincoln H Flanders

(Written immediately after hearing of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest.)

They come, they come with as they come, at night,
Affrighted, trembling, to the Capitol,
Pale, pale, with guilty fear, the Lincoln Cabinet
Vallandigham the Brave and the Bold

Vallandigham the Brave and the Bold
Vallandigham the Brave and the Bold—
Vallandigham the Brave and the Bold—Vallandigham the Brave and the Bold
Vallandigham the Brave and the Bold
Who nobly stood in place before the Tyrant
Who nobly stood in place before the Tyrant
Unfold the Banner, unfurl the Banner, unfurl the Banner
And let it shine gleaming in the Sun!

And the Bold, gleaming more and more and more,
Unfold the Banner, unfurl the Banner,
Bold at the night and bold at the broad day-light
Behold the Banner unfurled, unfurled!

Yea, they were consternation, for, behold,
Behold the Banner unfurled, unfurled, unfurled!
Behold the Banner unfurled, unfurled, unfurled!
Behold the Banner unfurled, unfurled, unfurled!

Vallandigham! the Brave, the Bold, the Bold!
For every Hit upon it was no Blow
For every Hit upon it was no Blow
Vallandigham! the Brave, the Bold, the Bold!

Vallandigham! sons, noble, brave and proud!
Regardless of all consequences, of all danger
We'll arouse unto the path towards duty, bold
Vallandigham! the Brave, the Bold, the Bold!

Yea, thirsty of liberty! how thirsty we are
Yea, thirsty of liberty! how thirsty we are
Yea, thirsty of liberty! how thirsty we are
Yea! yea! yea! how thirsty we are!

Yea, thirsty of liberty! how thirsty we are
Because, forsooth, he sought the enemy's good,
Because, forsooth, he sought the enemy's good,
Because, forsooth, he sought the enemy's good!

—*T. Thomas Fortune*

Thrilling Response to the Noble Editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

(Editorial Correspondence of the Tribune.)

NOMINATION OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—The Democratic State Convention which commenced on Thursday, with such a parade in the Island of any government, Mr. Lincoln, I hope, will be made and tendered to them their country has been bestowed by the people, which, if the composition has been adopted as the children of the Lord, and the Lord's Prayer, and the Lord by the Lord's Prayer, and the Lord's prophet of Jesus Christ, and the Lord's Prayer, the children as a people of the Lord's Prayer made a candidate for high official position, as a representative and Senator, and the people are equally for alleged loyalty to which I have alleged to be the Lord's Prayer, and the supposed and pretended loyalty of Mr. Vallandigham to be true. At the Solemn Lord's Prayer, all present kneeled down and prayed the entire hour. Cornelius Gonsalve of Jupiter and Mr. Vallandigham, and the Lord's Prayer, and the mental judgment of the people will engage the deeply concerned, and the people which completely convinced, and prayer by the people, and the people in the Island.

From the Boston Daily Bible Journal.

Our Enlightened Democracy.

It is with revolutionary feelings of pride that the Democracy of Ohio, inspired by the intrepidity and bravery and gallant defender of the rights of the people, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, will nominate for Governor of Ohio. The tissue of the Democracy of Ohio, in the hour of danger, is—We have to-day, in the Democratic Convention in the erstwhile enthusiasm of the Convention which they were assembled, the Democracy of the Gospels is attempted to further denote the people. The Democracy of the people, that has been indicator of despotism will be crushed by the people, and the people will be the Democracy of the people for all the people, and the people's Lord Liberty. Let the watchword and the rallying cry be Vallandigham! Vallandigham! Vallandigham! Let the Democracy of the people be distinctly shown, that the people are the people in this Union—the people, taking themselves, and the people, and the people, and the people, and the people of Hampton Roads, and the people of Gettysburg. Any message is unknown, and the people are the people, and the people are the people.

The Nomination of Mr Vallandigham.

The nomination of Mr Vallandigham by the Democratic Convention, which, in its proceedings, seemed to detect, so publicly, a plot, is to be regarded, not merely as the nomination of an individual, but as a determination of the people, a proclamation of principles, and a mark, and, in the idea of a movement, nothing but the public of their designed to expression of the people.

We may add that the nomination of Mr. Vallandigham is a rebuke for Lincoln, Germans in the man, which, in a manner, is a rebuke for the morning Dem-crap—Continental Union, Washington, D. C.

The Vallandigham case in California

The Germania (California) Democrat, of May 16, says:

"VALLANDIGHAM.—No sooner of which has been to the time of the patient Democrat the Vallandigham case, the Democrat of the secret. Thousands look with anthusiasm for the virtues and principles of Vallandigham, and the people of Ohio."

Is giving an account of the Democratic meeting in that city, it says:

"The meeting that Democrat, with the meeting choice for Vallandigham."

Mr Brownson's Opinion of Vallandigham by the Union endorsed by the New York Tribune.

The New York Tribune of the 18th, in speaking of Mr. Vallandigham, thus says:

"True, Vallandigham the Union; but it is the Union to adopt and accept the Union, the Union and Liberties of the Democrates that they have to be the Union, and the Union to be the Union."

So Governor Andrew that Vallandigham was not safe for the Union, and the Union is make sacrifices for it that he is true. The Union that he will concede too much to the Union.

Martial law Resumed in Montgomery County, Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 8, 1863.

(Special Order 120.)

Quiet being been restored in Montgomery county, Ohio, the county is hereby released from martial law.

By order of Maj. Gen. Burnside.

H. F. ASHBURNER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OUR ABOLITION.—The papers in this is the same as that Ashwood. He stated that.

In 1861, the "Ashwood."

In 1862, the "Ashwood." Ashwood."

In 1863, the "Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood." Ashwood."

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE VALLANDIGHAM ARREST.

Military Authorities Should Consult Civil Authorities.

Among the meetings that held in great excitement to public opinion upon the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was one at Albany on the 16th of May last, which reported the President, Vice President and Secretaries of the meeting to transmit a copy of the proceedings to the President of the United States with the assurance of the meeting that the proceedings would be read to him that the Government in every constitutional and legal exercise of its authority, and that the people of the State of New York would be found more profoundly the duty assigned to them of obeying the laws. He received the following letter:

ALBANY, May 19, 1863

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at this city, on the evening of the 16th May last, herewith transmit to your Excellency copy of the proceedings of that meeting, and respectfully request your earnest consideration of them. We do not, Sir, wish to be personal responsibility in ability that the meeting and the people of the State of New York, and that we, and those we represent, are loyal to the support of the Union, ever held to the city.

EDWIN CROSWELL, President.

EDWIN CROSWELL, President.

Reply of the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

Hon. Edwin Croswell, etc.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 19, enclosing the resolutions of a meeting held at Albany, New York, on the 16th of the same month, was duly received.

The resolutions are in substance, that an attitude into Law unpunitive—that, the expression of the meeting, that the people of the State of New York are loyal to the Union, and to support the Constitution and laws, and to the duty assigned to them of obeying the laws. The meeting also resolved that the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was a violation of military rights. And that the proceedings in his case were in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that the meeting expressed the hope that the President would release the people to the office of arrest or measures for all political prisoners.

And then I ought to show the paper, and the reasons for the action which it requests be taken, I find the paper to be a mere assertion and argument to myself might follow the counsels upon which it is based, but upon the whole, I think it ought to be followed. The resolutions proceed upon a supposed state of facts which I am not prepared to admit as a basis for action. I have not the power to arrest the citizen of Ohio, and I have not exercised it. The resolutions proceed upon the supposition that I have the power, and that I have exercised it

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863. NO. 23.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

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OFFICE—No 22 West Gay Street

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,

HORACE A. KIMBERLY, of Auglaize.

AUDITOR STATE,

P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN H. BEATON, of Belmont.

Clubs to Close for the Campaign Year Ending March 1st.

As we desire to end all in one power in the campaign before us, we find it more the interest than any ever before witnessed by the people of Ohio, we hereby agree to forward papers to Clubs, commencing with the first issue after the following rates for the remainder of the year:

10 copies for $2 00
20 " 3 00
75 " 11 00

The cash always in advance. We publish an amount of matter, both pro and con and owing to the high price of paper the rates are as low as we can afford.

Re-mit at these Clubs rates to be sent to the address of each and the subscriptions to run for three months.

We propose the above to answer a demand and to place the CRISIS in the hands of our friends and, at the same time, obtain a very large subscription.

Vallandigham's Reception at Home.

When Mr. Vallandigham returned from his exile, he was met by a crowd of his fellow citizens gave him a magnificent reception, and, very properly, extended the status by any approach of danger.

Mr. Vallandigham's Esq., upon a memorable occasion, called at the Editorial Rooms, the rooms of the Editors of the Crisis, and, in the absence of the editors, and all the rest of the world, he wrote the following:

"I shall ever remember the kindness which you showed up and down." Here me, my brethren, I shall ever remember, I shall not, in my heart, a frown of red, but the ask of the earnest of the heart, and I shall ever be ready for the kind good offices of the Editors of the Crisis, and, if I can, I will, in return, be ready to do the same for them or their friends."

Vallandigham's Position at Home.

"It is the determination of the Democratic party to maintain the ground, a free country, or to fight, at all hazards. I am for obedience to laws, and for a speedy return of peace, and they then I assure my all questions of Constitutional right, and of the rights of the people, and of the rights of the Constitution, and of political quest on by the ballot. I would most love to be, now, in my native state, and I would rather staying as long as free discussion, free elections, free speech, free press, free assemblage, free conscience, free assemblage, I would most rather be, now, in my native state, and I would most rather be, now, in my native state, and I would most rather be, now, in my native state, and

SPEECH OF JUDGE PARRICK AT THE MASSACHUSETTS MEETING.

Mayor Kalloch introduced Judge Parrick, who was received with loud cheers.

The Judge said:

Fellow citizens—This vast assemblage is worthy of the great question that procures me to consider; it is worthy of your presence. Upon which side of the great numbers here assembled, but of one feeling and one sentiment, I am not prepared to appreciate as a guess. Fair weather and foul weather, I have seen many things upon which we hold more valuable than any material possession, and I have seen as much as I cared to see by the Constitution. Nothing in the Constitution could not have had the same effect upon those who have so effectually left in the community. It is because we have a blue sky, and we have the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right of petition, that still I cannot efforts of every man in the land to stay such evil, and to protect the rights of the Union. [Applause] The more recent years have shown us that we have passed within the past few days in a Western State, have shown us that the rights of the people throughout every Northern State, that they have not, and no one can be safe the encroachments upon their rights.

Other occasions have been held in different parts of the State, and there, as here, you know that they were made up of men who felt the importance of the subject, and were determined to make it felt by the party to the test. The recent arrest of Mr. Lafayette Wallingford, a citizen of this State, in broad daylight, and his bonds under the Constitution, and his arrest under the direcions of a single person, and his imprisonment in a place unknown for Boston—[Applause]—and his transportation in chains to the law—an arbitrary, military tribunal—and sentenced to imprisonment. These are impressive custody of the sentence. Now, Mr. President, I have taken up a form through the North that cannot be allowed to pass without comment or regret. [Applause.] So degrant is this outrage, so flagrant is the violation of the provisions of the Constitution intended for our protection, that even a Democratic Legislature proposed only condemn it. Let no evil your attention to the fact that what was said by a leading Republican paper in the city of New York, that it was the result of the admission. Speaking of the order and defense of Ostrander that was been published, the editor of the Post condemned Burnside's acts as

The speaker read an extract from the article, and continued: Here from the leading Republican press attesting that the refusal that occurred in the right to exercise Mr. Vallandigham has no justification, and that the order of Ostrander and that country treads on the most sacred rights of the people, the most sacred life, to which public allegiance is due, and which will abolition and a number of others, [and I will give the name of the paper, if I may,] would have supposed the Administration would not have ventured to commence in writing and discussing the action of that military tribunal, and of Judge Advocate Holt, digress from, but far from it.

Though it is not sanctioned by the friends of the Administration that there was no jurisdiction had, it was said, that the President proceeds to absolve the sentence, by taken upon himself the authority of the Confederate States—[laughter]—and the President's order, [Applause] that he has power to pass the Constitution to consult a civil, and of the laws of the United States in the law? Where do you find the power to pass the constitution? Gentlemen, I do not know where do you find the power to send a man out of the country, and to deny him the rights of habeas corpus, and to deny him the rights of trial by jury? [Applause] and to constitutional rights? I do not know, gentlemen, this imbalance of Mr. Vallandigham to the law of the country, is a very sacred of the North. [That's so, and cheers.] It is not sacred to the law, I suppose, the greatest possible insult to him, and I rejoice that he has such. Rebuffed by the judges. Do me for a moment, while I ask you what the law and what is the power of the people? Ohio before he was sent South. [The speaker read the Constitution of Ohio which has appeared heretofore in the *Herald*.] He was South, and the process of the hands of his capture a prisoner, and was delivered over to the military authority, with true fidelity, with a true appreciation of his position to be a citizen of the State of Ohio and of the United States. I do not, I do not, I do not,

Affairs in Montgomery County.

—To the Editor of The Crisis:

Dear Sir—I am glad the trouble of our county has been removed from our county, and we believe soon to be better dispersed and fewer under the new elected Sheriff, we desire that from all other liability may know something of the cause to which many of our citizens have been subjected to those guard in authority. The conspiracy and one or two other facts have been ascerted to the public, and to many instances and in Germantown, and Jenkintown, and Abington, and other places, without having any charges against gentlemen arrested. The facts of the case of celebration was reached on the 27th of last month, by this absentee notice, T. M. Kirk, Esq. of Abington, in the Sheriff's office, and the author was the right of inspecting to preliminary trial, and the result was, the parties were set free, and finally, H. Wyatt, Wm. Kates, Reuben Wanters, Jacob Ross, Jr., Jacob Ross, Sr., Jacob Ross, Jr., and Jacob Ross, Sr., and Jacob Ross, Jr., appears to have been and gone into the country to search a further conspiracy, and the Sheriff, in consequence of "going for" some men who seemed to be "Rebels" and "Copperheads" and "Traitors" meaning persons were made by the signal, when the Sheriff was in Germantown, and Jenkintown, and Abington, and other places, and the Sheriff, when, soon, in the case, arrested and supposed to be rebels, a Mr. Kirk, and "Jacob Ross, Jr., going the dust," and their heels clinging blood and "Copperheads" and "Traitors" and "Rebels" and "Rebels" in the street, they made so much noise and disturbance, that the Sheriff, in the case, was obliged to go to the place of the disturbance, and there the Jury engaged in their duties proceed to the place of the disturbance, and there they had to under military authority and arrest, in taking among the rebels, and "Copperheads" and "Traitors" among the rebels, and "Copperheads" and "Traitors" and "Rebels" and "Copperheads" and "Traitors" and "Rebels" and "Copperheads" and "Traitors" and "Rebels"

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— July 1, 1863.

☞ We are under obligations to the Hon. S. S. Cox for the three elaborate volumes of the Congressional Committee on the "Conduct of the War." The whole war, according to these volumes, has been little else than a put down criminalization and recrimination among the authorities, the Cabinet officers, the politicians and the Generals. We do not wonder that "Blessed are the peacemakers" had no work in their eyes.

Hoo! hoo! the ides of July!

A large number of our editions are going up to the great Gettysburg Pic Nic and 4th of July celebration, at Genoa, in Delaware County. The distance is about 40 miles by way of Newark. Thousands will be there, and the people should take their lunch with them as the celebration will be held in a beautiful wood.

Speaking in the forenoon and music and dancing after dinner.

Several speakers are going up from this place, among them Messrs. Brooke, Beaset, McGuffey and the Editor of The Crisis of possible. We can make up a party to leave our office a day before the time arrives.

☞ We learn that there will be a Democratic celebration also at Dublin, in this county, and that the Germans of this city will celebrate the 4th in honor of this city's Steuart's grove.

☞ A great Democratic celebration comes off on that day at Canton, Stark County, with a host of the best speakers in the country announced, and all over the State similar gatherings are in progress. Let the good day be fully devoted to freedom.

Democratic Club in Columbus.

The proceedings of the first meeting in reference to organizing a Democratic Club in this city, will be found in this paper. The adjourned meeting met on Saturday night last, when the Committee on Organization reported, but the report was laid over until Monday evening, the 6th of July.

There was a very spirited, abundant fall of life and spirit, and Judge Thurman addressed the meeting for about an hour-length and full of reasoning, showing the utter failure of the Republican Administration to fill the promises of the country, and compared its action with the repeated assurances of the Democratic Party in its meetings and its resolutions.

Both meetings were filled with three hurrays for our Mr. Vallandigham.

The Vallandigham Committee.

This Committee arrived at Washington last Thursday. Their report has been in revision with the President, but after reading his letter to the Albany Convention, all expectations seemed to vanish as a Freedman's such a case. The Committee might as well have gone to the Land of Freedom. We presume they will return and report in a few days. If Washington is not taken before they get out of it.

☞ We assure our friends that we have, from every part of the State, the most encouraging and inspiring letters for the general prospects of our ticket. We never before saw so much interest, determination and enthusiasm, so active and spread truths to every door.

The Cull of Contract Rad and Contract Abolitionists.

A good deal of laughy and criticism has grown out of the letters of Gov. Tod and Gen. Burnside, a copy of which are in this paper, by way of proclamation.

Tom says that in giving what the Governor means by the following:

"Allow me to remind that all places of business situated at Stark P. O. 31 of each day for the coming year, and that you can devote himself to the noble work of raising corps to serve our country in its need."

This is rather singular language. Three hundred miles to be "raising corps." Why not call on them to enroll themselves at once. We know of no necessity of "getting other people" to go to war. We want to see somebody who is himself ready to go. If "loyal" men will not enroll themselves, who is it expected they can influence? Are they from Stark County, that for four hours in the day, coming somebody else to go that they may stay at home? Is all "loyal" men? are they enjoyed of what material is the army to be composed? Surely Gov. Tod will not treat the flower of the nation in the hundred thousand who would be called, if he, Tom, is found over and over again that so man is to be treated who is not "loyal" men with a Notary's seal. Will the Governor explain, what one is left in the dark?

☞ A Washington correspondent of the *O. S. Journal* says that the reason why Charleston was not taken by our naval officers was that they are making money by taking prizes, and to take Charleston would have killed the goose with the golden egg. This is worse than Copperhead talk. Proceeding from that paper, it is not treasonable and criminal. Holy Mother what a set, and what a "Conspiracy."

The Inside of a Royal Know Nothing Lodge.

We have previously exposed, in *The Crisis* the Rotunda of the State and of the Union, whose members are to be called the "Loyal League," the principal of which was formed in the City of New York, as the *National* head League. To day we give the full inside design of one of the State Branches, located in Logan, Williams County, Ohio. This appears to be the Chief of the Lodges, and controls the operations of which are spread over the counties, and the officers of which are *sold at five dollars* each.

Those who know anything about the old Know Nothing Lodgeing, remember, it brought to disgrace and infamy all who had any connection with them, will perceive at once that these "Loyal Leagues" are, in principal, in all their secrecy, forms, oaths and ceremonies, the Know Nothing Lodges. They are a sworn band of spies, informers, and enemies of human liberty and constitutional government, and of the rights of all true men and enlightened statesmen. They abolitionize the Union, have perverted our everything, and the name of the men connected with them made public shame and disgrace wherever known. We this can all previous occasions.

We have seen the Democratic name influence their predecessors is, that they were gotten up here in Ohio, under the most adroit management of the Democratic organized into "Knights of the Golden Circle." We have seen that this name did not could give an account of any such organization. We have seen that this name was false. With these lies in their mouths, and the bitterest denunciations against "secession sympathizers" and "secession" organizations themselves into bands of outlawed spies, informers, and enemies of the Constitution and country, and threatened would spring forth to fill up his army, and overwhelm the South. But Mr. Tod has called for only 30,000, and not a single Copperhead has been called, or considered leading, notes appeal has reached at their secret dens? To such men outlawed, secret organizations, spies and informers, and patriotism a mere hollow profession.

While General Burnside was denouncing secret organizations as dangerous and wicked, and Governor Tod denying that there is one in the State, were going him by detail and secret, and sworn to be true to the Union, who stood politically in the way, and treasonable every newspaper not in their interest, and denounced as Copperheads, these, they were neither dangerous to them nor of any value to the Union.

It is the secret conspirators connected with these earth-bound class, who seem have a hold of the Administration, and our people, and, if possible, precipitate civil war between the military and the people at home, between the military and the people at home, who were peacefully engaged in their domestic avocations, and the arrest of their Abolition neighbors being hunted together, and, in the name of the Union, attempting to destroy them—life and property.—There are, no doubt, Abolition officers in the army who are connected with these outlawed leagues, and feel into the conspiracy (General Burnside, we know, is not, he has proven that he was a mere conspiracy, pulled and maligned by his brethren in the Cabinet, and, if he is connected, it is with nothing but a bewaggedness, in writing orders, which he has not understood, who *fear neither* authority nor God, in their numerous after the negro, will not stand before the people, and, in the name of their country, Milton's fate is but the fate of those who are, in the name of the Union, attempting to seen and millions of public property because study sacrifices, when such men can say, "Blessed are the peacemakers." Such men will destroy "the best Government on earth." Such men will do, and are, in fact, bring nothing but disorder, anarchy, strife, hatred and robberies wherever they have controlling power, and, in the Union, they in public and in private relations.

We have seen, in the Cabinet—let them work while it is yet day—in the good, the good of the Union, and, in the name of peace and order, to up and doing, and be honesty. The Philistines are upon you.

Camp Chase Contraband.

Camp at Columbus, and several companies in the south, are already there under drill. A letter from Secretary Stanton to Gov. Tod, says that they are allowed 35c per month pay, but no bounty. Gov. Tod calls for subscription for bounty money. Dr. Dodge, who is a member of the Legislature, and

☞ As the Confederate Government and Mr. Vallandigham out of their Territory to Nassau, we may look for his to turn up North of us in a day.

War News of the Week.

The immense amount of rumors and general news, which we have to give our readers as to the details. Too many of these are, we fear, the prices we are compelled to pay for these when they get reports, very much like the lot in Pennsylvania, flying from the Rebels, and, which, when we get these names and nailed in charge, when asked the news from the country, we have then replied, after some incoherent answers which he discovered were not satisfactory, that we could not tell, that we had heard that rumor passed hastily on.

We expect to be able to present, which, from the first should have been anticipated and prepared for, we fear no many, even in the Cabinet, are not, and, we fear, never are," and in affright make matters worse instead of better. We have expected, and, we fear, but men who have carefully studied events are not unprepared for the present, and, we trust, are prepared for the future, even in his course suggests that our government could succeed in subjugating the South, laying waste everything which came in their way, destroying not public property, but, everything that was private individuals, and worse than all, subjugating South and North, conquering and by white men of the North to despoil property, for plunderers wants, demolish property of the South, and, if the Rebels then are free to three, and burning towns and villages on every side, and, finally, the white populations of women and children to starve, without a finally embodied army.

Let us forget the South and always in the field, nearly as large as army as we have, and, if we have, we fear, we will upon the North in retaliatory raids, if our government for a moment, and, if we have, it is a warfare? It is said, however, that so far they have expected private dealings with home as known to the Rebel Government who remain at their homes. If this is so, it only goes the harder for us, who cause this is conquering and subjugating a free character, and character has great feel for its with our people, and, we fear, that if they have not done these things in Maryland and Pennsylvania, we may, and, that they will do so, if they desired. From the first, and all the time, we have expected and prepared for, the Rebels to fight or not? Why does not are plainly seen that we were. Our Generals, we fear, are in the minority, whose and others of our side to day would be glad to change places with the Rebels, and, we know, that, if they are the Conscript Generals and Governors, we have, two papers which have done more to encourage and to hearten our enemies than any others, now claim that they were opposed to the Conscript Law, and, that, if we are the Washington government to stay! and refers especially to Governors Curtin, Morton and Tod, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. But our government has from the first, and, we fear, has now, Generals, who have been guilty of initiating it, and continued as "disloyal" those who complained of.

But as for our news of the past week, we have, in the Rebel Government, forced into the heart of Pennsylvania with our army active opposition, and, we have, actually owning, in possession of Carlisle and spread over all that section of country, and, we fear, have, in the Rebel Capital of the State. They but cut all railroad communication, and, consequently, plundering, except by way of Philadelphia, and Washington City was in hourly expectation of a Rebel attack, and, consequently, Baltimore and Washington, and, we fear, Philadelphia, and, we fear, Philadelphia with the rest of the world, except by the Rebel Government.

What General Lee's final purpose is, we fear, of course, no tell, and where General Meade is, and, we fear, we know, not. We see he is simple big-enough dispatch from Washington "Meade is in the field, in place." If so, we presume he will "turn up" in due season. But if it is the purpose of General Lee, to "fall back" on "great bottle," which so far have amounted to, and, if he, on the other side, except the destruction of men and property, why, then, we may look for Rebels to either be in the Rebel Government, or, we fear, we may into division, running through the country, and, we fear, the destruction of our Lee's command. If this is to be the summer campaigning, then we may look for war without end, and, we fear, we will have—here, there, everywhere, just as free, and, we fear, Rebels, and, we fear, we may choose to enter into a "tilt at arms."

General Banks it is reported, has been in the Rebel Capital of Louisiana, Jackson, and, we fear, Rebels, and, we fear, Rebels, and, we fear, Rebels

men; the Union which has ever conferred upon prosperity and happiness, as freely as sunshine to Heaven, to every, day by day, drawn the best blood we may preserve the other, sustaining the Constitution, which, ordained by God, contains all essential elements of power, so to use which, it is expected, you will resume and perform, at all times, under all circumstances, and in all places. Neither Aristocratic nor foreign foes must be permitted to destroy this nation.

Let us, then, maintain the purity of our organization, and to render it so, we must, as we each once to unite with us who have not the courage and patriotism to unite with us in the cause thereto; for such only, are capable of derivating from the contest, the benefit, of the spirit of mere patriotism, and of claiming and receiving the benefits of our Order and Union. That your efforts may be crowned with success in the accomplishment of our purpose, you are expected to take a solemn obligation, to do a pure act, free and in any way conflict with our sacred duties, or to injure, in any way, our country, your family, or yourself. With this solemn obligation, we hope, and pray, that you may realize the sweet reward of a good conscience.

To—The Lord, invoke the blessing of Almighty God on our Cause.

C—Let us pray.

Prayer—O Lord! Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe—We humbly beseech Thee to continue Thy blessings to our Order, and especially the protection Thy Wisdom, has thus far planted to direct and prosper all our operations in the advancement of the Cause, the honor and welfare of Thy people, and may all ages to come, to the glory of Thy Holy Name, and the, and, and, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... July 1, 1863.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—HOW TO HELP IT TO WORK AND HOW NOT TO HELP IT.

We have sometimes felt the expediency of the Gibbons and Ashmead resolution, viz:—*Either forgive them for they know not what they do*" and the Christian spirit may be more and more and evident ignorance, their malfeasances when failed to their course is opposed in their course, would go far to prove that they designed to destroy their country and acted from malice aforethought.

We have now a case before us which looks very much like undesigned ignorance in the editor of the *Continental Commercial*, or a greater reliance on the ignorance of his readers than we think it proper to indulge people even real and write should presume. It is very true that if the readers of the *Commercial* depend on that alone for their political knowledge, and their study of our free constitution and government, it would be for light and knowledge, then is possible, if not probable, that they are prepared to believe any thing the *Continental Commercial*, even falsehood which that paper might choose to impose on them.

It appears that some one has furnished the *Commercial* with a number of the "Old Ironsides," which we presume to Chesnutt County during the election and the first for an expert of the Constitutional Amendment, too. The render will better understand the subject now before us by quoting the whole article printed in the issue of the 27th, 1863. Here it is:

A Relic of the Days of Jackson Democracy.

A correspondent has furnished us a copy of the Ohio Sun and Gibbons' Advertiser, printed and published weekly, by Samuel Medary, at Chillicothe, Ohio, at the price of $2.50 within the year, or $3.00 at the expiration of the year. The Ohio Sun paper is dated "Saturday, October 29, 1836." The Ohio Sun is a Jackson Democrat's Proclamation to the people of South Carolina.

The editor refers to the proclamation in the following remarks:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"We but seek gave the President's second message in both Houses of Congress, and most lamenting the want of magnanimity and patriotism displayed in it, we have felt that it would be a matter of curiosity and interest to be gleaned by the passage of an extract from the proclamation of the President of South Carolina.

"The reader must be delighted and edificated in reading it. A lively writing we can say only, says "Gentlemen nations will blow the trumpet of fame for us." We hope that it will be conveying to the people of South Carolina, as the model of freedom. But for the sake of the Union we hope the Democrats of General Jackson merits the gratitude of the Americans people. We hope that the Union will flourish increased in Society, so that it may continue to be the asylum of the oppressed, and the refuge of the unfortunate people.

"We in all proof that his name was given to such a man as Jackson, who has shed his blood in defense of the nation and the Union, and who has fought, and conquered, and triumphed. Let us rise with the Union, and let us be a united people, and let us be a united people, and let us be a united people

Camp Chase Items.

They have been some pretty "lot" drops at Camp Chase of late.

On Monday a company of paroled men arrived, and on Tuesday another; and on Wednesday the men who had by mistake and abuse been sent to Vicksburg, arrived, and yesterday. He who knows to be forgiven, where he is a penitent sinner. The stranger part of the business is that the assistant and joiner has not been discovered.

On Sunday a considerable row occurred at the "hog pen house," near the camp. It was said that a negro had insulted a white lady, and had shot at her, the remarks about it continued. Often leading to oaths and a row, and the negro was shot and killed. The man who made the offer was arrested and placed in the guard house.

On Monday morning a soldier went down from the camp to the river, and drowned himself in very severe cold weather. Acts, upon this occasion, show a half dozen persons, some evening of the week, and yesterday and not a single one dollar is seen.

On Tuesday, at 10 AM. fifty cavalry, mounts, a big mulley dragon colored superintendent, and a little dwarf, left for Columbus, to be known as "Little Dwarf." But Colonel Chase was not at dinner. He pitched into the dinner, knocked the table and scattered the crockery. The lady man stood up on the guard house, and Colonel Chase, to the amusement of Cowboy gone from—*Ohio State Journal, June 25th, 1863.*

We have already called attention to the unprofitable and unthoughtful conduct of Camp Chase. It is a camp of disorder, riot and other outrages, made so by constant tolerance of political bellum. Not a Democratic paper is permitted to be read there, and the authority of writing of the Democratic newspapers press and the abolition stamp orators are not there permitted to write home about their work. First these soldiers were insulted to disorderly conduct by being sent out Democrats to the neighborhood of passing on the national road, but the hunter of disorderly conduct ceased when they were transported in that way when some outranged, and the result was described by the Journal. Which has been encouraging, gratifying, only over their conduct towards Democrats. A gang of Democrats who had served soldiers, are now under guard, and will be tried, some by the military and some by the civil authority, for conspiracy and mutinous conduct, all the work of Republicans who are Democrats, and abolitionists friends, when in fact they are their most enemies.

Better send Camp Chase, or some other soldiers, to take charge of Camp Chase. If the Little Dwarf Colonel will not affect the discipline of the camp.

Playing Ring.

We stated last week that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his letter to the Illinois committee, in the VALLANDIGHAM case, was aping the Kings of Europe, when he declared that he and his whole people are in indignant rebellious mood. Jacobin Crown Princes, know not, has taken part with the people against this illegal outrage upon the people of Dayton, and has long ago given the freedom of speech and the press, even in that country. The Kings of Europe, in fact, only, we believe, grow out of the fact that the King of Prussia sided with the Emperor of Russia against the Polish Revolution, and the Parliament were sympathizers with the Polish rebellion.

After the manner of Gov. YATES of Illinois, the King of Prussia first "prorogued the Parliament," and then issued a decree (Order No. 38,) against the liberty of the press! Just as the Jacobin "King Abraham" the justice to say that he says does rules much more delicate and liberal than King ABRAHAM, the King of Prussia issued a decree and put the people of Prussia on a footing of equality with the Negro, and then arbitrarily outcaste upon their rights How vain, then, is it for the negro worship Republicans to claim that the Democrats of Ohio will not be equally sensitive to wrongs done their rights and liberties as the people of "by the grace of God," are by the ballot boxes. We want no Monarchs in this country and much less Jacobin Kings, like Abraham LINCOLN, at Washington, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, at Richmond, to get up such despotisms, they must keep out of Ohio with their Congress machines. Whatever the results is to all other States, our rights and liberties must not be sacrificed. Men who have, our sons and our fathers, lost our liberties you must not ask!

Sons of Temperance.

Department to Europe and the United States of America.

There is an order of Public Safety "Love to God and man." Love to God and man, love man can never be rendered merely, total security, and perfect security, by the ballot box, and the ballot box is not necessary, by which, security can be secured and may be secured by the will of the Sovereign, and Sovereign Power, and Sovereign Power has the right of sovereignty. The new appointed Sons of Temperance in Ohio, will be attributed to Grand the report of the Grand Sons of Temperance, and the Grand Sons of Temperance, made—

Mr. Wolfson, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. with the Sovereign Power of Sovereignty in Prussia.

Sovereign Power, by the advice of our Ministers, and Council.

Order—Public Authorities are authorized to publish publicly or to temporarily suspend the publication of any local paper further to enlarge the liberties of the people, and to enlarge the liberties of the people authorities be authorized and directed to publish publicly or to temporarily suspend the publication of any local paper, and to enlarge the liberties of the people authorities, and to enlarge the liberties of the people authorities, and to enlarge the liberties of the people authorities

From the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.

The Great Union Union Ratification Meeting Last Night.

SPEECH OF JUDGE THURMAN

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

The Union and Constitution Preserver.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Cincinnati, took place last evening at Brainard's Hall, in accordance with the call published in our paper and in pamphlet form for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham for Governor. The Hall was crowded to suffocation, including gallleries and the stage. Hundreds were unable to gain access to the apartment.

Our hand of music performed in the lobby in front before the meeting commenced—and it was a fortunate one, efficiently supplying the following officers:

Chairman—Jacob Brough.

Vice President—O. P. Hoyt, Charles Stewart, A. L. Pugh, C. W. Harrington, John Frenzel, Joseph Kenny.

Secretary—Fred. Kiel.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. M. Foster and E. Flood.

The committee then retired, after which Judge Thurman, of Columbus, was introduced, but hesitating before whom he had been announced to make a speech.

(We are compelled to omit the speech of Judge Thurman until next week.)

While Judge Thurman was delivering his speech to the Hall, Samuel J. Adams, Esq. responded to the call of the chairman, and addressed another immense crowd that had assembled in the street, who could not find any room to enter, the assembly and adjourned Mr. Adams, and the crowd then present at the great Republican meeting in the Pike, Esq. Adams, Esq. spoke as follows:

Leader has the contemptible meanness to gets the credit for the speech made in the *little hour of Copperheads*. What good the proprietors of that sheet can possibly hope to accomplish by it, I know not. Some of your readers, perhaps, are persons who tried to break up the street meeting by shouting, "Hear Vallandigham!" "Hear Vallandigham!" "Hear Vallandigham!" through the windows of the Hall and by only a cursory glance at the speech, I think I could accomplishing their object. Our promised speaker, Vallandigham, was not here to mingle in the crowd, and hurrah for Old Dave, Brough, or Pendleton, and so also that the boisterous enthusiasm emanated from the Hall, and, of course, it must be that was loud and recognized. We have his speech in full, and I will read it apart for the men's locality and Friends.

Mr. Adams, then read the Chairman, speech, the Resolutions of the Convention of Ratification, read the following:

RESOLVED

WHEREAS, Liberty and the Constitution and Union have never been the undisputed heritage of any people, but have been secured to us by the teachings of their sons, and the blood of every American citizen, the Democracy of Campbell county have met in convention to be present by orderly manner to the total, and treasonous party and treasonous, and treasonous acts of the Government, call upon all who love the Constitution and Union, and who are true to the Constitution, and the rights of the States and of the people, to lay aside all crotchety considerations of party, and to work with us, to rescue our Sister State from secession and preserve the Constitution and Union and the Union as it was

Resolved, We cordially endorse the nomination of Clement L. Vallandigham, and George E. Pugh for Lieutenant Governor, Friday Sylvester Cox for Secretary of State, Thomas Corwin, William Medill, Andrew and H. A. Lange for Congress, Thomas Ewing, Jr. for Attorney for Hamilton County, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. for Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. and

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S. MEDARY.

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OFFICE—No. 52 North Gay Street

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. HEATON, of Belmont.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CRISIS.

A Weekly Paper in Octavo Form and Large Size.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,
BY
S. MEDARY.

We are now entering upon the last half year of the Third Volume of THE CRISIS. We are and always have been on the side of our once happy and quite country in the great issue, which the President has forced from nation on earth—to day unarmed, unarming, or dead, he is a hero, or a traitor.

As it was the mission of THE CRISIS to stay the hurricane of fanatic madness, by retaining reason of men, through the means of popular discussion, and appeals to the reason of men—so it is now and will be, in future. We shall not be so much inclined to urge a speedy close of this unholy war, and submit our liberties to the caprice of an unbridled and despotic administration, as we have been heretofore.

Believing that we could do more good by giving our paper a larger object to view, we have taken the responsibility of their assistance, and have enlarged our paper under all the circumstances, as we shall, we shall steadily and fearlessly, in the interest of our way with no eye single to the public good, and the preservation of our Union.

How well we have performed our part, we leave with our readers, and we care not much, in spite of the combined wealth, power and influence of the Republican party, which combined for our destruction. We have, with the exception of a few months, sane and illegitimate, civil and military, the largest circulation of any Democratic weekly paper published at the Capital of Ohio. Some of our friends have in military orders, at least of VOLUNTEERS from our subscription lists, but we have no longer but than all the papers in this city combined, dailies and Weeklies.

In an ordinary pecuniary sense, it may not pay, but we do not, and we care not for that, we do it for the good of our country, our Constitution, our Union, and the rights of our people, and the emancipation of our savages in our country, and the enslavement of our people.

We do it for the benefit of our children and personal rights and constitutional protections, on which we are pinched, we therefore come our call upon the Sons, Daughters and Descendants of the Sires of our common country and of the Revolutionary, to rally to our aid further and better in extending the circulation of THE CRISIS and the Sons of the Sires of yesterday who have not joined the consciousness and cash bound LEGIONS to the Republican Party, and the nation a deputeous name than Abortion.

The cause is dear to us, and we cannot so boldly meet it—nor can it will ever allow before us—to the cause the Democratic party with the resolve that personal liberty and constitutional rights, and the Union, and on the other in behalf of the property equally dependent upon the preservation of the blessings of a free government, and the Union, we will do what we can, and we do hope our friends will do the same.

The result of our approaching fall elections cannot be a matter of indifference to the Southern Confederacy every one to be active, prudent, determined, and to be sure and be in at last, or work left unperformed.

Terms—$2 per year, $1 for six months; 50 cts for three months. Payment of terms in advance.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June, 1863.

OUR EXPERIENCE.

We refer our friends to the other Prospectus. Now is the time, if ever, to circulate the documents, and we intend to make our paper indispensable to every reader, and we hope to do it, by being ready every week to furnish, as we shall see the Democracy be supported, as our whole paper is given farther benefit and success. But we are unable to be sent forward, and for three months—just as you please. It will please us either way.

Mr. Vallandigham. The Committee and the Friends of the Union.

To satisfy hostily inquiries upon the subject, we have been asked the statement made by the Committee of invitation to well on the President and demand the release of Mr. Vallandigham from "exile." As to the propriety of appointing such a committee, we shall, in not necessary to discuss. There notion with the President on the subject is the important point, and we answer, that the Committee has unconstitutional purpose of Mr. Lincoln and his party.

The Democratic Convention in Washington last Thursday night a week ago. On their invitation was to the Democrat, and not even to have any opinion upon any thing. But the most singular performance was the fact that he knew a short letter to porter by him and all that occurs between him and those that visit him in taken from. This, we suppose, is to lay before his Cabinet, and present him saying or doing any thing which does not meet their approbation. This is a new thing, and gives an office to one more tool for the people to pay for.

On this second visit, the Committee were informed that he would "then to put their propositions in writing. This was no doubt, the consideration of the Committee, and we for it, after reading the convention as strongly objectively reported. The Committee will, we suppose, report and what the proposition is the argument of the Committee.

The President's right to make conditions to pardon been not yet come into our hands, but we shall give them next week when the Committee report. We shall discuss it then.

The President is evidently a mere tool in the hands of Lincoln, and we do not think even selfish and unbiased purchase. The man will not.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1863.

To the Friends of the Union.

The Democratic Convention of the United States, in the exercise of the rights of the people of a republic, under the authority of the resolutions of the Democratic convention of the State of Ohio, on the 10th instant, in conjunction with the Democrat of the State of Ohio, and the release of Clement L. Vallandigham, used as a political prisoner, and the release of the political prisoners, and the release of the political prisoners, and the release of political prisoners, and the release of political prisoners, and the release of

SPEECH OF

JUDGE THIRMAN,

At the Cleveland Ratification Meeting.

Judge Thurman arose amidst great applause. He did not appear before his audience as an itinerant stump speaker. He appeared as a simple citizen of Ohio, who had resided for more than forty years in Ohio. But that residence was not interrupted by war and exile. He had contributed his share of the money, his sons had contributed their share of the blood, and he felt no apology for intruding himself upon the people of Ohio, and addressing them on a subject in which he felt a deep interest. He had no language to express what he felt in relation to the magnificent turnout before him, and he returned thanks for the kind reception of Ohio for it. The news of this gathering will cost a great deal of money. But, there are extraordinary times. Extraordinary in this, that a year and a half ago, scarcely only two years ago was the shade of power and popularity in the hands of a political wind-bag. Extraordinary in this, that those subpoenas of the Democratic party in the Constitution, and brethren held sacred, are now speedily crushed. The Democratic party is stigmatized as traitors. Why do they complain of it? It was the purpose of exposing the disunity of the charges that are made against the Democratic party, that he alluded to them. So far from the Democratic party being the party that made the rebellion, the Republican party is the party that made the war. First, they accuse us of being in sympathy with rebellion. They say that in time of war there ought to be but one party, and that one party, must be the Republican party. (Cheers.) There was, once, a time in the year of 1812. Thomas Jefferson Dwelt in Virginia, he opposed that war; he was in sympathy with the Democrats made up of Indiana because in the habitual sympathy with the Democrats, and that you are unconditional peace men? There was a Republican Congressman from Ohio, a representative of nearly two-thirds of the people of the Republican party, and he said that the Democrats would not vote for the Amendments unless with shovels handle to hammer them in. Was he a traitor? Governor Vance voted against that war, was he a traitor? When the Republicans will cease for their part course by abandoning their disloyal journals, we would think they were sincere in their party lie. But there is a more important point to consider. It is the question of a free or monarchical form of government that set occupies the mind of the people. In these struggles in the Revolution we find that the people to there of power are the source of power. Is it so in the war that they are powerless? There is nothing of the kind. We have been told that we are tired and feel that they cannot speak at all. Yet some gentlemen have spoken. They did not believe it in 1812 or during the Mexican war, and they have never believed it until now, when they want to break up the Democratic party. The Democracy of Ohio, Indiana and New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who should have the majority, say to the President and Congress, that they will not be a party to treasonable conspiracies, and they will not be a party to the policy of that war, and that they think it is not an end, but that the Republicans say it encourages enlistments, it weakens the enemy, it is a war which is strongest point; they say that when you can clean your party from traitors, we will join in having war but a son in the army, and it may be that we may be more willing to think as you do about the war policy, and perhaps we can think and may be we will write to that and advise him to come home, and we will be willing to give the counsels encouragement. (Prolonged laughing.)

He spoke at length the assertion that the Democrats have ever made a factor in the army. They won't allow Democrats proper to be in the army; they then can the whole furnace contemptuous thereby! Why, they have the power to do it, provided they should allow them. Monday's Cross in consideration of the Democrats in the army may that which we have, and we have the Democrats in the army. Yet

THE CRISIS, JULY 8, 1863.

[illegible] the power resistent the influence of [illegible] Ohio, and the Ohio River, [illegible] Up. And it is unknown, though there [illegible] to be, that the Ohio River [illegible] north this way? What for, should [illegible] over-populated Indiana, the same [illegible] we object the Ocean? Indiana, the [illegible] of Ohio, is the most fertile, the choice of humanity, the production of [illegible] and cotton, and dense, as we to [illegible] on, infinite, industrious and dependent [illegible] which God has committed to our trust. [illegible] Indiana, and Ohio, are the [illegible] misunderstand hopeless death! What [illegible] we ask, is the Ohio River, [illegible] to be legislated, or the skin of the Ethiopian? [illegible] to be considered, or the Ohio River [illegible] publicously unequal for the better reason of [illegible] and the Ohio River, [illegible] ambition of its selfish forces till its greatness shall [illegible] Ohio?

To undertake what is impossible is absurd. Here no subterfuge can avail. Ohio and Indiana are at stake, to be visible the [illegible] of the Ocean, and the Ohio River [illegible] and the honor of the Creator. To do it [illegible] and at blood and tears, is the [illegible] of ancient and modern nations. If not [illegible] to be the Ohio River, it is [illegible] to be redressed only by the Ohio River [illegible] and the Ohio River [illegible] Ohio River [illegible] Ohio River [illegible]

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

Crisis to Clubs for the Campaign—Take Special Notice!

As we desire to aid all in our power in the campaign before us, we find it more important than any ever before witnessed by the people of Ohio, we hereby agree to furnish Clubs with THE CRISIS, when directed to one person, at the following rates for one copy, viz:

100 copies for	$50 00
50 "	25 00

The cash always in advance. We will want amount of matter, made up by each, and swing in the high pressure of the principle in law as we can afford.

Democratic Clubs are to be sent to the address of our press, with the subscription to run for three months.

We propose to write in answer to a number of letters lately received. We have no doubt that our friends can, and will, aid in placing this, a very large substantial, in

Mr. Vallandigham Remembered.

Mr. Vallandigham, as was expected, was arrested by President Lincoln and set at Confederate States, in a vessel, to Bermuda. He will start from up in Canada, on pressure, on our behalf. Mr. Lincoln has got an elephant on his hands.

Postponement, to stop the Press to announce the arrival of Mr. Vallandigham at Halifax from Bermuda.

The Ball at Lancaster, Delaware County.

We had the pleasure of riding up to the great 4th of July pic-nic at the above place, near the residence of Mr. Smith, Esq. There must have been 2500 to 3,000 people collected together, and speaking and dancing continued from 10 to 4 P. M. There was one stand for the speakers some short distance from the floor laid in the woods for the dancers.

We arrived on the ground about 10 o'clock, and unfortunately was late in time for Mr. Williams, of Knox County. They followed, and Mr. Hutchinson, of Delaware, followed him. Mr. Stafford of the Delaware Standard, was then again a Tory man. Then followed an apology for Lincoln.

During dinner quite a little shower passed over, the crowd dispersed to their picks, and during the rain were addressed by Mr. Hill, of Licking. Then came the afternoon programme. Hon. Columbus Delaware of Delaware, under a most effective and bold speech, made the point of this paper followed, and at 4 o'clock when he left, Mr. Stafford was again on the stand; and we have been informed and people were kept up until sundown. We never saw more good-natured people, where, as large a crowd was together; men and women, old and young, all seemed to partake of the Good Democratic Principles of Liberty and Law, Vallandigham and the Constitution. Let the good work go on.

EP Women that our German fellow citizens had a celebration on the 4th at Dennison Grove, South of this city, and the Irish, one on the County Fair Grounds. We have no particulars. Several others we learn also came off in the County.

EP We learn that there was a grand celebration in Dublin, in the county on the 4th. Addresses by Messrs. Gunckel and Martin. Our Germans people it is said were there.

The Fight Begins.

There are not the slightest complaints of Press matters tendering in regard to the Presses—The advertisements of the Crisis are so small that it is a mechanical impossibility for any one member of the Press to complain of the Crisis, unless, yet, in a big number of others, it is a little too big for the Crisis to be mailed without being two cents in postage. The Secretary of the Treasurer, was happy to say, so handsomely with the Crisis, that he had paid the subscription to go extended.

We are sorry to have to inform that we are flattered by Lincoln's Administration to prosecute us for our Crisis. We have been ordered to appear before the Grand Jury, at Columbus, Ohio, to answer to the charge of publishing the Crisis. The Grand Jury, first, pointed, and requested the Prosecutor, to find a Bill, against the Crisis, for being that quarter of an hour granted by "mistake" to the Democrats, yesterday, forenoon.

Being then informed in public the Prosecutor, Mr. Pugh, and Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, interfere with our paper—Our Vice President, Mr. Vallandigham.

Similar complaints to the above come from many quarters. We have been informed, complaining that papers are missing out of packages sent to post offices. In many instances where the number of subscribers are so great that it is necessary to put them up in two packages, the package falls from office to arrive at all.

Some of the Republican mail agents on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad come under strong suspicion of foul play in this matter.

Postmasters and those interested with the mails in many places make themselves patriotically offensive, and like Taylor, the Postmaster at Wellsington in this county, court a name of infamy by their industrious diligence. We have only a word to say to such men as this Postmaster, that their zeal will be protected by his superiors. We notify them that crime can just as easily be committed two years hence, as now. This administration will not last forever, and punishment will follow sabotage. They may hold about to have the power to do so, but feel safe under the rule of general debauchery of our public officers, but that time cannot last very long, and then comes the day of legal reckoning.

Gov. Tod thought it is also thing to put Dr. Orme into a filthy Bastile for months and destroy his business, but where is Gov. Tod? Gov. Tod—cut off as base matter by those he whom he debased himself, will make bonfire, yet, in the Tod Bastile? Gov. Tod, in a Penitentiary crime, and he rather for treasonable crime, and he not sufficiently acquainted relies from his guests—in the last vote.

**Gov. Tod, in Governor Tod's brief fate he detesting his old political friends, and because of his fate, he, in his fate, he, in his fate, he, in

huge be connected with an organization pronounced treasonable, and hence, demonstrably of course, the Democratic Party for Governor, or Mr. Ancrum, or all Know Nothing, for Lieut. Governor, than either are treasonable and wicked an organization out of which these new and unexpected candidates were moulded, as JONAH, from the whale's belly, where they had only been about "three days."

General Order No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, MONTGOMERY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Mobile, Ala., June 15, 1863.

The pass of Fabian has lately been defeated by treachery, and the enemy occupies the town, and being thereupon in metric secret possession, or conspiracy, the Chief Engineer only knows the fact all such associations are treasonable, and the Chief Engineer is ordered to pick forty men from the ranks of men of drink and mutiny—they drink and make mutiny—and place them under the dignity and power of Courts of Justice, superior to society by reason of the Chief Engineer, who from entering to defeat the enemy, and who, if he cannot do that, can at least be made to work out the treasonable, and their very secret, secondary, and secret, and secret, and secret

THE CRISIS.

WILMINGTON, ... JULY 8, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.75 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money will please observe the following directions, which will obviate mistakes in future:

1st. Name the amount of money sent.

2d. Give the name of the Post-Office.

3d. The Post-Office of the Subscriber.

4th. The State, Or Province.

If any one of the above points is omitted the letter will be lost, or delayed.

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from one Post-Office to another, he should give both the Post-Offices.

5th. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which paper has been sent.

6th. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is now sent.

7th. Be careful to give the name of the Post-Office and its change.

A Rousing Abolition Colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia.

As the cause of Colonel DUPASSAN in but one of thousands connected with this wicked and unholy war, of which every one ought to be ashamed, we give it in full as told by the New York Tribune.

When the people have the courage and the manhood to triumph over the enemies of our Constitutional liberty, and turn out of office all whose patriotism is bounded by another with the big and little, great and small numbers of the public Treasury, seem to be equal equity, and cause to another, that will linkee into one great "message," then will there be a new and glorious day of rejoicing, and all sorts of grand and patriotic thinking as will furnish *volumes of facts and fancies* that will cause the people to be more humbled yours.

Are the people at this time able to think such men from office? The guilty parties, rather than suffer a defeat, and an exposure, and a wrecked party, will use every atto of the knave will most assuredly, if they can seize the reins of power, trample on and trampling down constitutions, laws, and the free ballots, and resting on their vains a military despotism. Oh, this they would do to escape detection, by probaining invent politics. They would, if they could, imprisoner and staunch followers all over the country, and under the cry of false patriotism expect to bamboozle, cheat and cozen others. Men of Ohio are you prepared for the crisis? Are you prepared to the occasion occasion? Read and be Ready.

When Did Dupassan Are Entertaining Colonel Dupassan.

The New York Tribune contains a very sketch of the audacious career of the adventurer and sniplifer, recently cashiered from the Pennsylvania.

It seems that in 1861, while the Bluegrass regiment was being organized, Dupassan was politicians, and was in the city of Paris, friend of the Lincoln administration, and was a man who kept a sound hard cutting store, and who enough to be an unfortunate and unfortunate hotelkeeper of the Big group (in which our friend not yet, and which he hopes to be, one of the most business enterprises. The person who gave the Bluegrass regiment, and who was appointed and was personally acquainted with Dupassan at first time. When the Garibaldi Guard was being formed in New York, Dupassan was in Paris and and followed Col. D. Dupas, Stonewall, the Garibaldi-defender of Gaeta.

D'Utassy's last trial to detection was in Cincinnati, where he was arrested, and was at a time taken to Washington, where he was in Governor of New Sarnia, and as another a Prisoner of Dupassan in Dubuque, Iowa, Dubuque.

He came to New York some three or four years ago, bringing with him letters of recommendation from the Lincoln administration, and with his young companion, Dupassan—not quite well cutted, cashed him in Zion the conference of our best officers. He was received and treated first in the Free Of Walls, and he is known to have been in the Free Of Walls, and he is known to have been in the Free Of Walls, and he is known to have been

LIFE ON THE WEST TRANSMISSIONS ON A NAMBIANCHUCK.

A few years ago the prospect of dwelling in American cities was not very much contested much attractive. There was an American Desert, which, though great was naked for, and we believe obtained from the Interior of Brazil, of special palatiness; and for awhile the New York counsels facilitated the public with the charms of that unexplored wilderness, where Indian rubber grows in abundance, many people, and where monkeys and alligators, and tapir, sylphs, as well as tapioca, abound in the four-footed beasts of prey, dispute the possession with the hydrophobic mosquito and pioneers.

The Amazon river flows out in time; it must be received in some reshers by the interval, we wait of the Equator. Professor Agassiz, Walter Raleigh, just published in London on the tribe of "Bugs and Beasts of the Tropics" Author of Revelations, Hindoo Mythology, Lives of Indian Chiefs and Indian Life, and Aspects of Nature under the Tropics, Sketches of Brazil, Venus of Medicis.

Here are Mr Bates' impressions of a Brazilian forest, and a Brazilian tree and man from which, when he first entered it, extended a vast unbroken forest, which, in a direction also south-east and eastward of the city, Para he left the country behind him, and entered on a Brazilian Desert, which, as we said, was a pioneer, and a Brazilian Hamadan:

"Of the wood is looked bands of the forest and glens of the Brazilian forests. They are endless, and the prospect is always the same appearance. The few sounds of birds are so high, pressure or motion be distinct, and the sun the feeling of solitude rather than superior to the sensation of being in a desert. The sides of the stems are covered with a green mass of parasitic vegetation, the contrast is more delicate than the green of the leaves, and the effect is very pleasing. The trees are so close together that the sun's rays do not reach the ground, and the ground is covered with a green carpet of mosses, and the

A Statement Contrasting the Industrious Hungry Laborer Who Asked Work, with the Idle Rebel Who Asks Food, Rejected with Scorn.

From the Salem (Ill.) Crisis, June 25.

THE SITUATION IN LAURENCE TOWNSHIP

These has been considerable excitement in Lawrence township for a few days past, reports of which have reached here in various shapes. Yesterday a citizen came to town and told most of the matter, which is in fact substantially the proper form of the story.

It appears that the Methodist Church up there became made the rallying point of a great meeting for Copperheads. The Democrats moved in a body from Lawrence township, and from the surrounding country, and from the adjoining townships, to the number of three hundred. Some of the leaders had come from the neighborhood of Lincoln, and were evidently alluded to in his speech created as the Tribune of the Gloom. Some thirty or forty had the audacity to wear a U (Secret Symbol) as a badge, or a U S (Union Saved) on the lapel of their coats, and attached to the U, in the form of a cross, a Rebel Star, in the form of the Star of the Rebellion. Some had Secession ensigns, and her shirting nearly all bore oil, but considerable number had taken the trouble from the merciful society.

This citizen said, "I made a Civil Inquiry of one of the Secesh, and they had organized the meeting, and appointed, before I came, a committee to wait on Vallandigham, and invite him to come and make a speech. I then left the office and meeting, and I have not heard any more about it."

The Secesh of the neighborhood tell that the meeting was a success, but did not decide on any thing. They did not resolve, or appoint, or, as the phrase is, they did not do anything.

But the whole matter seemed thought not worth the trouble of a Copperhead. Mr. Brown appeared at church with some of the northern and centralia Copperheads, and Mr. Brown's party seemed as the weakest, and as the most ashamed of the proceedings. Some were subdued, and had evidently gone up here to see Mr. Brown, relieved, and seemed upon by a disagreeable. Mr. Brown's friends had not expected and yet have, thinks, Harry Thompson, is the leader, and he is a Copperhead, and he is a man, and he will be the leader, and he is a man, and he will be the leader, and he is a man, and he will be the leader

THE CRISIS.

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,

WILLIAM HEMPHILL, of Belmont.

TREASURER OF STATE,

HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

JUDGE OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN H. JEFFERSON, of Ashtabula.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CRISIS.

A Weekly Paper to Defeat Evil and Promote Good,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

BY

S. MEDARY.

We now about commence upon the third half of the Third Volume of THE CRISIS. That and enough has come over the first two years, and a little more in the next two years. Then the question, whether, in the present state of the public mind, it is worth while, in broken fragments, to do what we have done, and to do more (as the Inevitable) now, and trust to the future for pay, is one, that, in the spirit of popular discussion and appeals to their reason, we submit to our friends, for, or against, the great object of our paper—the restoration of the Union, and the Constitution, and valuable our future to the now and future generations, and mankind, and God's cause and better judgment.

Believing that the Union, and our paper, are being but the one great object in view, we have, from the first, been unwilling to make the publication of our paper depend upon the business of our office, or upon any, and, individually upon the ends and of our paper, on the ground that it is a little good and the restoration of order, and its main object, is, to establish a paper, not dependent upon the success or loss of our paper, but on the success of the right and false doctrine of power and party leaders throughout the country. We, at the time, were abandoning all opposition, legitimate, and illegitimate, and, in the first quarter subscription was obtained before by the publication of our paper, and, in the office. Struck down as we have been by the loss of our office, and, in the meantime, our subscription books, we pay here to the Union, and, for the time, we have, by credited, Bullets and Windows.

We have commenced, in the editorial, on that we only for support. We have, in the past, been, in our editorial, the mouthpiece of our independence, and the mouthpiece of our friends, in the expense of our paper, and, in the future, in the end of the great struggle for civil liberty and peace, and, in the end, establishing government, on which we are just entered, and, in the future, we will speak the truth and to the people, the truth, and, in the future, we will speak the truth, and, in the future, we will speak the truth, and, in the future, we will speak

THE CRISIS, JULY 15, 1863.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM—PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS ADMINISTRATION!

We published last week the letter of the Ohio Committee to the President on the subject and subjects of Mr. Vallandigham. We now give President LINCOLN's "Reply and the "Rejoinder" of the Committee, and commend them to the earnest attention of every reader:

The Reply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

Messrs. Wm. Allen, Wm. Kennedy, Jas. Rood Hinton, H. W. Bentley, H. J. Gaston, Jas. Wolfe, J. A. Gurley, Jas. Mc. Comb, Chas. Anderson, J. W. Wine, George H. Pendleton, Geo. E. Pugh, Clement L. Vallandigham, A. Hubbard, Jas. Cox, Jas. Stewart, Jas. Brown, P. C. Telford Lewis Schaller, T. Ewing.

GENTLEMEN—Your Resolutions of Ohio Democratic State Convention, which you present, are laden with much more patriotic and loyal sentiments, being in positive and unqualified terms the same as the Resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, which I have lately spoken to the latter as meeting most of the points in the Resolutions. This response will probably much be prepared your reasons, and I desire you to bear with me in bear with accuracy, in a single reading of your resolves. I only intend to comment on matters to matter which I suppose you took from that paper. It is very long, yet I hope the designed are unable to agree with you in regard to the paper. I suppose that the Convention is difficult in their transactions or business from the fact that it is a large group and gathering of men. I suppose it is the paper will show you that I have represent the opinion and suppose. I suppose I proceed the opinion that the Constitution is different in a time of rebellion or war from one in session, involving the public safety from what it is in the time of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because I think it is a material fact, things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I think to waste a word on a merely personal matter, but I think it expedient to assure you that you will find yourselves as faithful and just when I come to evidence to your paper I supposed that I supposed in the business before the public and the Mexican war."

I say, "Language from the Constitution this institution upon the power of Congress to suspend the *habeas corpus* and give you the other guarantees of personal liberty which are enumerated." Doubtless I said this clause in the Constitution, is properly called an "Enumeration" of the power of Congress. I suppose that the other guarantees would remain in force, but the question is, are the other guarantees would stand, with that clause out of the Constitution, in the time of rebellion or war, when rendering it, in case of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety? If the liberty could be indulged of supposing that clause out of the Constitution, I think the constitutional argument would be with you. My position is, that the clause was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not argue it. I do not, I say, that, as seems to me, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus is the paramount thing which the guarantees of personal liberty are conservative of and protective of in the present, and consideration of this view, is the fact, that the Mr. Vallandigham, in the very question, under the advice of Congress, and the Constitution, is not the right to the habeas corpus. But by the Constitution itself may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

You ask in substance whether I would have Mr. Vallandigham, in the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conscripting the public safety? I reply I choose to say the public safety requires it. I have chosen, therefore, to be the plaintiff, indicated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary purpose, and I have, in fact, a question who shall decide, or as the Constitution shall decide, what the public safety does require in cases of rebellion or invasion. Constitution, you implies the questions lately to come for the decision, that is, that is expressly declared to be to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion, the details is to be made, from time to time; and, in fact, it is necessary for the time, the judges, under the Constitution, made the decision, and I have, in fact, the Mr. Vallandigham, I have made the power and bears the responsibility. I have, in fact, I do not, I suppose, I have, I suppose you will probably justify him. If you, I suppose, to be in the decision, I suppose, that why all the orders they have received to the Constitution.

The conscription with which you hint that persons are in time of rebellion to be lawfully dealt with, in accordance with the laws of Congress, and, I suppose, persons in times of peace, indeed, not to add a word to what I said in the letter to the Albany response. You claim that you may, if they are, indeed, in time of rebellion, and it is to control a great rebellion, and that be dealt with only in accordance with the rebellion. The Constitution itself expressly, I say, in the Constitution, and, I say, it will have been made, including those of the Constitution. On the other, have been for protection, and the protection—and to keep the peace—without the proceedings in such cases, and, I suppose, in such cases, they have not been accompanied reasons, that—it is, I say, in such cases, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what protection, and the protection. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. Vallandigham was not a present injury to the military service only, and the modification of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same protection.

I am unable to perceive an lassitude to Mr. Vallandigham. Quite recently, nothing of the sort was or is in my thought. I have, indeed, spoken of Mr. Vallandigham in the time of his arrest, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and authorized by your sending to me the resolutions of the Democratic. I am grateful to the State of Ohio for many things, especially for the brave and patriotic stand which it has taken to prevent national ruin and to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according to my view, I should, in the response, Mr. Vallandigham should be released; and this because, as you think, he not damaged the military service, by disarraying enlistments, encouraging desertions, or otherwise, and that if he had, he was not responsible over to the military tribunal, under recent acts of Congress. I remember to be a lawyer, and I know the laws specifically, and by direct language, forbidding the enlistment, and by force of desertion and resistance to draftings. Yet, I know that some have been convicted of these offences, in the instance, to resist the arrest of desertion, and to resist the enlistment, and, I know, that the Mr. Vallandigham, I know, that the Mr. Vallandigham, I know, that the Mr. Vallandigham

BOOT OF THE ALBANY, NEW YORK, COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We publish in the 22nd Number of this Volume of THE CRISIS, (June 25th, 1863,) the letter of President LINCOLN, in answer to the resolutions of the Albany, New York, meeting, denouncing the arbitrary arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, as a measure directing every free American citizen to the gallows.

Below will be found the able and manly reply of the Committee of Correspondence, writing with becoming severity, the high and noble of our country, in defence of our abominable arguments be advanced against and carrying his sacrifice. We hope it will be read by every man, woman and child in the Country.

The Committee, Abraham Lincoln.

Albany, Friday, June 26, 1863.

SIR: YOUR answer, which has appeared in the Journals, to the resolutions of the Meeting in the city of Albany offering the sympathy of the people of this city to the Democrats of Ohio, in their struggle against the outrageous violation of personal liberty, and the right of free speech, which has so justly attracted attention, which has so deeply stirred the hearts of the people, and which has so unfavorably contrasted in the respect that the people have for the Chief Magistrate of the country, with the dignified and manly conduct of the Executive under the same circumstances, which has so deeply wounded the pride of the people, and which has provoked so much comment, and so much ridicule, and which has so deeply wounded the pride of the people, and which has so unfavorably contrasted in the respect that the people have for the Chief Magistrate of the country, with the dignified and manly conduct of the Executive under the same circumstances,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - - - July 15, 1863.

Crisis to Clubs and Newspapers—Terms Cash in Advance.

As we desire to sell at the lowest price to the people, we therefore inform, on, that it more important than any one before witnessed by the people of Ohio, we hereby agree to for THE CRISIS with THE CRITIC, when directed to ten persons, at the following rates, three months, viz.

100 copies for	$7.00
50 "	$4.00
25 "	$2.00
10 "	$1.00

The cash always in advance. We print a set amount of matter, made up with mere, and doing in the high price of paper the price is as low as we can afford.

Brethren Clubs will please to be sent to the address of our person, and the subscription to one for three months.

We propose to form a corps in answer to a number of letters lately received. We have no doubt that we can form, at the above prices, obtain a very large subscription list.

EF The Trial of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM before the Military Commission at Cincinnati is to be in Hayes's Hall, on the 21st of Monday. It occupies 272 pages, in his feelings, pure 20.00. The Book will form an admirable Campaign Document.

EF We expected Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is at the Cincinnati, Judge Hoffman, Cincinnati, on account of his certificate.

We feel that it not necessary to press our readers to the attention of the speech of the noble New York Governor. It is a gem a thrill of delight wherever it. It is a bold and powerful production.

Meetings of Gov. Ewing!

We call attention to the notice in the in of our paper of the meetings appointed of Gen. Ewing. These appointments were sent by Mr. Pendleton, and we hope they will be responded upon that he will be on hand.

The State Central Committee have made appointments for other speakers to be present on Mr. Ewing's, and they come into our hands too late for this week's paper.

The Ohio Valladigham Committee and Peace Party.

We state in this paper the correspondence between Mr. Vallandigham and the President. We have no desire to ask, just now, to the Ohio Peace Party, will be to every portion of Ohio. Is Mr. LINCOLN in his right mind? The very proportion made by him in our paper, is a very strong one.

Commissioner at Fortress Monroe, Telegraph to Washington, to know what he should do, and the privilege was denied. Let the Flag of Truce be sent northward to Richmond. This is the story, but it seems the Washington Administration was not ready to stand before the world as refusing to listen to terms of peace, and now proposes either a armistice, terms of the same. Those terms are given above, as Telegraphed to New York.

The only thing we see now in danger of, is that the conservatives and those making overtures out of Richmond, to our Citizens, will endeavor, in the name of the republican party, to make the Emancipation Edict out of any measure of peace, or settlement, and then or in their custom, call a public meeting, as the Democrats those men have imposed on the President to assume upon, while our enemies represent proves that there can be not speak for the people, but for their own pockets.

Let the people, in Meeting, on the shirt, and not suffer the men of blood and green-backs to divert their attention from the great cause of justice, peace and a re-establishment of Government on the basis of liberty and the Rights of Man. They will be as well as it can be, after the great storm and crisis already passed.

MANSFIELD, O., July 8d, 1863.

DEAR MR. MERDY—Sir—Where can the Friends of Mr. Lincoln find the Platform of some of the proceedings be obtained, and at what price? Please answer in The Crisis, and oblige us some as you can, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

EF We do not know where the proceedings of Mr. Lincoln's Friends are. Perhaps any of our readers inform us? We believe the only Lincoln Meeting in the New York Convention some time since, but we are not certain. It is worth looking up at this time, as showing the kind of loyalty of New England Church Federalists.

WHAT THE THINKS!

Governor Curtin's Proclamation calling on the tested 9-3-41 all the Militia between 18 and 45 years of age, south of the Ne-ka Hook or Mountain, and Pennsylvania Southern United States Judicial District. The most patriotic now! Lincoln's call is a single reason is given for this except that the State of Ohio is in danger. If that is so, why not call Ohio Militia, and leave Pennsylvania?

But not a word of danger is made public, except the raid of Jeffer Davis Mosby Indiana with 5,000 or 6,000 men.

We really suspect, and hoped this Sunday enlistment. The order is dated on Sunday. If it had been, it would be a trifle, it is publicly, that men when dragged from their farms and workshops may know what is all for? Why is Pennsylvania, and not in the busy season of the year unless for peace and reconciliation? We hope, and are our steering over our great victories, we are not to prepare for war at our very doors, through time. We have not room for the other this week.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

From all we can learn, the French have in Mexico pretty much in their possession. We next thing we know, we shall find that the French Emperor has *demanded* a recognition of the Confederate independence, of the other Southern States, and of Northern Mexico, especially if the idea prevails that the South is in a hopeless condition, very large, and that in consequence, the war is about over. In our government at Washington should remain, and the Democrats impose an anti-war preparatory to an outline Administration, and Congress, and the re-union of the discovered parts?

Now is the time to strike, if ever. In Mexico he assumption, the Emperor, Israel, just, and keep out European interventions or the assumption of Mexico.

Call a convention of the States, and put the good work into action at once. The only chance of a settlement, which have been done so frank, it has got to be done first, or it will be too late, and too dangerous.

We stand to day on a volcano, and we stand now in the place of Washington, in tirade and scatters all standing ever is to perdition. Europe will help us into trouble but will avoid the trouble. We, the people and patriots enough to help ourselves out. The spirit of a tolerance, and of a Christian—and cannot be contented in twenty years, and at the expense of a million more the white men.

EF Our neighbors of the *Journal* are in great trouble about the press movement at Washington, they do not like the idea of the sub phobing of the poor, starving government. What waiting and prophesying of both would be heard if peace was to be and the Union spoils restored as it was.

EF Our Government bonds are once more below a great value of military enlistment, and every body is ordered to the tested field. This may be a little sudden as a precautionary to come, but we would rather we cannot be and heard to—a little sudden—preferable to early martial law and total suspension of the Union.

EF We would have peace for the asking—if peace were for the asking.

Proclamation from the Governor, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1863.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

To the People of Ohio:

The recent invasion of our sister State, Indiana, and the severe battles fought in Pennsylvania, demonstrates the wisdom of the President's call for the Militia of the Northern States, and proves that the Militia of Ohio, numbering more than two 100 thousand men have responded to the call. This must not be, Ohio shall not be invaded. Early, Gen. Imboodden, and the Rebel Cavalry, have crossed the Ohio River and are now in our borders.

The Militia of Ohio are called upon to repel the invasion, and to provide for their protection against their enemies, should they desire to do so. Ohio is not prepared to pass an expensive system of war, and the Militia of Ohio, is the only force they. All are requested to repair to the nearest place of rendezvous, and report to the Governor.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

The above conference was made in behalf of shame to the loss of every Loyal Leaguer in Ohio. To please them Lincoln and Stanton, and Tod, and Curtin free the negro after the Democrats had, to a great extent, made the Union a Rebel Confederacy.

Governor Tod put over their heads of this union—and then they excluded from their Conventions, and from the Government they and their fathers had been accustomed to, the Democrats, and Democrats, the Democrats of oppression and barbarity; and now when thirty thousand men were are called out, and the other half of the men are called "less than two thousand" have responded to the call, the Democrats, the Democrats Abolition Leaguers took in their accustomed to do otherwise, so we have appeared in these conventions.

Governor Tod should be ashamed of the course of his Democratic friends, and so they have thus proven themselves unworthy of any man's friendship or support.

A Number Refused.

This is the Rebel Oath, Time, Time, NEWARK, OHIO, July 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the Hartford Times:

Sir—I have been requested to procure two 2 copies to the editor of the *Post*, on the Oath of Allegiance, and have proper to publish it. Will you please give it an insertion in your columns?

JOHN A. VALLANDIGHAM.

NEWARK, OHIO, July 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the Daily Post:

Sir—The Oath of Allegiance just been directed to a change, recently published in your paper, and signed by John A. Vallandigham, of Ohio. In the article, reported by you, that the Oath of Allegiance, and further to be supported in part or all of the Constitution of the United States. Now, sir, I assert, from my own personal knowledge, that John A. Vallandigham, is—without the slightest hesitation—a traitor, and a Rebel, and a Rebel. His Victim, Brigham's mother is not now, and never has been, a Rebel, and a Rebel, and a heart full of hatred, to which he belongs, and the other half of the men are called "less than two thousand" have responded to the call, the Democrats, the Democrats Abolition Leaguers took in their accustomed to do otherwise, so we have appeared in these conventions.

Governor Tod should be ashamed of the course of his Democratic friends, so so they have thus proven themselves unworthy of any man's friendship or support.

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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

Dorset Publishers of The Crisis.

The Rev. Jos. Sewell Williams of St. Thomas are bound and ready for delivery, Price, $2.00 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending money to pay for Crisis should always state the leaving therefrom, in order to secure attention to the same.

Remit the amount of money sent.

The Name of the Subscriber.

The Post-office—the Subscriber.

The County and State.

Those who do not do this, cannot be credited for what may not be looked.

CHANGING THE POST OFFICE.

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from one P. O. to another, he should write to the Publisher, giving

1st. Given Name of the Subscriber.

2d. Given Name of the Office, County and State at which he has been receiving the paper.

3d. Given Name of the Office, County and State at which he is now changed.

4. He should give the Publisher sufficient time for the change.

Dorchester—Northern Circuit—Appointments for Quarterly Conferences Half Yearly.

Rev. George E. Pope's Appointments

Mon. George's, 2d, Tuesday, Mt. Pleasant and places indicated below. The speakers who will be with us at these quarterly conferences and Committee will commence hereafter. The local committee of the places named, will promptly advertise the meetings, and make all the necessary arrangements.

3RD. DAY—WEST. WING. SPEAK.

On Saturday, July 18th, at Waverly, Pastor.

On Monday, July 20th, at Portsmouth, Sebastian Streets.

On Tuesday, July 21st, at Mt. Pleasant, Pastor.

On Wednesday, July 22d, at McArthur, Vienna County.

On Thursday, July 23d, at Lynn, Hocking County.

On Friday, July 24th, at Lancaster, Fairfield County.

On Saturday, July 25th, at Washington, Fayette county.

On Monday, July 27th, at Lima, Allen county.

On, Tuesday, July 28th, at Ada, Hardin county.

On Wednesday, July 29th, at Bellefontaine, Logan county.

On Thursday, July 30th, at Marysville, Union county.

On Friday, July 31st, at Delaware, Delaware county.

On Saturday, August 1st, at Circleville, Pickaway county.

On Sunday, August 2d, at Chillicothe, Pastor.

On Wednesday, August 5th, at Urbana, Champaign county.

On Thursday, August 6th, at Xenia, Hardin county.

On Friday, August 7th, at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county.

On Saturday, August 8th, at Van Wert, Van Wert county.

On Sunday, August 9th, at Paulding, Paulding county.

On Tuesday, August 11th, at Defiance, Defiance county.

On Wednesday, August 12th, at Napoleon, Henry county.

On Thursday, August 13th, at Perrysburg, Wood county.

On Friday, August 14th at Toledo, Pastor.

On Saturday, August 15th, at Sylvania, Lucas county.

An Unmitigated Outrage.

Thomas Downing, Esq., an old and respectable farmer of Flushing, was arrested on Friday last for the 5th instant, to pay his state money which he could not, for the reason that he was stopped at the "Four Mile House," to the county of Queens, where he was detained until the time of Union soldiers passing the common pleas court, and was released on Saturday the 11th, with a small fine, and costs, which he was compelled to pay, because he had no money in his pocket. Mr. Downing is a native of Vallentighen in Germany, Mr. Downing is a fair and good man, and has ever been in his principles a strong Democrat and said so, when he was in the Court room, he said he was born Lincoln, but never voted for Lincoln, and was and would not vote for Lincoln. Outrage. The one answer to the question of the Court as to the conduct of the war that he believed it was a mistake, and that it was not conducted as it should, and the subject confined to secular interests, and that he was not prepared to say that it was not properly conducted to keep the negroes out of the Confederate and Union—he was not prepared to say that the negroes were not more respect for his gray hairs, by these soldiers, than he was from the Judge, who had his hat on and was doing business with him, because of his gray hairs, and he was not prepared to say that negroes were not treated better than he was treated when called, and his gray hairs insulted by the Judge, who had his hat on, and was doing business with him, because of his gray hairs, and he was not prepared to say that the

More Abolition Despotism in Schools.

MR. EDITOR:—In justice to myself, there being many "Copperheads" in this place to submit to the public, through *The Crisis*, the following statement of facts. At Dresden University, Granville, Ohio, which institution I was lately a member, contains, as a college, service, are required, in accordance with this regulation, I submitted an essay on the Fourth of July, which fulfilles to processions it for the sole reason that it was supposed to contain "disrespect" to officers and Abolitionism, therefore the institution. I subjoin the entire and I want to submit to the public whether it is just and permissible criticism, or "contraband of war."

FRANK H. SOUTHARD.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Granville, Ohio, July 2nd, 1863.

MESSRS. SOUTHARD, SCHOOLCRAFT, AND OTHERS:

"Hence to show, boys is due," and so this, I suppose, is the reason why we are three days, we cannot but express our sentiments, in a manner, which, perhaps, you think, the nearly courage which you have shown in the prosecution of the duties and duties of Democracy. Knowing from experience how difficult it is to have the courage which you were obliged to occupy, we offer our heartfelt thanks, and pledge our sacrifices in your trying position. We, too, feel the pressure of the stage of the "Abolition party," yet with the "Bottoms" of Democracy, we have "bottom" in our religion, and now fall barriers at our feet, and we have the honest right of thinking, and in the consolidation of liberty, we have the right of speaking our thoughts. We, too, have the right of labor for the preservation of the "Union" and the perpetuity of liberty. Thus to you we can only say, go on, be firm.

Yours, respectfully,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Speech of Horatio Seymour.

Fellow-citizens and friends—I am delighted to speak with others at this meeting, we meet in the glorious Republic of Washington, the opening of the Ministry, the probable capture of the Confederate Capital, and the extinction of the rebellion. My immediate concern will perhaps but have to do with the last of these. I am not a prophet, but I think, I speak not idle words of prophecy when I say that the end country should pass that in the coming next September year that the rebellion will be in its last hour. Pennsylvania is now almost free from the rebel presence, and, should nothing slight of the great successes, which have crowned our arms, be spoiled, it will be a matter of wonder if the rebellion will not have ceased every trace, to the point of physical obstruction, and be ready for the process of adjusting other and this great struggle to the Constitution. I say, I hope, I believe, I think, I know that the rebellion is now in the last agonies of madness, defeat and desperation. The rebellion is now in the last agonies of madness, defeat and desperation. Mississippi is compelled to admit that the

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

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THE CRISIS.

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S. MEDARY.

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM BISSELL, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,

HORATIO NEWHOUSE, of Ashland.

SUPERIN JUDGE,

P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN H. BEATON, of Belmont.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

As our paper was ready for the press last week, the telegraph had just flashed the announcement of the riot in New York, which has since waved the public pulse whenever the news has reached us. Having the Bill in paper, to-day, with details, we compile as condensed an account of the riot, as we believe to be its due of course. It is known to all men, that the Bill was passed, not one but a military conscription and a Robespierre-Revolutionary Government. The seeds of resistance resistance are planted in every such attempt that may be made. All sacred republics must be peoples' wars, and the people will not, if they do not permit them to volunteer, they can be forced into the ranks only over the prostrate bodies of patriots. The Conscription Act of the last Congress, has in it, all the natural and essential features of all such acts, these peculiar to itself only, in point of time, they have been upon all who did not be drafted, in a time of peace, and in a time of war, in the land, so added these special features as the nature of the government, and the Republican, there can be no question about the riot, it was the direct result of the bill as on production by the President proclamation, and the bill, it was the reference for the procurement of an organized number of men, to be drafted, and disarmed among the populations of the various States. The bill, in its first and essential provisions for the men from different localities to be drafted, and the denial of rights which have become as sacred as the air we breathe, the bill, in its provisions for the men to be their own chosen, or the personal appointees of the Secretary of State Government. All this was willfully neglected, and the bill was made a mere machine, as it were, to come known that the men to be drafted, were to be drafted, and to fill up old Republicans" could such a bill be made, and the Republican Party be so unmerciful as to be guilty of the crime of the abolition, submitting to the bill, and the Republican Party, in the mean time for the terrible calamities visited upon the business and social life of the Nation, that an enemy so designated, broken up, and the Republican Party, in the mean time, gives us a bill by every man to rest only by force—it cries the Republican Party are demanding Democratic outrages, thus suddenly and unexpectedly, and, with broken, without an organization, it behooves those who are responsible to have incurred the armory in which such a mass of fired arms would be placed.

With a great deal of secrecy, and concerning, the bill was drawn, and the bill was passed. Not until Sunday did one man in a hundred or a thousand know that such a bill was passed, the bill was drawn, and the bill was passed, the bill was drawn, and the bill was passed, the bill was drawn, and the

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

Ex-President Pierce Speaks.

RESOLUTIONS.

From our last number the proceedings of the great Convention in New Hampshire, were recorded at. We now make room for the noble speech of that noble patriot Ex-President Pierce. The Convention, there was a most imposing demonstration of freedom determined yet to be free. Over 20,000 were present.

Ex-President Pierce, on taking the chair, was received with the utmost enthusiasm. When the cheering had subsided, he addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND FELLOW CONVENTION: While I have come to preside at this meeting, at your kind request, I feel it my duty to say an unusual law imperative than pure wish to see you in a place, and I have hoped to see here; and I trust that in view of the great emergency which has arisen within the thirty years of mutual life have learned between you and myself, I may claim the same preferentiality, on my part, of the respect and affection which in that time, I have never failed to feel on your part. We have passed together through the ordeal of a dozen sessions, and sanctified as that of the birth of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence had to the Revolutionary Fathers, the Constitution of the Confederation of the Revolutionary Fathers, the Union of the American people, and of the sovereignty of the United States. Under that standard our sires and brave forefathers achieved the Revolution, and under that we have lived and prospered. In this spirit they constituted, the Union, they established the Union, having the concurrence the Union, and the Constitution, and the original sovereignty and independence of the several States, with their diverse institutions, interests, customs and habits, by the independence of the States, by the original sovereignty and mutual compromises of the States, and by the mutual peculiar bubbles, who reared up the great structure of the Union, and the Constitution, by which

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MEN WHO STRIKE VALLANDIGHAM.

We received several letters, after the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, from the Military Commission at Cincinnati, giving the private character of several of the men concerned in that ridiculous business, who acted as arrest, witnesses, and jurors. Some of these were, from these statements, the veriest vagabonds, thrown into action by hanging on the skirts of the Democ racy. Even shades of vice, immorality and loading contradictory evidence, which we forbear to recital to try men whose characters were given separately.

Case of Jacob, no less than the Jesuit Apostate, Capt. J. M. Cutts, has himself been tried in the same place, by a military court martial, for prepping into a lady's bedchamber, the measure of all acts of whole hearted treason, and for lying, in the specifications, &c., and give the testimony of the gallant Jesuit Apostate, against the husband of the lady into whose room Capt. Cutts, the Judge Advocate, also tried Mr. Vallandigham, in Cincinnati.

"The most serious called was the gentleman who had been in the room prepping, or, as he preferred to the specification, not over the door, and was prepping, when the husband of the lady prepping, found him, on the evening of the morning of April 28th, about three o'clock, he had secreted in the room, and he, the husband of the room, had added to the act of treaties the 8th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

Close of the Fourteenth Year of this Publication.

This No. (26) of The Crisis closes the first half year of this volume. We call our readers' attention to this for three reasons: First, because those who commenced with this volume for six months may have now this time to make up their mind as that others who will commence with the new half year may know, if they choose to do this, that there is the time to subscribe. As the Republicans are using every means in their power to prevent the people from the mere purpose they are fearful of the results it reaches. Second, because we would be sorry to be deprived of the should be read on that account.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO, AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.

We noticed last week that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had run the blockade and arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. This week we have the pleasure of recording his very able and statesmanlike address of the nomination for Governor. What a sure reflection in all this to our political opponents! It will satisfy every one the most anxious, to think that with all their illegal and arbitrary conduct, the party which Abraham Lincoln fully failed, is keeping up beyond communication with his friends. Clear Democrats by and to the work. Vindicate constitutional liberty, and the whole world will appreciate your efforts. The cause of Democracy is now in issue. Make a record that will stand the test.

THE CHEAP NOB SUBSTITUTE TO THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Since the commencement of the secession of the Southern States, this has been nothing as startling and serious as the great riots in New York, which have been generally out of the enforcement of the Conscription Act. If this terrible feeling of hostility was confined to the City of New York, or to any special locality, it might be viewed as of less magnitude. It is, however, a most serious breach of society. But when we reflect that this conscription is neither popular, but that every possible means, instead of further, it, means the same dogs and degrading influences which the whole working classes subject to its purpose—no men in high mind can be blind to the determination of the masses of excited people on the one side, and the determined and arbitrary will of the Government on the other, without a shudder for the future of this people and the future of a Government, if they have so long allowed, even to abdication.

It was the forefather of a liberal and enlightened Government, administered in the spirit in which it was formed, which is to give glory and honor for it the admiration of the masses, of every grade and condition. But change its form, change its mild protective spirit into a stern or severe element, and all the past glory and popular admiration come at once, and the people will with the appreciatorat and infuriated with a despotic whirlpool over our people, no doubt can be find in the history of the world, the will of society into which we may drift.

That the Administration, conscious of the reckless spirit of radical abolitionism, intends to pursue its insane policy toward every state in the Union who happens to differ from it in any measure of policy—however sincerely and honestly conscientious—is evident from every movement and every month; and thus to punish the North for difference of opinion, it has done the same with which it is now striving to punish the South for seceding from Lincoln Union—doubting the war palpably as can be opinion's sake.

The chief superiority of our American institutions over those of Europe has consisted in the equality of the rights of people and European excess making no distinction in them in the great mass. Such equality has implicitly the great mass's country; and from the earliest discoveries of the American continent, the great mass of our population has been made up mostly of poor emigrants or their descendants. Equality among such our people have become "well to do in the world," they still have a sympathy for the laboring classes, and political ties to side with them. In fact the whole Democratic party has been composed of the sons and connection of the mind of the working masses against all conservatism's sons their rights their social and political equality, which is carefully illustrated in all our constitutions. Since such Democrats

When, therefore, the Conscript Act was introduced from the Capital of Old Abraham, with the most abolitionism in the enforcement, the $300 clause, a universal shudder ran through the whole community, as in the terrible consequences of its enforcement were a free and well informed community, jealous of their rights, and jealous of the encroachments of wealth and military power combined. The very work Democrat that the law was to be tested in our court of judgment, and to stamp, the rights of that any court of common sense would pronounce it unconstitutional, that the people acquiesced for the time, to see the result—that an effort was made to get the people to assassinate, until the dense population of the city of New York burst into open and terrible resistance, the consequences of which can now only be imagined.

That many followed the crowd to seek plunderings of plunder, is undoubt, but plunder was not the object nor the cause. We have pretended to charge on the Republicans of this city who got up the mob open plunder, but still that followed, and can not be denied. Some of the leaders of the papers were carried off by those present, and never returned. Because there was plunder and robbery, it does not follow it does not prove anything more than that the mob was made up of mere plunderers.

What has Resistance gained by her attempted conscription of the Palmetto? What do our sons in the field gain by resistance to pay in suffering so obnoxious a measure? Is the Government more popular? Is the plebeian that Jerry Davis' principal assistants as the Southern States, so far as the Government is concerned, considered out of the enforcement, unpopular and unpopular? Is the Government, which has made that the soldiers raised in that way are like the better than men, and in many instances the worst of men?

If the object was an experiment to bring out the feeling of the Democratic party among us, then we can account for the Act both North and South. If this was not, then we have nothing left of our boasted Union and our liberties, but instead a despotic Government, which, if it is not, is a question of more vital importance to us than the question of the Union.

THE CONSCRIPTION OBEDIENT ON.

From the following Circular of the Provost Marshal General it is seen that the Conscription Act is to be put into effect to stop. It was only necessarily to stop the Draft in Pennsylvania, and it was intended to be sent to Gov. SEYMOUR, and by which means the riot was quieted, was simply a temporary one, and it was thought, by him, but still deceptive, for immediate effect. We have long stated that the plan upon which nearly all the operations of the government are conducted. However, we trust the people will see that the Draft is not thrown out to blind, for once, the blind schemes of the Administration, to have a pretext the policy of the Administration. It is immoveable that the Administration is so determined to carry out its term in opposition to Republicans as to Democrats and Union men, Abolitionists, and if it has know this. It is inconceivable that it should go on recklessly plunging the nation into ruin and destruction, and the Union Society. Further comments are unnecessary in the following Circular of the Provost Marshal.

Following Circular 45, we extract Circular 43 of the Provost Marshal, wherein the "Conscription Law" is "in force." It is so far from mitigating the unpopularity of the Draft, that it shows the Administration and The Administration have put them before the people:

Circular No. 45.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1863.

The provisions of the draft lately added to the New Conscription Act, which have been suspended by the Secretary of War, in consequence of urgent representations, have in one or two cases been misunderstood. It is, therefore, deemed proper to announce that orders have not been issued countermanding the draft, but that it will be conducted under the Government in the points where it was ordered to be suspended. The Secretary of War has directed the Provost Marshal General of the country to reference the draft in accordance with the Conscription Act, and has proposed to execute the orders herein given for the draft in the Northern States, and the rest of the military forces offered to organize such a draft in the South.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Circular No. 43.

The Conscription Act has become obsolete in the case of the United States by the fact of the Government having ceased to be in force. The act has served upon them by the Provost Marshal in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1863, and the day for them to report for duty in a designated place, is now at hand.

Under the circumstances, the Secretary of War, Wednesday, Secretary of the War Department, in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1863, ordered:

"When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the Act of July 1, 1863, and the day for the report of such draft must be received within—days after the date of the notice, and the day for the report shall be given personally, or by leaving a copy of the last place of residence, requiring him to report at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after the date of the notice, shall be considered a deserter, and be liable to be arrested and punished as such. Any person who shall be drafted, and who shall be unable to report for duty, may report for substitute, or pay the $300, he shall be in law a deserter, and shall be treated accordingly. There shall be no exemption from the operation of the draft, except in the case of a person who shall show, whether by change his residence or otherwise, that he is not the person whose name has been entered, and in no case by the performance of the duty to the country that he will compelled to be treated as a deserter.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
WM. HALLECK, Chief of Staff.

JOHN MORGAN'S MAKE THROUGH OHIO.

Ohio, a State which has rested in supposed security for the two years of the war, has at last been invaded, and with an impunity which shows how easily these enemies can be made over even a deeply populated country. MORGAN's men are well mounted, well armed, well drilled, unencumbered, and reckless of danger and consequences from long practice in such a mode of warfare, which is more sweep of demonstration than simple. But we both pity and are practical, that it is probable that any condemnation of it now is too late. The Ohio Democrats are most sensitive to the wrong and during the time some four-score of a large army, and if it become necessary to a greater thing, there is no possibility of preventing, long before the end of the war, the overrunning of the whole country, North and South, by such men. For whatever may be the fate of this raid, it is real, it is evident that to take his crowd prisoners and to destroy his raid, is a work of accident or anything else. MORGAN's men into Ohio from Indiana, having crossed at the Ohio River, Saturday, some two weeks ago. After entering upon Ohio, will be found near Glenn's Creek twenty miles north of Cincinnati, and entered Clermont county at Loveland, on the Little Miami road. Thence, they made, due north of it—for his home number some five thousand, and the Government at least at a very long together but neither ever seven, miles of country. At Williamsburg they attacked and retreated from the Cincinnati and leaving for a fresh start.

They then passed through Brown county, the main body moving east and struck the Scioto, below Chillicothe, in Pike county. They then proceeded to Jackson Furnace, on the Ohio river, in Meigs county, where a small force of militia, from the opposite Virginia. At this writing we have neither but rumor of his whereabouts, since leaving Jackson.

He occasionally tears up a railroad track, burns cars, and at Cheshire, Gallipolis, destroy those in pursuit of him; takes horses, where goods, provisions and all he can find, he is so well mounted, and his sampling pieces or private dwellings. But the details are so well known to our readers, we require that we must wait for the smaller portion here.

General BURNSIDE, with a force of some seven thousand, has been following MORGAN, some miles behind, and he will keep twenty Kentucky, but always a few hours behind. The Ohio Democrats, and the Ohio chief Provost, Both MORGAN and HOBSON carry small cannon with them, but as they have no ammunition, they

Unbroken loaded with men and war conduct. Both Chieftains are well, and Governor Tod's answer unless, answered over the southwest, provided the State, or at least, the Ohio Democrats, are the fish wheel to a magnificent Democrat, and their hearts are strong, but these were all the weapons they had to fight with. They lacked the powder and shot.

POSTSCRIPT.—Up to Sunday John Morgan was said to be crossing the Ohio some miles above Buffington Island. We have no report that 200 of his men were taken prisoners in a skirmish near Buffington Island, but gunboats had got that far up the river so as not allow he would get across.

We received a letter from Bainbridge, Fairfield, Clermont, County, giving some details of the movements of the rebel forces, as they passed through that place. The great score that not last long—only hurry—and hurry horses being kept fresh. Morgan and Hobson's men, who were following him, have got the start of him. The Clermont men, and current of fall, but presumed the ladies have not been so fortunate. The Ohio Democrats, the most, which was strictly complied with next day. One lady begged of them not to take her pony. They did not take it, but delivered the pony up. They said they did not cause the pony to be taken.

P. S. No. 2—Later news reports that a large portion of MORGAN's men have been taken prisoners, and that a dispatch through the bible, about Pomeroy.

WHAT DEMOCRATS WOULD DO FOR LINCOLN.

The City Council of New York passed a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of the Draft, and to enable parties to hire their substitutes. This is public contract. A similar bill was passed by the City Council of Philadelphia, and the process presented by the REPUBLICAN majority of Boston, has, also, been passed, and the process to report from the Abolition negro meetings.

GOVERNOR TODD'S PRIVATE "REPUTATION."

We have witnessed a good deal of the misfortunes of sterling men in high offices who seemed to have no more comprehensive of their duties than children unborn, but we have been, for the past week, treated to an exhibition of fully if not down right malice which went little short of all former cases of that nature. We think it is time we should many a Republican that a Democrat, who is a Democrat in the Government itself, but merely an Executive officer, for so self as the case may be, is immutably and indissolubly tied to the specified time, while the Constitution and laws, plain, clear, and explicit, give him other thing. And it is a question for the people to discuss and decide as to how far the constitutional rights of the Party of Freedom, conformes to the rules laid down for the guidance of Democrats. The Party has not opened the eyes of the people to the strange, dangerous and ruinous doctrines, being enforced by Republicans, and enforced by military Democrats, and by Democrats in office.

Gov. TODD, to get out of his silly predicament, in a speech at Camp Chase, distinctly pre-indicted the Democrats of Ohio, who, declared that he did not expect Democrats in the Government to be expected to be called over our hundred thousand. He said further, he cover this non-Democrat, that he would not be with conscientious as were those organized under the Black Republican Party. He said he was very body like known that there was not one single company organized under that law in the State of Ohio. Yet, the Democrat office had been organized and commissioned in Ohio, and the Democrats in Ohio made this organization could exist. So this was the managed up excuse for bringing into upon the company of Ohio, by calling upon, and every man at that, from their barrel fields, farms, grain fields, and from their ploughs, and thousands of acres of grass cut lying in swaths, and of grain, ready to be cut, and for no purpose, without law or reason, the citizens—workshops, stores, business—to be called from their business, and thousands of hard laboring men, when footing up their hard earnings, to be called from and body in good condition, were equipped and ill camp under threats that Martial law would be proclaimed, and the Provost guardhouse follow. And yet Gov. TODD, to get out of his silly predicament, proceeded forward and tells these same people that he did not expect them to turn out under his call.

Why did he not expect it? Had he and his squad of cash-bound abolitocrats could not have organized a company "Democrats," etc., so huge, that they actually constituted Gov. TODD, and his cash and brain to the belief that they were really willing to be called from their fields, farms, grain ripe for, started to save a party not willing to please by its patronage, business, and ruin, and ruin, and ruin, and ruin, Gov. TODD had to coin new stones and resort to new convenient and ready cash.

He admitted the rule he was bringing to the farmers at this season of the year, by enforcing their rights, and that he made a show of regulations, he ordered each company to draw lots and for one half to go home, and the other remain in the Capitals at once ordered their whole company to draw lots, and the half of the Officers remained, drew lots, and one half remained, and the other half went home. Thus all were satisfied. And for what? Are and their corps enlisting as much as the Democrats, and they are not enough to draw a Company? Are men to be ruined and their fields, farms, and grain ripe are so and their rule is inevitable, even if they can get home in a week, as their crops are at least, and the rule is, they must be last. A few days of heavy rain would ruin their crops, and they are ruined. But Gov. TODD thinks that they must stay until Jesse MORGAN is either caught or gets out of Ohio. Yet, Democrats, he ordered, he organized men, ready to go in Camp, to wait for Jesse MORGAN, and the Democrats departed! In Gov. TODD, rolling MORGAN off by having men ready to go and drill, they are at home, while MORGAN rolls through the country, not even finding men at home to drill, and Democrats, ready to go, at home! And if MORGAN should wait the men, Gov. TODD, to get out of his predicament, and respect up like chickens for the mother without amount of delusion, and where MORGAN rolls through the country, unencountered trouble! All this has been done by a Democrat, who, in the Government, Gov. TODD, a Democrat who is ready to sell all the rights that this processes are one of the most important of the Union, strong men, the treasures, rocks, deeds by such political Union workers of his party, to raise, and half they lost away. Let the people know of how they lost away their wealth and treasure.

P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that Governor TODD has ordered 40 Million boxes of Ohio, and 40 Million boxes of Ohio, boxes of Ohio, boxes of thousands of dollars, if not million very low "Copland."

☞ We have been compelled to leave out until next week "Ta" ale article on the Militia Law, and Governor Tod's message to the Legislature.

MAKING VALLANDIGHAM MAD.

The Republicans are savage on Governor Tod—they can go so far as to charge him with getting up his military elephant for the purpose of making Vallandigham mad! Perhaps Vallandigham is mad because Governor Tod designed it so or not we leave it to the Republican themselves to decide.

DEFENDING VALLANDIGHAM.

The Ohio State Journal seems to be very much exercised because a committee waited on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at the Clifton House, Niagara, and requested him to be silent concerning the Government. A man behaves and acts like a fool, and he is not ashamed to be that reckless short. Let it give the least reason for such an occasion, and a Republican organ of Ohio is ashamed engaged in such mission if it can.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND THE ABOLITIONISTS AT NIAGARA.

We last week called on the Republican papers to give the Democrats the benefit of their best ones, and let their readers see what it is that so terribly frightens them, and we presumed they are as much as though they had been caught in telling falsehoods! Why let them not publish the speech?

We now learn that they are charging on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM the sentiments and the appropriations for the damp. In The Cross at the 24th of last January, and again on the 31st of the same month of January, some months, page 205, the reader will find the whole thing fully exposed, and that the Republican presses readers may not have those numbers of the Cross which will give, next week, the entire speech.

Contrary to all precedent, this bill was introduced into the House of Representatives of the session last December, appropriating the money, and the speech was made for the very alone, for the year ending 30th of June, 1863. On the attempts to rush the thing through without the slightest discussion or anything else, a hot debate occurred, which developed the true object of bearing the bill through.

Against this enormous appropriation, he opposed the same, and demanded a discussion and before any investigation could be had, the bill was rushed through and passed, and he consulted. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and a large majority of the Democrats contended, that the money was not wanted, and that it all. He never opposed paying the soldiers, but could not vote for a bill that was any THING IN GOLD, which the Republicans defeated, simply the increase of two dollars each month to the soldiers.

SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM IN CAMP CHASE.

We clip from a Canada paper the following notice of the very handsome address of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, at Camp Chase, Ohio. This should be remembered:

HON. MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—Vallandigham, standing himself prisoner of sentence of the Yankees, delivered a speech to a number of their prisoners with Secession sympathy. A report of the speech is published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and it is a noble party of the Southern Confederacy—the Yankees, and the Secessionists, and the Secession sympathizers, and the Secession sympathizers, and the Secession sympathizers

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... July 22, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons having Volumes of Crisis sent to them by being directed, in order to secure attention to the matter, should

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2d. Give the name of the Subscriber
3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.
4th. The County and State.

Without these particulars it is difficult the letter be duly forwarded.

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If a subscriber desires to have a paper changed from one Post-Office to another, he must observe the following:

1st. Give the name of the Office, County and State at which the paper is now received.
2d. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.
3d. It is useful to give the name of the person clerking at the Office.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic Meeting Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly advertised:

On Wednesday, July 15th, at McAlisterville, Juniata county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, W. Jessup, J. M. Bonham.

On Thursday, July 23d, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Fox.

On Friday, July 24th, at Lancaster, Pearl street, Speakers—George E. Pugh, William E. Black, Adam Ecker, Esq., and others.

On Saturday, July 25th, at Washington, Fayette county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. M. Bonham.

On Monday, July 27th, at Lion, Allen county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. M. Bonham, Hon. T. C. Lelland.

On Tuesday, July 28th, at Sidney, Shelby county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, D. A. Book, J. F. McKinney.

On Wednesday, July 29th, at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. C. Groom, D. A. Book, J. F. McKinney.

On Thursday, July 30th, at Urbana, Champaign county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Col. J. Warren, D. A. Book, J. F. McKinney.

On Friday, July 31st, at Delaware, Delaware county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. C. Groom, D. A. Book, J. F. McKinney, Charles Sweeney.

On Saturday, August 1st, at Catonsville, Frederick county, Speaker—George E. Pugh, S. S. Jones, J. L. Dent.

On Tuesday, August 4th, at Troy, Miami county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, T. C. Lelland, J. L. Green, J. F. McKinney.

On Wednesday, August 5th, at Urbana, Champaign county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. L. Green, Hon. T. C. Lelland.

On Thursday, August 6th, at Kenton, Hardin county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, T. C. Lelland, F. E. Lane.

On Friday, August 7th, at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Follett, S. S. Cox, Wm. Johnston, F. E. Lelland.

On Saturday, August 8th, at Van Wert, Van Wert county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, T. C. Lelland.

On Monday, August 10th, at Paulding, Paulding county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Wm. Johnston.

On Tuesday, August 11th, at Defiance, Defiance county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Wm. Johnston, F. E. Lane.

On Wednesday, August 12th, at Napoleon, Henry county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Wm. Johnston, F. Fraley.

On Thursday, August 13th, at Perrysburg, Wood county, Speakers—G. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, F. E. Lane, F. Fraley.

On Friday, August 14th, at Toledo, Pottawatomie county, Speakers—G. E. Pugh, F. E. Lane, F. Fraley.

On Saturday, August 15th, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Speakers—G. E. Pugh, F. E. Lane, G. E. Lelland.

On Wednesday, August 26th, at Tiffin, Seneca county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. C. Groom, Hon. T. C. Lelland.

On Thursday, August 27th, at Fremont, Sandusky county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. C. Groom, Hon. T. C. Lelland.

On Friday, August 28th, at Kelton, Hardin county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. C. Groom, Hon. T. C. Lelland.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, J. C. Groom, F. C. Lelland.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

The Democracy of America is a law-and-order Democracy. Fealty to the Constitution, and to the Union formed and preserved thereof, begat the Democratic Party and constituted the only strong arm which defends it. It comes to exist with the death of the Constitution. There is a party which spits into it and tramples it underfoot. Where the Constitution, thereby necessitating the death of that abortion, the Union, ceases to be, there the death of the Democracy, the party, through its genius and spirit, ceases to exist. Thus the Democratic party of the New York riot, directly and indirectly, upon the Democratic principles and principles which are the very genius of the Democracy, as it was constituted and established by the United States, would prevent their Savior. It is an outlaw of the element which composes that greatest bulwark of the Union as well as the property—which adopted as the governing principle of government, that specific laws are required to be made "to preserve the peace" and when so made necessary for the preservation of the peace.

This general principle of the Democracy, expressed and illustrated in the Constitution that well against every species of violent disorder has been trampled in the footprints of all sorts of irregularities and enormities are spread. To the party, if there is such, which would do all constitutions and laws not adapt to its selfish schemes, in the country and blind for the exigence which has fallen upon our fathers through the riot in New York. The party which makes only its own passions its guide, is not the party of the Union which cannot but in the own legitimate offspring.

The "Higher Law" illustrated itself with much glee in setting aside all statutes displeasing to it; in nothing and affirming all ones in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was the Democratic party's own; in the Dred Scott decision, which was the Democratic party's own; in the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which was the Democratic party's own; in the Lecompton Constitution, which was the Democratic party's own; in clinging psalms for his soul when it went to meet its God from the proper place, in the Government of not a single Northern State; in giving a vote of thanks to Jeff Davis and two of them outraging all law by refusing to surrender his guilty accomplices, within two years after the death of slaves, and private individuals, the proprietors of the property, in violation of the law, in spite of the language of "well done" will ring up from the high places of the land.

The Democratic party constitutes an element as well as a side the Constitution—identified with the Union, and the Constitution and laws, even of its own creation if not in accordance with its inordinate desire, superior to different from the Constitution and laws. That such has been the character of the party, is sufficiently evident from the pages of its burning history. One such, institutionally, neither more nor less than a lawless element, which, in its relations to lawlessness implies no more guilt in the consequence than in its nature, and there is any difference, is in its gross, and that in favor of the former. As Abolitionists, we have no fear of the Democratic party, or of the Democracy, but we have a great deal of fear of the Democratic party, and the Democracy, upon its own power for obedience: it has thrown aside all other inducements to obedience, and has made itself the law, and consequently, it is not to be known when obedience is required.

But "the decision of public security can be prolonged by a mob as well as by a Government." The Democratic party is no reason for putting to sleep laws and constitutions can so partly and so largely be invoked to do the work of the Democracy. The lawlessness by the governing authorities is the encouragement of the spirit of obedience in the people—and if the acts of the former are oppressive, constantly and inevitably, the people will be in the condition of the yokes it!

The riot remarks cannot be construed into a defense of the alleged outrages in New York without torturing them into a defense of the Democratic party, which of one is a defense of the other. We must be "counted out."

THE LAZZE CABINET SECRETS.

It is of a piece with the Democratic party proved that its violations of freedom of speech and of the press are committed with the help of organs of Government, and in its policies, with permitting its own agitators and organs to be outrageous to the people. Those are for more effective than anything else, in stimulating a considerable portion of the people to believe that it is made overwhelming enough to stop—and overwhelm and kill the Democracy, and thinking. It is but only to insert Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for supposing the course of the Administration, and the Democratic opposition of the Administration be guilty of the Democratic party, and of the Democrat, and not one-half the Republicans opposed with the course of the Administration, as at last openly avowed and almost daily reported from Washington. The overtures of the Democrat to the people then were offers, as the Abolitionists in the Democratic party, and the war on States is to force to obey, to pulverize the fundamental feature of our Government, and to destroy the element of any one not intoxicated with the Democratic party, and the Democrat not responsible being. All intimations of such purposes, then, coming up from those responsible for the acts of the Government, "discourage enlistments" and "encourage the enemy." Such intimations are far extent than anything anybody holding an official position could say or do. If there is the crime in the Democrat, and he is banished to Dixie, it is of importance import to the Democratic party, and to the country at there immediately. In his characteristic speech at Mt. Washington, to the secession in the 7th, it was proved that he was a traitor from Gettysburg, Lincoln told them that "the Union is not in danger" and concluded in the announcement that "all men were equal in the Union." Lincoln's speech proved that doctrine, at Gettysburg "turned tail and ran." The wholesale acts of his party in the Democratic party in the Democrat proves that this war was between those who were for the Union and those who were for the equality of all men—that the Federal troops were fighting for the equality of men with white men and nothing else; At such an hour as that, when the air was heavy from the blood drenched field of Gettysburg, such a speech from such a source will be as a poisoned shaft in the aching hearts of the friends and relatives of the slain. Had they indeed been buried into the "dark and bloody ground" of the dying orgeous? The responses willing by the Democratic party, and low-toned hearts, already but indignantly proclaim equal thousands of converts to the vital faith of VALLANDIGHAM.

So, too, the reply of the President to the Democratic opposition, the Democratic Platform, who sought Mr. LINCOLN's permission to bring back that State into the Union under the old, the existing Constitution of the State, was failure of "disorganizing the Government of the people." It is "opposition to the government," then all the Democratic opposition, and have been expressed so unbiased. "Or not," said Mr. LINCOLN in effect, "I will continue to engrave and protects slavery!" True, he uses the usual flippant language of an Illinois lawyer. He tells the Democratic opposition of the people of Louisiana contemplate holding a Convention to frame a State Constitution" Also, "he does not see how it could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana." Also, "he is informed that neither Louisiana nor any other State, shall get back in the Union without having all State matters ground out by the heel of Federal direction. Now, while the end justifies the means, and attempts in their devotion to the Union in the interest of the Democratic opposition recognize the fact that the several objectives and policies of the Administration are in direct antagonism to the Constitution and restoration of that Union, they are dreamed of by the Democrat, and they are not proved at hate with "rebels" by SANTON.

JACKSON, DEMOCRATS AND JACKSONIANS.

The infamous election frauds, what we have recently witnessed in Philadelphia, and in other places in Pennsylvania, and in other States, are not the only ones which have been perpetrated in this country. Jackson was today (not so desired) Abolition or Republican, but Democrat. The author of the strong Jackson creature of hold was in Democratic ranks, and he was a Democrat, and consequently, the Democratic party and organs and newspapers. The most notorious of all the frauds, was the Jackson murder, and where the "rolls" incidents were perpetrated, and the Democrat, and the contest between Dallas and Fallmed and Jackson, and Jackson, and Jackson.

Above Counties

Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000
Adams	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bucks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Berks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bedford	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cumberland	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dauphin	1,000	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fayette	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000

Jackson Counties

Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bedford	1,000	1,000	1,000
Berks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bucks	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cumberland	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dauphin	1,000	1,000	1,000
Franklin	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fayette	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000

Let We think that the Democrat in our exchange papers, but when it originated we do not know. The fact is, the above table is taken from the Democrat, and the column as two of argument. Men who say that Jackson Democrats are not in particular about constitutions, principles or the rights of the people. They, in the first place, disfranchised the people of Philadelphia, by the accident of the election in 1861 being carried to the Democrat. Jackson then secured measures striking at popular rights and State's rights also, but Democrat Democrats, in the Democrat, brought the great questions directly before the people, and the Democrat were preserved 1861 1863.

This pain is in mind of the correspondent which appears in the summer of 1861. A strong Abolitionist was very much at the Democrat, and he said, "Democrat, Democrat—some effort to the public Democrat." Democrat Democrat, the Democrat, the Democrat, the

The Polish Insurrection.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Berlin, June 23, 1863.

It will, perhaps, be thought necessary to find how little importance is attached by the Poles to the proclamation of the three Notes on behalf of Poland. As far as I can judge, it generally thered, that in order to get rid of the troublesome representations of western Powers, the Russian Government will consent to all the propositions made by the three powers, and then go on just as it did with the knowledge that they will be so. Indeed, the Poles have little to hope from the promises of war with a view to the independence of Poland, the fulfilment of which would have the appearance of a great solution, and would gratify the pride of their wants.

What they are fighting for at the present moment is the independence of Poland, the rights of all classes of the Polish people, and the Polish language constitutional kingdom of Poland, the Russian Government, they will not obtain. The Russians in a year or two, by continuing the Russification in the Ruthenian provinces, in the Baltic provinces, and in Poland, will have taught to regard as almost entirely Russian. Hence, they are determined to treat as Poles in the Treaty of Vienna, and to treat the Poles as a conquered population, in consequence with all the other provinces of the Russian Empire. The Russians are even treated as Poles by the Emperor Alexander and his ministers of the Interior and, and land, a Polish administration, and Polish Diet, and Polish Army, and a Polish Polish system would be calculated illegitimate. Hence, the Russian Government, in reference to the fact that it had not yet granted the Poles, the Russian Government, in reference to the fact that it had not yet granted the Poles, the Russian Government, in reference to the fact that it had not yet granted the Poles

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Comments of the New York Press.

The Governor (see his proclamation) has proclaimed New York City to be in a state of insurrection. The reason, the wisdom of this act, and, when, as now, we see a conflict of legislating between Federal Despotism and State Authority, and the rights of the States. To comprehend all this well, read the well-written article from the Tribune:

The proclamation following from Albany of the Governor of the State declaring the city of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and that the powers of the Government are to be taken from the civil authorities and placed in the military, means, doubtless, which the Tribune correspondent at Washington, Thurlow Weed, Mayor Opdyke and the War Department of the United States, have decided upon, from the New York Police Judges, who have been arrested by the Provost Marshal, and released from the Military Prison, to the Governor himself. The Governor is called—as we understand Mr. Lincoln—to Washington, to be kept quiet, to wait on the President, and to receive his instructions from the Provost Marshal General. If this be so, there is in Washington, that the Secretary of War and Providence in the State of New York, and, of course, in whatever Proclamation has promulgated the people, who are not registered, that the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act shall be regularly tested in a court of law. Governor Seymour, as it seems, properly comprehended Abolition plots, and prepared for the anticipation of the Federal Martial Law authorities, and the Governor has also contended for New York, declared the city to be a state of insurrection, and placed the city, in, representing the State, into a Rebellious state, and, thus, Martial Law, instead of the Constitutional Law, is to be in force in New York, and the Governor is called to Washington, to receive the instructions of the Provost Marshal General. If this be so, there is in Washington, that the Secretary of War and Providence in the State of New York, and, of course, in whatever Proclamation has promulgated the people, who are not registered, that the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act shall be regularly tested in a court of law. Governor Seymour, as it seems, properly comprehended Abolition plots, and prepared for the anticipation of the Federal Martial Law authorities, and the Governor has also contended for New York, declared the city to be a state of insurrection, and placed the city, in, representing the State, into a Rebellious state, and, thus, Martial Law, instead of the Constitutional Law, is to be in force in New York, and the Governor is called to Washington, to receive the instructions of the Provost Marshal General. If this be so,

The New York Regiments to Return—Regular Government Restored.

The following despatch has been received by Mayor Opdyke:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor, &c.

Your regiments are under orders to return to New York. The draft has been quietly enforced, with the only broken and much honor ed exception of your city. Your city has suffered and deserves a lesson for the benefit of others.

Intelligence has just reached here of the magnificent commencement of Gen. Gilmore's operations against Charleston.

All this not but to Marcus Island have been received, and are being promulgated, which, which Secretary Seward is Standing, Sir, Mr.

Of the country had not adopted the course it has in the post of Law, it would which much more evidence than it does with the same. The source of the newspaper correspondence is the direction from the seat of war, very faith with truth, but not as the Secretary, which Secretary, Sir.

The Question of the Return of Gunboats to the Union under Rebel Auspices—Some Considerations Illustrative of the Character of the Rebellion—Report of a Committee of Planters.

Correspondence New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1863.

Louisiana and the Union—Important Letter from a Committee of Planters—Considerations Illustrative.

Early in June but a Committee of Louisiana planters (whose names are given in the correspondence) wrote a letter to ex-President Pierce, and the White House, asking a pledge for the Union, and the protection of the State, for authority from the Federal Government, and the return of the Gunboats (to Northern ports) of Federal Gunboats, and the return of the Gunboats of the United States, and of the Gunboats of the United States, and of the President heard the Committee, received the Gunboats, and promised the protection of the Gunboats, with the promise that the Constitutional Law of the United States, and the Constitutional Law of the State of Louisiana, and Colonel Constitution, and Colonel Constitution, and Colonel Constitution, between transmitted. When it reached the Gunboats, the Constitutional Law of the United States, and the Constitutional Law of Louisiana is strongly pro slavery. Colonel Constitution, and the Constitutional Law of the Colonel will be pretty well under the Law. Mr. Pierce, and the Constitution consulting in the Administration and

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863. NO. 27.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
GEO. H. PEARSON.

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OFFICE—No. 23 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

REPORTER JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMPF, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. HEATON, of Belmont.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic State Central Committee has made the following appointments for meetings in August and September. The local committees will see to it that they are properly attended!

On Thursday, July 30th, at Marysville, Union county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, Col. J. Warren Keifer, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, July 31st, at Delaware, Delaware county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, Col. J. Warren Keifer, Hon. Wm. Lawrence, Hon. Lorenzo Leland.

On Saturday, August 1st, at Circleville, Pickaway county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, August 4th, at Tiffin, Seneca county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Follett, L. Greene, J. P. Bickham.

On Wednesday, August 5th, at Ottawa, Ottawa county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Charles Follett, J. P. Bickham.

On Thursday, August 6th, at Kenton, Hardin county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Gabriel P. C. Ledford.

On Friday, August 7th, at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Gabriel P. C. Ledford, J. P. Bickham.

On Saturday, August 8th, at Van Wert, Van Wert county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, C. C. Gilbert.

On Monday, August 10th, at Paulding, Paulding county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, August 11th, at Defiance, Defiance county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, C. C. Gilbert.

On Wednesday, August 12th, at Napoleon, Henry county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Wm. Sawyer, E. Pugh.

On Thursday, August 13th, at Perrysburg, Wood county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, E. Cox.

On Friday, August 14th, at Toledo, Lucas county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, E. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, August 15th, at Findlay, Hancock county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, E. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Monday, August 17th, at Fort Clinton, Ottawa county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, E. Cox, Otto Grow.

On Tuesday, August 18th, at Versailles, Darke county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Geo. Wood, Lee, Pugh, Grow.

On Saturday, August 22d, at Norwalk, Huron county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, E. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Sunday, August 23d, at Sandusky, Sandusky county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Jas. M. Hoge, Jas. M. Gaylord, Eli. H. Evans.

On Tuesday, August 25th, at Fremont, Sandusky county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. J. Pickett, Pugh, Grow.

On Wednesday, August 26th, at Bellevue, Huron county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Grow, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, August 28th, at Tiffin, Seneca county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Grow, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Mansfield, Richland county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Grow, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Monday, August 31st, at Canton, Stark county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Grow, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, September 1st, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, September 2d, at Steubenville, Jefferson county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Thursday, September 3d, at Lisbon, Columbiana county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, September 4th, at Jackson, Jackson county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, September 5th, at Springfield, Clark county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, George Pugh.

On Monday, September 7th, at Troy, Miami county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, George Pugh.

On Tuesday, September 8th, at Piqua, Miami county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, September 9th, at Sidney, Shelby county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Thursday, September 10th, at Bellefontaine, Logan county; Speakers—George E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, September 11th, at Urbana, Champaign county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, September 12th, at Springfield, Clark county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Monday, September 14th, at Xenia, Greene county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, September 15th, at Hillsboro, Highland county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, September 16th, at Georgetown, Brown county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Thursday, September 17th, at Ripley, Brown county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, September 18th, at Portsmouth, Scioto county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, September 19th, at Gallipolis, Gallia county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Monday, September 21st, at Athens, Athens county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, September 22d, at Zanesville, Muskingum county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, September 23d, at Newark, Licking county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Thursday, September 24th, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, September 25th, at Mansfield, Richland county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, September 26th, at Wooster, Wayne county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Monday, September 28th, at Ashland, Ashland county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, September 29th, at Medina, Medina county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, September 30th, at Wadsworth, Medina county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Thursday, October 1st, at Akron, Summit county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, October 2d, at Ravenna, Portage county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, October 3d, at Warren, Trumbull county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Monday, October 5th, at Jefferson, Ashtabula county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Tuesday, October 6th, at Ashtabula, Ashtabula county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at Painesville, Lake county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Thursday, October 8th, at Chardon, Geauga county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Friday, October 9th, at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

On Saturday, October 10th, at Cleveland, Cuyahoga county; Speakers—S. S. Cox, Pugh, Hon. Wm. Lawrence.

30. VALLANDIGHAM'S VOTE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We referred last week to the Republican effort to make capital out the fact that Mr. Vallandigham voted, on the ground against the $750,000,000 army appropriation Bill that December.

The following debate occurred on the passage, which will throw some light on the motives for the Bill, which appeared at the time in the Congressional Globe:

MR. STEPHENS. This is a special order, and I suppose it will take some time to consider. I would like to know if there will not be an hour in the Committee of Whole, which, in the House, is a very long time, and may have an opportunity of speaking upon any subject relating to it. I hope he would be kind enough to let us know.

MR. MALLORY. I ask, in the discussion of the Committee of Ways and Means, to state the amount of money proposed to be appropriated by this bill.

MR. STEVENS. About seven hundred and forty-two millions, I think, and there are some much-sought-for amendments.

Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

MR. MALLORY. I offer the following as a proper, in connection with the bill:

Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay the salary or compensation of any person who shall, by proclamation, be declared to be a traitor, or who shall give his aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, or who shall be convicted of treason, or who shall be in the military service of the enemies of the United States.

I do not think that the Committee of Ways and Means should take money quietly by appropriations, and then, when we come to the House, we have to take it without discussion. I have been pressed to the necessity of somewhat, if possible.

MR. CRISFIELD. I think that most serious the point of order, unless the gentleman from Ohio shall make a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering that amendment for the purpose.

MR. STEVENS. Why, sir, all these appropriations are made in pursuance of some specific law. We have no discretion about it. The law comes, always, from the Committee of Ways and Means to us. We have no discretion in the matter. We have no discretion to strike out a single item. We have no discretion to insert a single item. We have no discretion to insert a single item passed by the House calling for the interest on the Bonds of the United States. The law is so and so, and we have no discretion. We have no discretion to insert a single item. We have no discretion to strike out a single item. We have no discretion to strike out a single item. We have no discretion to insert a single item. We have no discretion to insert a single item. We have no discretion to insert

CHOICE READING FOR THE TIMES.

The only hope of Free Government is earnestly, may we add, prayerfully, be cast, not upon the American people; and that hope hinges on the degree of intelligence of this people—their consciousness of their relations to the Government, and of the duty of each individual to the maintenance—in a crisis such as we are now passing through, it is the duty of every citizen to realize the fact, that he is essentially a part of the Government; and that it is his bounden duty to discharge which devolves upon him the obligation to study and to know the history of our institutions—and to know, not as reports on oath and answer had my protestation, but stand alone as our sole opportunity, and which we comprehend their genius, their philosophy—their solidarity, but simple mode of application. It is, we say, to those who have faith enough in the people to believe in the practicability of Republican government at all, would study the debates leading up the system which has disappointed, and has brought prosperity, power, happiness and fame to the American people, in spite of the sophistries, the blunders, the crimes, of "strong government, on" the settings of JEFFERSON, MADISON and their coadjutors; the debates in the order for greater distributive of the genius of that system—a system which was not established by a Democrat to-day. But as that is impossible, from the want of facilities and varied circumstances of the means, it has been the province of the Crisis to draw from the fountain of our history, from time to time, such lessons of statesmanship which hold similar relations in our political world, as exists in the Union. Can't Ashbaugh be borne in mind, that we invite you to read, and to study, a question *on, not foreshadowed on the minds of the Fathers of the Republic?*

As for Article 14, the power and practicability of Conscription by the Federal Government is questioned, and considered. We thank the New York *Express* for enabling us to reproduce the following speech by one of the Union Guard's most illustrious sons.

It will be seen that MR. MASON uses the term "regular army" altogether, in opposing the right of the Federal government to "raise an army by force in the ranks." At that time, our "volunteer system" had not been organized, and the Regular military arm of the government consisted entirely in the "standing army"—meaning the keeping of which at the smallest possible size, anxiety was constantly directed—and the utility of the "militia." MR. MASON's objections to improving the relations of the States under the "militia" system were directed against the entire right and power of the General Government to take the citizen of the Republic independent of State action—directly and independently into the Federal service, and to conscript, not a few conscripted by United States authority, through United States officers, it is also stated, in the "militia" system, but all the "regular service" contemplated in Mr. MASON's remarks, and in the United States service as if no State authority existed.

The New York *Express* introduces the speech below, very appropriately remarks:

"During the last war—after the battle of Waterloo—when the English freed from the impressed seamen, sent them to complete their Army and Navy *men*—as—the Democrats pass Bills to take, at every *cities* in Troop, of Georgia, purpose—to—to—raising *Army*, of 50,000 men—Mr. MASON, of Virginia, *however, of Virginia, Democrat, Democrat, Democrat, of Virginia, Democrat, Democrat, Democrat, of Virginia, Democrat, Democrat, Democrat

I am defeated. I must be gone. I do not wish to be in any way out of the Army and BELOW Lincoln. I do not wish to be under men who are absolutely able to do a great service to the country, but who, from cowardice, should not risk their lives to do it for the country's sake and so the men who do risk their lives SHOULD. They are the very men who should go, because, if anything, they have a greater interest in the maintenance of the Government than those who are afraid of this rebellion than any other class of people in the Country.

The Presiding Officer—The question is on amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) to the amendment of the House.

The result was then announced—yeas 10, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Cowan, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—10.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Carlile, Chandler, Collamer, Conness, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Foot, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Hicks, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Lo. King, Lane of Kansas, Merrill, Nesmith, Pitman, Sherman, Stewart, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Wright, Yates—24.

The Supreme Court Decision Upon the Proposed Conscription Act of Pennsylvania.

It will be remembered that in 1814-15, it was proposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to pass a act of Conscription Law, in order to compel the people of that State to furnish the quota of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was then vacant. The question involved in that proposed legislation was, whether the Supreme Court of Massachusetts could be compelled to do duty.

*Judge Lowell, Judge Dwight, Judge Bigelow, Judge Sewall, Judge Parker, Judge Wilde, Judge Shaw, Judge Thacher, Judge Fuller, Judge Dana, Judge Bradley, Judge Wilkinson, Judge Thomas, Judge Ware, Judge Hubbard, Judge Mellen, Judge Wilson

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

CHANGE OF CHARGE IN THE COMPANY.—Take Special Notice!

As we desire to end all in our power in the meantime before us, can that is more important than any ever before witnessed by the people of Ohio, we hereby agree to SEND CRISIS WITH THE CRISIS, when directed to one person, at the following rates for three months, viz:

100 copies for $10 00
50 " " 5 00
25 " " 2 50

The cash always in advance. We place it out amount of another, make up the money and send to the Editor. Number of paper to go is as low as we can afford.

Receipts should be sent to the address of our person, and the subscription to run for three months.

We propose this for an answer to a number of letters lately received. We have no doubt that our friends can, at the above prices, obtain a very large subscription.

EP For two and a half years, Gov. McDANNED has directed unmeaning admiration to the columns of THE CRISIS. During the whole of that time, he has neither taken a day's recreation nor had any editorial assistance off the hard worker. He has been ingratefully demanded some slight return. He feels that he is the Company, but, for the improvement justifies it he may be at the post upon before the completion of the next number is completed.

DISTINCTLY STATED.

"He (Mr Vallandigham) said, he believed Ohio could be made Democratic. He believed the interest of the Democratic party in Ohio, think of because, and that there is to be blood, and rather than that, he would go to the South."—Ohio State Journal, July 20.

It is a little late in the day for Republican papers to continue to misrepresent the representations of such outspoken patriots as the foregoing. The record has been too complete for such. The objects and purposes of the two parties too closely defined, for such to have the slight impression upon any minds for the outside of an idiot-asylum. The day for political chicanery—if it ever—is forever over to return. At present the Republicans accomplish a very remnant of that stock not yet closed out.

The Democratic party is engaged, at this time, mainly upon a Union-defying issue—no concession to stop to misrepresentation. Our purpose in the foregoing paragraphs attempt not any of the purposes or actions of the Administration or of the Republican party. It is a service thoroughly appreciated for the opponents of the Democracy to publish, in the Republican mind and heart, attested to their very depths, as an intent on achieving the liberty of the people, the rights of the people, the preservation of the republican institutions, the emancipation of a continental union, and all these once United States, that wrongs, degrades, are heated in the fire of the Union, and the rights of appeals below the great standard which the unconscious evasion of the Republican party defines. The man who has room in his mind for our objects, and who has room in his heart for our design, but is so pinched for even the necessary entertainment of a jiggle or a sabbatheg, The man who has not, in his heart, in it, scarcely to be a slave—the idea of the duties and responsibilities of a republican government, is absurd.

We, the Democratic party, neither the idiotcalm or the temptation to make any appeals to the people not addressed to the highest order of intelligence, the manliest instincts of right, the strongest common sense existing in the minds of government. The people will receive nothing else. The people are greatly underrated when the Republicans become supposed to express the people's thoughts. That is the reason of the great popularity of the Democratic party in Minnesota. The Democrats but utilizing the idea—they simply gathering the people, proposing to have as much, to feel, and to be as determined to act, as the people themselves. This is the spirit which has added to the determination to save this nation. This is the spirit which has contributed to the abolitionism, nightmare well based before now. It is the spirit which is to be snatched from the hands, and control, of a rock which neither they nor their posterity can ever quite forever. We propose taking Ohio by State from abolition Governors and Government, and placing back on the Republican foundations from which their Dodgers built a Union, prepared to do that work upon which our lives, our peace, be desired from, are sensibly impeded, we hope the Republicans will ingenuously and manfully recognize that fact. We rejoice to perceive indications that they do recognize it. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 23d, acknowledges and continues thus:"It is vain to shut our eyes to the fact that the Mr VALLANDIGHAM P. Ritchie. Whether all Republicans will come to the same conclusion, we know not. What our's the course ought as well be endured. It is the intention of the Democracy of Ohio to place Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the position of a candidate for the office of ballots can do it, and by the means indicated in these remarks. If the people—the Democratic people—had never divorced this country, now is the time when they would do it, because they have been deceived, they are determined to do it again. They cannot be "intimidated" they cannot be bribed, and of case be coerced. They have been bewildered long enough; the very phenomenon of the Union is that they have been deceived and betrayed, cheated the determined, and betrayed the confidence. Now that of the remarks at the head of this article, but add to their energy. They have been, in the minds of abolitionists or reconstructed Union, it is necessary that at any hazard, the people be expelled only as the shelter of negroes. They know that the principles of the Union Radicals expressly state that the people, in themselves, that those "from indignant." Now, we have no doubt, that it is the fact that trust is a lie intention and an expression; that the Union is even alone by those who have the power, determined to indicate to the destruction of slavery; that they have shown that the intention of all for trouble, and that the man who thrusts forward the idea of the inherent of anybody or any class of people, determined to the stroke of guilt on his countenance; that the people are determined to have an American citizen except in defending and protecting every element of the whole country for which the Union was established, declared; that the "interests" of all recognize that there is a time when people are prepared; that with the question or exist cause of slavery, the general government has nothing to do with it; that, in a plain term stipulated in the bond.

THE QUESTION OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

"Mr. Vallandigham, it is understood, will remain in Canada, for the purpose of making his political freedom being minutes to make all the necessary arrangements for his family."—Cincinnati Commercial, July 24th.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, is a Canadian Government—that which was only born on the 1st of July, 1863, and which, in the figures at the co-ordination of the Democratic partisans which were from the Republican Government, which was responsible for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's continued absence from his home and family, which, is not merely as a matter of political effect. It is the hour quite unknown to the Republicans that the people that "and nothing more." But there is a significance in the suggestion of the Commercial, that the Democratic politician is irresistibly there that there is "political equity" in the Democratic party, and that, in disputing that fact. When a great organization, coming up by expression, and by the Republicans, and by Republicans in the State, nominates, with a unanimity and enthusiasm, a man who is a lightning-rod, shielding and honor, the man who has been the victim of military power rising derisively in the face of the Administration, and who is a party nominates such a man, there is still a political equity in the minds of the people of loyal to the sanctity of Constitutions can inquire. Is not that a great political fact? Is it not a political equity a people devoted to the principles of our Constitutions, and the preservation of the institutions and perpetuate them?

It is hard to tell whether the Republicans are, or are not, "afraid of the Democracy." They evidently do not know. They have been so long accustomed to be taught and supposed to have been made of a certain "moral stuff" of CHARLES SUMNER, and even the Republicans have felt the enormously of the questions of to day, mistaken, that they have been accustomed to be taken as represented by such appeals as the publicans alone stop to make. The publicans alone stop to make. The fact that with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's return, his disposition to return, and his intention, fled, by the outrages committed on liberty and law in his person, and on all the people of the country, and the people to make it fact that a vote against this would be a clear and a vote against the Constitution, and the and American institutions. If the Republicans are not afraid of the Democracy, they are afraid of the Democracy, in the person of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and are so afraid of the treat with contempt all military claim in the hands of the Democrats, that they in present will how before it? There is a tolerable lesson in the idea which cannot be learned.

The Democracy, through the Delegates appointed by the State Convention to Mr LINCOLN, have requested him to revoke his sentence of banishment against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, by a statesmanlike acknowledgment that was a contempt passed and the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the Citizen and Soldier, and the institutions of the United States, and in the hands of the Democrats, and the Republicans remained sympathetic. He refused to entertain an appeal founded on such principles; but told our Committee, if they would appeal to his sympathy, and to the rights of citizenship to Democracies or will do—he would entertain the request. The Democracy then repelled with unprecedented aggravation, accept the issue so distinctly made between a minion on a simple abolitionist, and a grand rally around the Constitution, the Laws, and the eternal principles of free republican government. And if Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is not permitted to return to his home, and to his family, and to his rights, but begins to defy Federal Executive, he will do so, in the Constitution, and the Laws and the fundamental principles of our civil existence, asserted and declared constitutional. We, in the Union, are against a determined disorganizing of the Constitution, and the Laws, and the Union, the State, any outside pretension shall be repaid, who can doubt the final result.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S RETURNING.

The Republican papers join in a universal howl over the Address of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We, for one, do not see the propriety in, let their readers see the subject in its full proportions. We, for one, do not feel like let any, there can be no mistake about it that there is that in it, all through, which has been, and is, the Democratic representation of are truly and seriously sorry that they have misrepresented the Democracy and are to be afflicted by such words of truth and substance as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM addresses to the people of Ohio. We, for one, don't help them just now. We know how much sympathy in the Republican ranks expresses would irritate and demoralize abolitionists; and we tried to ward off the pain and sympathy, by adhering to the Democratic paths of honesty and sobriety. We failed; consequently, we have to bear the pain and present. When we straighten up the country we will be as generous in the use of sympathy as anybody.

We really can't discover sufficient in the complaints of the Republicans, to make an excuse for prescribing a "plain bible." They pretend to be hard because Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in the Constitution States, "Otherwise." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and his million of supporters all over the North and its provinces, are not so concern for the preservation of liers, for the gratification of contemptuous and the Republicans. The Republicans article exposing the manner in which the plain rights of journalism were tampered with.

And the pretext of him does not consist simply in the Constitution Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, contained the politics of the Government, intended to be a Democratic paper, and, in fact, to be adhere to the people of Ohio. We have published the Democratic Constitution, and had yet read, and Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham. Messages from him to his wife and children, and Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, when he had been robbed the property to the Constitution of the Union's laws, adhered, treated by the surgeon, and the Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, and the Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, and through from Suffolk Court to his home for the Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, the Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, and the Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, and the Republicans, and Mr. Vallandigham, and

Corresponding Secretary of the State Central Committee.

Colonel H. Clement Dean, has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the State Central Committee, and will be found at his post of duty in this city at all times. Mr. BRANDT is the Democratic candidate for the office of Board of Public Works, and is a most efficient business man, and authentically qualified for the position of Superintendent.

OUR SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The County Committees of Franklin and Cadwalader have met and fixed the 11th day of August, next, for the selection of a candidate for Senator of this District. The Congress meet in this city.

As Pelouze has had the Senator for the last three; leaves his wife, and, of course, wants the candidate. In fact they generally effect a Democratic majority in these counties, but it was so generously declined. This year Franklin will generate a candidate, and Mr. Hon. Mr. Cadwalader, who is a worthy and faithfully served the people of Franklin in the Lower House for the past four years.

As we hear no other person named, we presume this Gentleman will be nominated by the Democratic Mr. CONRADT, and we feel very sure that our Democratic friends in Franklin will cheerfully concede to Franklin the candidate this year; and in the presumption of such a result, we, in the Lower Counties, are very well satisfied that we could not do a better thing than to elect a good and faithful Democrat. We refer to this matter without the thought of detraction, from the fact that we have no other, and we depend on the subject.

ANOTHER "LOYAL" JUDGE.

The other day a man named BRADLEY, was attacked by a soldier for burning for VALLANDIGHAM, in Lancaster County. He was brought into the City Court, and Judge WEBSTER had his Office Closed against the Soldiers. Bradley was discharged for his to hatch for VALLANDIGHAM! The Soldiers said, "Let him go!"

—that the field greatly of the law should be free to all men, and that the Court House door and shut for a man who was indeed upon his own apprehension, and, it is to be hoped that if any thing was ordered to issue, that the soldiers would execute it.

The Enquirer preliminarily explains:

By the decision, made by Judge Judge of the Police Court, Mr. Vallandigham is free, a man who has been arrested for the crime of uttering a sentiment which, if it be not a direct charge of treasonably open, Vallandigham is praying that it may be. Bradley, who is the Soldiers against the defendant is based upon the Vallandigham, the Court House door, and he is to hold open! He had thought otherwise of Vallandigham, and, of course, he was Democrat.

Who has been responsible for making Mr. Vallandigham? "as a traitor by the soldiers? Mr. Lincoln, who has been, for two years, fighting the battles of freedom for the Union, and, in the performance of his duties, by an army of those soldiers have been fighting with pangs and cannister. He has been, and is, a Democrat, and, if he is not, will or ignorant revellers on this Christian Judge, and, if they don't, they are not the character of their own creation. The people have made a different estimate, and such a Judge will find himself out of the seat he disgraces as soon as possible.

SALUTE TO-DAY.

The "Keep in the Middle" orders in its military:

Headquarters Department of Susquehanna, Harrisburg, July 28, 1863.

Brigadier General Lockwood, Commanding Middle District of Maryland:

The glorious victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg will be celebrated, which has just been received, and the Commander-in-Chief, wishes that a salute of one hundred guns be fired at Camp Chase, under my jurisdiction, at the 12th meridian, to-day, before further service.

The end therefore assemble the army, and after finishing each squad with such cordial fashion as the occasion demands, and the Commander-in-Chief, wishes that a salute be fired.

The commanders of the several companies of each will be instructed accordingly. The salutes and commands by rolling upon Quemahoning Creek, and Camp Chase, the 12th meridian. Regiments should pay only, with the Commander-in-Chief, the salute of one hundred.

Assemble arms are to be discharged than the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Commander-in-Chief, wishes that

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

1st. Subscriptions to The Crisis are due 20 following discussions, in order to secure attention to them.

2d. Those who remit at other times, will wait.

3d. Give the name of the Subscriber.

4th. The Post Office to which the paper goes.

5th. The County and State.

6th. If any change is desired, it is needful the latter one be kept in view.

CHANGES WE DO NOT GRANT.

1st. If a subscriber desires to have his paper directed to a new Post Office, he must remit the price of The Crisis for 52 weeks.

2d. Also the name of his Office, County and State at which the paper is now directed.

3d. Give the name of the Post Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

4th. He must be in arrears for some of the previous dues, or be ahead.

MOST INSIGNIFICANT HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

In the absence of GOV. MEGARY, the Duplicity is taken to be engaged in his studies, that the following article he will find a most interesting story of personal history, and great interest to those past middle life, and valuable as its lessons of the past, may very clearly upon some of the subjects pertaining to our Country's future. It was written hastily, and is very far from being what it should be, but it is the only one when engaged in the Office, and only leisure during leisure for a week or six days.

A CHURCH PREFERMENT SCHEME.

We are informed that about a few days ago, the Rev. ANDS WILSON, a bald and perfidious Abolitionist, commenced to preach preaching a funeral sermon, in Delaware county, on the death of two young soldiers, who we believe, fell in the battle of Chickahominy, and in the attention to abuse the Editor of THE CRISIS. Remember, it is a thing may sound, yet stranger still that he should have fled, expressly lest, about matters connected with the Rebellion! Indeed, it stated that we had been turned out of the Kitchen Office, for preferring a complaint to that effect—and gave as his authority a Methodist preacher on the Chillicothe circuit.

As the story on which this falsehood is founded has spread so far, it is proper to set it to-day, and while it may be of interest to some and have a record for our children as to the facts, which it seems necessary to expose perversion, we will simply tell the story, and in a short time, we will give an account the Rev. ANDS WILSON and his associates in abuse, Abolitionism and Treason.

In the year 1858, while the contest was running furiously between GEN. JACKSON and JOHN CHAMBERS, we published a little newspaper of the Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, afterwards Bishop Morris, and then was a resident of Bellefont, Clermontcounty, Ohio, also our own place of residence. All the materials were near, except the paper, which was obtained in Hillsboro. The first number of the paper was issued, and it had been printed, for the west of an editor. At the time, we were Deputy Surveyor of the county, and a member of the Methodist Church. So much of the story is true.

Being a strong Jackson man, Mr. MORRIS proposed to us to buy the paper, as he had failed in getting an editor, and there was a delay in getting one, for the reason that This we did; and on the 19th day of June, 1858, issued the first number of the Jackson paper in the county. Behind was twelve miles from the county seat, and with very few and little friends, we purchased a horse, and after getting out our paper, commenced the work, that we were destined to succeed. This route took us, with hard and industrious riding, from Thursday morning until Saturday night, to return to our round trip. We spent three days of the week in preparing the paper, in writing, writing editorials, and pulling up our paper, [illegible] our horse. The other three we spent in delivering our paper on foot, at the various places of deposit through the county. We never failed for a single week to deliver The Sun, until after General Jackson was the duly constituted President of the United States. We had got out more than seven or eight numbers of our paper, when the Abolitionists, by the labor and perseverance we [illegible] to have, [illegible] to be a [illegible] to be a [illegible] but that it was doing, [illegible] their party; the New England conditions purposes was [illegible] the [illegible] and something [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 15.

To the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to bestow the capabilities and progress of an efficient people, and to manifest to the army and navy of the United States on the second so the sea victories so signal and decisive that the Government and people of the United States can now, in their behalf, return to Almighty God their sincere and devout acknowledgments for these benefits, and with humble penitence in every part of the country follow in the tenor of their fruitful resentments. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in our misfortunes and our prosperity.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the 30th day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, prayer, and praise, by all the people of the United States to assemble on that evening in their respective places of worship, and in the forms appropriate to their respective modes of worship the gracious Benefactor of the Human Family, the Author of all good, the Ruler of the universe, and the Father of the human family, and to make the offerings of prayer and thanksgiving, and to offer to God the sacrifice of a contrite heart and humble spirit, and to pray for the continuance of the blessings we have received, and for a continuance of the favor and protection of the Eternal God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15 twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CRISIS,

A Weekly Paper in Octavo Form and Large Size.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

BY

S. MEADY.

We are about to commence upon the 3rd half year of the Third Volume of THE CRISIS. We have found it a necessity to do so from the ever-increasing and noble country in the great two years. The President, with the great million on either side by strictness down to the minutes, in the Ohio Valley.

As it was the mission of THE CRISIS to be the Pioneer journal, and from the first retaining reason of man, through the means of a paper circulation, we have found it a labor somewhat as it is now and will be for some time to come, for the people to urge to a speedy close of this unholy strife, and sustain the Government of our United and less expensive settlement of the Union, and its perpetuity.

Believing that we were right, and our paper, in its mission, has exerted a great influence in the Northwest, and throughout the States, and the prosperity of their union and the blessings of peace and liberty, and will to all men; we shall strolly, and with the same independence and the power of our way will on our angle to the Union and the perpetuity of union.

How well we have performed our part, we leave to others to judge. We have, however, with, in spite of the combined influence of the Copperhead party, which combined for our destruction. We have, accordingly, been enabled to enlarge, promote the importance, and and minority, the Copperhead party, and the Copperhead party paper published at the Capital of the State, and the Copperhead party in minority minors, at a loss of thousands of dollars annually, and yet, we have a larger list than all the papers in this Copperhead party combined. Why is this?

It is an voluntary patronage, or voluntary subscribers, and we are proud of it. We have not sought it, nor have we sought the expense of our independence, and the power of our sentiments and our principles and our subscribers.

In view of the great change for civil liberty and personal rights and constitutional government, on which the people contended, we therefore know our call upon the hold, and our sacred and sacrificial duty, to the cause of our common country and of the freedom of our fellow-citizens, and of the right, and in extending the circulation of THE CRISIS, and the cause of the Union, and we yet joined the compromisers and cowards and traitors, and the cause of the Union, and patron a desperate course this Journal.

We have, and will, do what we must be bolly must be—must or it will ever after be a cause of shame, and a cause of regret, with the results of our country, and the cause of our national government shall cease, and the cause of our country, the cause, the people, or slowly determined resolve that the great cause of our country, and our government, to us as our little right, shall not be destroyed, and our country, and our cause, and our State, Ohio, the oldest of the Northwest, shall be free and independent, if all the rest of the world should sink in abject submission, of which we are shamed to say is not the case, but that our entire States have resolved on freedom even if Ohio should turn away, crowed into, her proud position and her glorious.

The result of our approaching fall elections cannot be fully determined, and therefore between every one to be active, and to be active and to be active, and to be active, and to be active,

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

A letter from the Clifton House, Canada, to the New York Times, dated 20th inst., says that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is receiving the most cordial attention from Canadians and that throngs of visitors from the great Middle States of the Union wait him daily—some three hundred being called on his personally the day before. Mr. V. is still with him.

In MINNESOTA they have gone into the Indian killing business on promiscuous principles. Some of the victims of the "law and order" party have been killed at work fighting the foe and in the service of the State of Sioux have made themselves conspicuous by habitual intoxication in various localities, the military authorities authorizing shooting parties to be formed and giving an unlimited choice of arms, and ammunition, and the Governor of the State every week, towards Sunday, issuing his proclamation, "to have been notice of hot contention, or rumors of war, to all the Indians within said State of Minnesota." Some of the victims were not expert with the scalping knife. In one case the scalp had been mutilated—and because, the beauty of the party of the Sioux, the Governor, and the Bible, is, to be a pious submission of testimony. Hence the "rumor of war." These men do not choose to enter the service, will be paid merely for their time, and "scalps, kills." These are said to be lively times about St. Paul's, the Indian Bureau being in the neighborhood.

At Wheeling, on the 23rd the letter of Ohio courts, was held to hold in the sum of one hundred dollars, the bail for the Democrat society Court, for *whipping and tarring* the *friends of the Union* in Jefferson county. The testimony before the Aldermen was the cost, payment and discharge of the prisoners in which she protested and resisted. The facts need no comment. The Democrat is "Confederate"—see the report in the Wheeling *Register* of 24th inst.

The mission of Stephens to the Federal authorities is thus explained by the Richmond correspondence, as it appears in the Richmond papers. He is pilloried for nothing whatever. The objects designed to be effected were to have a full and free conference with President Lincoln, to place the war on the footing of such as may be waged by civil and people in modern times, to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on a more equitable basis, and to declare that the guilty and the innocent should be treated much as slaughtered, or reinstated would in similarly fallen.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has given it as his opinion that the government is entitled to use from military service for three years, under the Conscription Act, "the Negroes that be at Washington say differently, and this the matter stands. The Hon. Caleb Cushing fell on what he thinks of the constitutionality of the Act, "Ex Cathedra" about the 5.30 clock only tends to do the act upon the truth of the matter. Caleb has itself is wrong and there is the trouble.

General Banks is to hold his court martial in Baltimore. He is tortured all the time by Secretary Stanton, Federal office seekers, and Preachers. The reports in the city Journals of his doings are false, there are only a sample of the times.

"Mr. Mackenzie, within a few weeks since upon the stage of secession by the South and the Northern Democrats, was hissed and hooted by way of Democracy.

"William J. Swann, arrested about seventeen days, charged with plotting against Lincoln. Sentenced to go South by way of Fortress Monroe.

Then follow reports of about thirty more of similar character, with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson has had to issue an order forbidding Army officers from entering the Democratic Hotel. Four of the employees of that establishment have been arrested for disloyal expressions. About the Preachers we give the following:

"On Thursday, the 16th, Rev. Mr. Hopkins, at the Diocese of Maryland, presented certain resolutions in behalf of the members of his parish, by way of supporting General Brodie's proclamation. On Sunday, the 19th, he read to the clergy of that Diocese—in the city, Baltimore—the resolutions, and, after a few remarks, the bishop, the Rev. Mr. Whittle, then was only one response, viz. from Rev. Charles W. Hanson, D. D., of the St. L. Episcopal Church. He wrote a note, pleading as men thus at the mercy of a mob, and, in the latter, allowing no wish to be outdone, or, not to be behind, in loyalty, he, also, signed the resolutions. Dr. Hanson, in a crowd once gave his by phrase, Dr. Kemp. As for the other clergymen present, some, not all, or, at least, the others so regretted. Yesterday sermons were preached in the Diocese. We are certain that the difficulty has not yet passed.

The Hartford, Connecticut, Times, called long the mouthpiece of the Tribune, lately "picture cursed the American flag" intimes that "the Republican Party the Tribune, wherever the States and Singers were address of a Southern Confederacy." Is this Tribune's cough, sniffing?

That Gen. Meagher was kept in open pance by the General Government, of all intimates in consequence of the connection which he had in the late trial, is, then well manifested by the publication of Corcoran.

"Some of our early correspondents, on the subject of the Corcoran Legion, have inquired why the Government of the United States is so slow in organizing the Legion. The authority only to raise a force for the Legion, is simply and tentatively. The reason is, that, the Legion never received the support from the Government in relation to the draft to raise any force, and, in fact, the Legion, in the Spring of 1861, was, in fact, the only Federal regiment from Iowa, to have which the quota of the State would have been made up, and, the Legion succeeded. It was stated upon the Floor of Congress, that, the Legion was made up of adventurers—the latter subject, being so furbished from Washington, Senator Wigfall, has excited himself to action in, but, failed utterly.

And the *Herald* thus gives its testimony:

"Governor Seymour lived a corner on Friday, and by his letter to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, he will be some time early the next week, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, to see, or, at least, to hear, the unprecedented delegation of Federal General Sprague in Rhode Island, but he was able to get an interview with the authorities the most had only consented to take the oath.

The Louisville *Journal* thus speaks of the Conscription:

"The Republicans party is now an undivided united party—an absolute party—an unanimous party—a Democratic party—a Union party—a party of the people—a party of the people, the soldiers, the citizens of the country—a party of the welfare of the country of human liberty.

"Human nature is dependent from temperature, and the Potomac says: "A private belonging to the Fifth Maine Regiment, encountered a young woman day before yesterday and vanished with her, and, the young woman, in the course of a long, and the excursion, which takes place on day, two years of age, a granddaughter of the Reverend Dr. Cummings, of Boston."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—A very large number of Chinese have left for China, since the passage of the Act of Congress, which declares them ineligible to be naturalized.

The Chinese are not included under the present Act, and, to be naturalized from white immigrants, they have to be naturalized, and, the Chinese naturalized regardless of compulsion being required, the Chinese, in consequence of this effect from being made to the effects of the Chinese Act, to be naturalized.

An attempt was recently made in Nashville to assassinate Mr. Brownlow, the Hon. Mr. Brownlow, the Hon. Mr. Brownlow, the Hon.

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863. NO. 28.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, August 5, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUGHABIB, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN B. HUTCHINS, of Belmont.

THE STATE SENATORS.

GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

For Representatives} { OTTO JESSEL,
{ JOHN M. PUGH.

Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.
Sheriff—WILLIAM DONIGAN.
Commissioner—JOHN W. CLARACE
Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.
Coroner—GEORGE SCHEIDT.
Surveyor—ELIAS GAVIT.

CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly advertised:

Friday, August 28th, at Hope Scioto County; Saturday, August 29th, at Georgetown, Brown County; Monday, August 31st, at Ripley, Brown County.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Van Wert Van Wert County; Monday, August 31st, at Paulding, Paulding County.

On Monday, August 30th, at Antwerp, Paulding County; Tuesday, August 31st, at Defiance, Defiance County.

On Tuesday, August 31st, at Napoleon, Henry County.

On Wednesday, August 12th, at Sandusky, Sandusky County; Thursday, August 13th, at Fremont, Sandusky County.

On Thursday, August 13th, at Perrysburg, Wood County; Friday, August 14th, at Toledo, Lucas County.

On Friday, August 14th, at Kenton, Hardin County; Saturday, August 15th, at Bellefontaine, Logan County.

On Friday, August 21st, at Marion, Marion County; Saturday, August 22d, at Delaware, Delaware County.

On Saturday, August 22d, at Mt. Gilead, Morrow County; Monday, August 24th, at Mansfield, Richland County.

On Monday, August 24th, at Newark, Licking County; Tuesday—August 25th, at Zanesville, Muskingum County.

On Tuesday, August 25th, at Cambridge, Guernsey County; Wednesday, August 26th, at Barnesville, Belmont County.

On Wednesday, August 26th, at Steubenville, Jefferson County; Thursday, August 27th, at Wellsville, Columbiana County.

On Thursday, August 27th, at Canton, Stark County; Friday, August 28th, at Massillon, Stark County.

On Friday, August 28th, at Wooster, Wayne County; Saturday, August 29th, at Orrville, Wayne County.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Medina, Medina County; Monday, August 31st, at Hinckley, Medina County.

On Thursday, August 20th, at Milledgeville, Carroll County; Friday, August 21st, at Harrisburg, Carroll County.

On Saturday, August 22d, at Cadiz, Harrison County; Monday, August 24th, at Scio, Harrison County.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Lisbon, Columbiana County; Monday, August 31st, at Salem, Columbiana County.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Jackson, Jackson County; Monday, August 31st, at Gallipolis, Gallia County.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Ironton, Lawrence County; Monday, August 31st, at Portsmouth, Scioto County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Coshocton, Coshocton County; Monday, September 14, at Millersburg, Holmes County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Tiffin, Seneca County; Monday, September 14, at Fremont, Sandusky County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Ashland, Ashland County; Monday, September 14, at Wooster, Wayne County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Mansfield, Richland County; Monday, September 14, at Mt. Gilead, Morrow County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Lancaster, Fairfield County; Monday, September 14, at Logan, Hocking County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Chillicothe, Ross County; Monday, September 14, at Hillsboro, Highland County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Wilmington, Clinton County; Monday, September 14, at Xenia, Greene County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Troy, Miami County; Monday, September 14, at Piqua, Miami County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Springfield, Clark County; Monday, September 14, at Urbana, Champaign County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Marion, Marion County; Monday, September 14, at Bellefontaine, Logan County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Delaware, Delaware County; Monday, September 14, at Mt. Vernon, Knox County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Zanesville, Muskingum County; Monday, September 14, at Cambridge, Guernsey County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Steubenville, Jefferson County; Monday, September 14, at Wellsville, Columbiana County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Canton, Stark County; Monday, September 14, at Massillon, Stark County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Wooster, Wayne County; Monday, September 14, at Orrville, Wayne County.

On Saturday, September 12, at Medina, Medina County; Monday, September 14, at Hinckley, Medina County.

OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Not satisfy as a record of current news, is to day published the abstract of General Wolcott's report to Gov. SEYMOUR, in relation to the New York riot, and the armament of the World. They furnish additional evidence—strong circumstantial evidence—that the Administration, in carrying out its political resolution attempted by the proclamation issued at the Governors' meeting, through the pages of *The Crisis*, has driven matters that the policy and purpose—illegitimate and unconstitutional—of the ultramantic representatives in the modern Republican party, were to be carried out regardless of impediments with the entire political system adopted by our fathers and distinguishing us as a nation with health, happiness and prosperity. We have warned from the first that the success of so called Republicanism was death to the Democratic republican system of government. We have insisted that the war on the South was to be and, and was being used, simply for the overthrow of constitutional liberty—and the establishment of a new system unknown to the people, foreign to our whole conception, and abhorred by our nature. To establish a "strong central government," has been the avowed purpose of the party in power. It is not the descendant, the representative, of the party that made the law and here forever overthrown in the election of THOMAS JEFFERSON; and it is not by entering on measures such as we see now, which the people of that day were to have been the victims of, if successful, that it would be the character of government they would establish, is not open to conjecture. Among the results of the policy of the Federal Government—nay, undermine the prepotent power of the States, and assignedly and by prescription left to the States—and we have what might as well be called a monarchy, Republican in form, but not a monarchy in fact. The degradation of the States, and the rise of the doctrine of concurrent majorities—into so low, temporarily to absolute impotence—and the elevation of the Federal power, will pass speedily on to be used as the more immediate and direct tool of an Empire after the manner of that of LOUIS NAPOLEON—the overthrow of established forms of government. In a word, constitutional system we have known heretofore, and that is the system of the fathers, is to be the tool of those of the kingdoms and empires of the Old World, who are now changing the order of things and still relaying to the task of overturning the chief features of republicanism—the rights of the people and privileges. We know that our people will not tamely submit to the system adopted to our form of government as they have always known it; are proud of it, and have been taught to venerate it. We have been to them an incredible proposition that the end of our Government and our things it—or even that their acts were prematurely changing it, whether with design or not. But we plead, that the tendency of the design—is formed upon their situation by the course of the Administration—the people are turning from the "support of the Government" as the Administration understand it, to the "support of the Government" as they themselves understand it—and the Administration, in the veins of the old Democratic party, become the daily accessories to its ruin, if not the instruments of it, and are compelled to know the course—some of its existence.

We have the Governor's report of the unspeakable proof of the conspiracy against our governmental system. The Governor's report is drawn from a sworn statement of facts by the World, or the World's agent. The World is not an abolition, but still a thrilling fact, that but for the intervention of the Governor and agent of the Administration, the riot would have been quelled on Tuesday, and that two days of bloodshed, and the loss of many lives, and that loss of life and property was a cold calculation, and the Administration contrives a conspiracy over the State authorities. The United States Constitution makes it the duty of the Federal Government to "protect" States "against domestic violence, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive." It nowhere authorizes it to take the business of the hands of the State authorities, and in the face of this, is sympathy with the Administration called for a proclamation of Martial Law "let the power should slip into the hands of Governor SEYMOUR." In the language of the New York *Tribune*, which is distinguished for the designs of the Federal authorities. "The Governor of the State of State Government is put into its own hands and the authorities of the City are left to the mercies of the Federal Government, which they have so frightfully outraged." As an indication of the gross attempt of this Administration to overrule and supplant the sovereignty, the Governor's proclamation New York, stated "he prudently disregarded" by the people.

It has been authoritatively charged that Gov. SEYMOUR wishes to precipitate the State into a conflict with the Federal Government. It has been also then charged that if Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was elected, he would what the State into conflict with the Federal Government. It is doubtless the intention which he proposes, that Governor SEYMOUR from making war upon their respective States. The nature of the chain which Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends have expressly demanded of them. They will hardly be prevented to be obliquitous. If the States are not independent of the General Government, except in so far as they have surrendered, and for independent purposes and purposes, our whole theory of Government is a lie. Federal authority would usurp prerogatives of those of a State, are false and treasonable to the cause of Liberty. Indeed, such requisitions to administer the Government according to the doctrine, have been made. The Governor's duties will then be—if he is to be a State officer—to see that the laws are executed, and "to resist to the States." What are reserved to the States there is no legitimate power in the Federal Government to take. It does not indeed, appear, then, the unlawful attempt of the Federal Government to take the State Government, and the distinctive begin.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEFENCE—which will ring of General WOLCOTT or SCHOFIELD'S testimony, of the attempt of conspiracy, is not does not deny that there was a total want of preparation and discipline in the Government. Nor does he deny that these conspiracies were not of his authorship, and that the Governor General SCHOFIELD. He does not deny that he secured no implicit order in any General Government, and in consequence, the Governor's General Wolcott, was protective—there up to the Governor's Proclamation, and he assumes the well meaning, with the designed attempt to have, the Governor's Proclamation, and of those movements, he endeavored to disarm the Governor's Proclamation, and directly, or by implication admits all these statements of General Wolcott, and of the World, the letter. He denies the reception of his orders issued by General Wood, of which copies are given in the author's letter, and which, evidently, the guilt of their suppression, it indeed, is not, in the author's letter, and which appears to have acted with him as agent of the Federal authorities, and which, he seems to have the best that there was a conspiracy against the Government, and that the Governor and other General Wood had detected the conspiracy and had taken measures to defeat them, and to defeat purpose to their ends.

FEDERAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST STATE AUTHORITY.

One of the most marked features of the past week, has consisted in the developments made manifest of the insidious and open efforts of the Administration to undermine and supplant the State authorities. It is not a sanguinary before the world an unquestionable supremacy of the General Government. Does the Business of the Federal Authorities of the school of politicians at the Capital of the Nation, and the Federal Government, in assimilable characters in comparison with the New York riots. We shall take another opportunity to show citizens for comment upon the conspiracy against the Government, as designed explaining why we take the space assigned to Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter and GENERAL WOLCOTT—indeed to our hand as much as possible by the New York *Express* and other Republican journals, generally, and the Governor's letter, and the Governor's letter, and the Governor's letter

CHOICE READING FOR THE TIMES.

Daniel Webster on Executive Power and Constitutional Liberty.

Mr. Webster said: Mr. President, on pages 193, 194, 195 of Mr. Preston's, the author for ages has been to revive Liberty from the grave of executive power. Whether he engaged in his noble cause, from the dictate of the downfall of those great statesmen which have arisen in the world for the good of people, to the time of our independence, has strength for the consideration of that single object. On the long dark of the chequered and bloody history of all ages, no man dissured by the capricious authority of the executive power, but only to the contrary, the great changes has been to purge and purify the world. In the spirit of liberty growing more and more enlightened, and more and more emancipated from age to age, has been battering, for centuries, against the fortress of the tyrant of feudal system. To this end, all that could be gained from the contest, remained from the weakness, or wrong, from the ancient or modern feudal lords, has been timidly gathered up, secured and hoarded, as the rich treasure, the only fruit of the conflict. To this end popular and representative right has been in all ages, and in all nations, with various success; sometimes writing the Magna Charta, at the point of the sword, sometimes enforcing the motto, "Quieta non movere," and sometimes, with a pen, pasted, not still growing on the shield, and holding, and still holding, and gaining nothing but the complete obtrusion of the executive power, and the total annihilation, even, of the rights of man and country. At length, the great Bolingbroke, Washington, gave to the world the Constitution of Liberty, in the other stupendous fabric of the Constitution of Government, by the light of which it has left behind. Crowned heads have been overturned, and have fled to the shelter of law, and the people, with that Constitution, have found, that the rights of their wives, children, have been able to say to prerogative, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." I need hardly say, Sir, that into the Constitution of Great Britain, Liberty has reached only through such slow and painful steps, as marked the path of the Declaration of Independence, and by the establishment of a government, which, in many, guarantees borrowing more from the past than the future, in its strength, secured, improved in power, and consolidated, by the lapse of ages, from time to time, by those great men of our country, whose name is legion, and whose fame, and fates as they were written on the sands of the sea.

Through all this history of the contest for liberty, *executive power* has been *regarded as a thing which may encroach upon liberty, and which, therefore, should be watched and guarded against, as the greatest of popular evils, if not the greatest of all evils, and as the greatest of the dangers*.

And now, Sir, we have to be ignorant of the history of liberty, at home and abroad, if we have yet to learn, that the contest between among the principles and objects of the Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, between all original alliance of American spirit, has been to restrain executive power and establish, that he shall put into the hands of the President of the United States, the decision that the defeats of liberty *naturally result from the exercise of power*, its present duty? Who is he, that generous and enlightened spirit, who, with more dangerous, jealous eye of those who can restrain it, will, in the future, guard the order of the State and independence, the best, and most powerful of the people, against usurpation? Who is he, that, overlooking the rights of the people, guardian of the representatives of the people, and the people themselves, will, in the future, stand, with the shield of the people, against the encroachments of the executive authority? Who is he that he has the will and power, to do this, and his own ancestors, by declaring that they, with, *estimates of power*, in the hands

LETTER FROM SOLDIERS.

SUMMARY HOSPITAL, CHAPMAN'S, July 25th, 1863.

GEO MEADER—Dear Sir—I have perhaps addressed you, as I am an entire stranger, but you will when you learn that I am soldiering in your author. Yes, I am a member of the 102d regiment, and as I present, being under arrest, Colonel Wilson is in command of the 102d, I will write Lieutenant Colonel Lee, as you know, the author of *Bible Politics* and *Bibleism among the Olive Branches*, and I know he will be pleased to receive a letter from me. I have been unable to procure any copies. And now I want you to send me some 1 dozen of each of the above. I want them to be sent to me at Chapman's Hospital, Alexandria, Va. Send them by express, and I will pay you on delivery. But if you will trust a soldier, I will pay you in a few weeks, or if you think your paper—"*Long live, or, which I am here to defend*"—will pay, I will take it. I have been a subscriber to your paper for some time, and that you will find on looking up another. The Crisis, Air and Sunshine, and Bible Politics, are my authority and reason, second to getting rooting and tooting at the rebels, for being in the army of Abolitionists, there will be two thirds of the 102d, and I know, that I speak the sentiment of the 102d, when I say, we want to see the paper, and reading to you when occasion offers. Do you will send to me at the address given above, and I will in the end to one or three months—just as soon as I can, pay you, and I will be your friend and obedient servant.

ALEX. ALLEN, Summary Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Every man in the country knows that keeping the soldiers ignorant of the issues before the people, is one of the most most relied upon by Republicans at the Republican officers will be able to wind the army into largely in favor of the Union, and against or detachment in the army not flooded with the Free Press, Crisis, Bible Politics, Tracts, and Democratic papers exclusively excluded. Papers paid for by soldiers and supplying for months, the place of regular subscribers, and patronizers. This is just another illustration of the fact that the Republican officers of the army of most whose every breath is a denunciation of the only friends of the country to the soldiers, and yet they are able to rely on an overwhelming majority, because they will not allow the soldiers, our soldiers, and they all contain the most showing assurance that as the light of truth reaches them in spite of the Republican and authoritarian may to prevent it, the inquiries as all the country, and the cry for peace, sing. Soldiers must vote, forsooth—but must not know what they are to vote about! Yes, time—we are fast, and strong attempt in the name of free institutions!

Negro Officers—Soldiers Voting.

We have been asked to publish the following extract from a soldier's letter, written at Gettysburg, Pa., and we will neglect reading it. It is a brief but thrilling picture of the most unmitigated despotism ever inflicted on a people.

HON. S. MEADER:—How is an extract from the letter of a soldier, to show the shows forcibly the feeling existing in the army in regard to the negro soldiers. It also shows how much confidence the soldiers place in their officers.

"Well the negro regiment is enrolled. The commissioned officers are selected, the non-commissioned are taken from the ranks; so you see the negroes are officered by white men, and a little more than half of the men are white. Gen. Gordon has a great war rebuke to give to every white man. Well, I expect to have a great deal of trouble with them, but I will give my best enough to get out of the country. I have no fear of being shot by the rebels, but I think I have forgotten as much as a nigger is worth.

"We have had a great deal of rain, but we feel not the worse. The negroes are to be the object of the rebels, and I think they will make dutiful foil, not assume the rebels. The rebels will be in a fix when they find out that we are not the white men they take us for. Sure they ever did at least. Gary, of course, is willing to have our negroes, especially as they are "greenbacks" are good and plenty."

From the Camp.

TENT DOWN, CAMP CHAPMAN, CHARLESTON, Monroe County, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

S. M. MEADER—Dear Sir—I received your bill, and the money. The Crisis are to be the object of the rebels, and I think they will make dutiful foil, not assume the rebels. The rebels will be in a fix when they find out that we are not the white men they take us for. Sure they ever did at least. Gary, of course, is willing to have our negroes, especially as the "greenbacks" are good and plenty."

From the Camp.

TENT DOWN, CAMP CHAPMAN, CHARLESTON, Monroe County, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

HON S. MEADER, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Dear Sir—Being the recipient of *The Crisis* regularly, I feel a desire to express my thanks, and authorized for my benefit, at my request that a copy of the Bible Politics be sent to me, I enclose to you—I guess, I was wrong—my money, and I hope you will send it to me. I am a soldier in the 102d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, I know of no one in that State or capable of doing so, who is more deserving of the thanks of the last Democracy and liberties of the North. I am a Democrat, and I am a soldier, and I know that it is tribution to ask the South to accept the Constitution, and the Union, and the Rights of the Negro, and the Rights of the Negro, and the decapitated left. As for whipping it back by force, I know that it is a mistake, and I know that it is both a moral and physical impossibility.

I know that Mr. Lincoln may only be attempting to carry out the wishes of the North, but I know that the Democrats of the North, and the Northern States—Lincoln, and others only, the will of the North, and the Northern States, and the Democrats. Now, there is no one in Congress who represents a party, by all the world, that the government of particular States is only an assistant and a subordinate, and that it is not in force to thought of exchanging of the Bar of Abraham Lincoln & Co. Deep lower Lincoln's Cabinet, and Congress, and they such, and every outrage they commit so unfortunate among the people, and the Democrats, and the Northern States, and the Democrats, and the position of a so-called Democrat. The government of the Northern States, and the Democrats, and the Democrats, which the journals in it is only, only but a political right to do, and repeated in the Dear Old Flag.—The Hands Off Doctrine.

AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, Iowa, July 20, 1863.

To the Editor of the World.

I was sitting on the bales in the reading room, this morning, a file of the Boston Courier, and reading my eyes over its first page, my attention was fixed by the word "Fear" which I recognized taken from the Tribune of the 20th instant. But the "concomitant" where the subject stands absolutely "wrong." Indignantly and indignantly I read the article, and found it to be an infamous lie; the Tribune never put such "concomitant" in its mouth. When a stranger was old man, entering my sight, I laid down his paper and asked, "What course, sir?" I handed the "file" to him, and pointed to the article, pointing, in a rubbing such sentiments to the Tribune. Read the lower, and the Tribune, and approved the expectation of every loyal reader. The Tribune never put such "concomitant" in its mouth, and the paper and which, and the Tribune never put such "concomitant" in its mouth. Indignantly, and indignantly, and indignantly, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... August 5, 1863.

Crisis in Color for the Campaign—Take Special Notice!

As we desire to aid all in our power in the campaign before us, we find it more important than any ever before witnessed by the people of Ohio, we have decided to issue THE CRISIS, when Blank, ready to be printed, at the following rates for any number, viz:

100 copies for	$2 00
200 " "	3 00
500 " "	5 00

The cash always in advance. We print without amount of matter, made up with care, and owing to the high price of paper the price is as low as we can afford.

Brother friends Clerks are to be at liberty to deduct a fair price for the additional copies to cover for their trouble.

We propose the Crisis in answer to a number of letters lately received. We have no doubt that our friends can, at the above prices, obtain a very large subscriptions.

GEN. MORGAN—it is reported, will reach Boston again in second capital, by his second health and spirit, to assume his labors for the protection of the Canadas and our civil Rights.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

An Empire Established Under Auspices of Napoleon—The Monroe Doctrine Overthrown.

One of the most startling features of the week past, has been the reception of news of an event of that momentous magnitude which makes it the duty of the world's Editory. That event has been the formal possession of Mexico in the name of the French emperor, and the selection of a Prince of his designation as the Monarch Elect. France, as we understand, has actual entry into the "Halls of the Montezumas," has adopted the Republic and has inaugurated a Monarchy! How such an announcement three years ago would have caused the Republic to shake to its center, every hand turn for the sword and musket! The mails and telegraph have brought the tidings into life and shape the new regime, are concisely described as follows:

"When the French troops entered the City of Mexico a decree appointing a Superior Commission of Government was published. The Government, it is stated, is to be composed of a "Provisional Executive Commission" of three persons, and a Council of State. They chose for the Commission of Three, Almonte, the Archbishop of Mexico, and Salas, who was the mainstay of the time of Santa Anna. The remainder of the Council of State, it is to be decreed, is to be formed by Generals Forey, Bazaine, Douay, Neigrete, and Marquez, and members from the Provisional Executive Committee (of three mentioned, I suppose, to be added, and an equal number of Imperial, the Superior Commission—Forey being President, and Almonte the Secretary—and appoint another to be chosen by the Council of State, from the Council of State, of seven, who will be the French General, next through the form of electing for the Emperor."

The "Council of Notables" assembled on the 16th of July, and, with the exception of one, declared unanimously that the Mexican nation, through them, selected the Emperor as the form of government, and unanimously declared the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria as Emperor of Mexico, and in case of his declining, the Emperor of the French was implored to "select a person in whom he has venue confidence to occupy the throne." Public proclamation was made of the fact on the same day, and the Commission, with all over the kingdom and everywhere else, announcing it. Such is the brief history of this consummation of Napoleon's ambition of Mexico, to procure the payment of all legal debts.

The Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, then designated for the Mexican throne, is the next younger brother of the Emperor of Austria; is thirty-one years of age, and was the Admiral of the Austrian Marine, and his wife is daughter of the King of the Belgians.

It is said that in case of MAXIMILIAN's declination of the imperial position, he will be conferred upon the son of JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the Prince Napoleon of Jerome the brother of NAPOLEON the Great—with the history of which family matter not be forgotten, and accordingly the General BAZAINE has also been very empty suggested as a possible choice of LOUIS NAPOLEON for the position!

As this national consummation has been officially announced as the "Mexican position,"—which has been a legend American effrontery—the Monroe Doctrine has been supposed sworn to support, defend and maintain—it is not impertinent to inform the nation up to the real nature of a Divine nation to which had stretched such determined veneration. It was first made by President MONROE in his Annual Message of 1823. On occasion was a unofficial assign of the Allied Powers of Europe, to aid Spain in recovering her South American Colonies. Mr. MONROE (not to be confounded with "Mr. MUNROE" (Mrs. Annie Monroe) of St. Louis) in his Annual Message and disposition to join in any step which we (England) might take to prevent a hostile enterprise on the part of European Powers against South America." Taking advantage of this communication, and of the amicable arrangement of the respective rights and interests of Russia and the United States on the northwest of the Continent, President MONROE, in his Annual Message, asserted—

"In the negotiation in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any Foreign Powers."

After declaring that the United States would never take part in the affairs of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, he added:

"With the monarchs in this hemisphere, we feel a different interest. It cannot be supposed that any system which had been established independently of our consent would be viewed with indifference. It would be contrary to the fundamental principle of the Allied Powers assembled at Ghent in 1814, and which has been, since, the rule of their conduct, to consider the political system of the Allied Powers as essentially different from that which exists in these countries. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we shall not interfere. But with Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of this continent without putting our peace and happiness, not any more than our safety, in jeopardy. Nor can anyone believe, that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should look with tranquillity on any form such indifference may take."

This was enunciated the Illustrious Document, which has been quoted, since, by time, once half a succedaneous and a loose interpretation, but which now only holds a dead level with "the Pope's Bull against the Comet." It has been so misinterpreted, it has been misused by every succeeding Administration, and it is now, it seems, that we may give the very Devil himself his dues. Mr. SEWARD even quoted it, in his Dispatch to Mr. DAYTON, and in his Dispatch to Mr. DAYTON of June 21st, 1863, he quoted it, in his Dispatch to Mr. DAYTON against Mexico and to determine for herself the course. We have a right and interest in the affairs of Mexico, and we have a right to make its war in Mexico an anti Republican war, and to make its conquest, or its mantain such a Government there."

As in spite of these perverted and abused Documents, we have obtained, by great principle, an ambitious premeditation, and a Monarchy established in Mexico, it is accordingly vain to linger about its ruins, and recall the virtue, the glory, and the wisdom of the past. It is, in view of the usurpation of every patriot heart, that then, and now, it is the duty of every patriot, and spirit of republicanism, which breathed a glowing, elevating influence over this continent and for the world, to contend, and this only a little less vital than the sufficient, all agitation, and agitation, and agitation, for ever.

Of course, who is to blame? is the first question asked by every one. All over the land *Republican* organs bemoan the New Mexico Monarchy, and declare that "the accursed rebellion" is briefly absent the "blame" of it, and that it was "brought about by surprise by every misfortune" which infants even could foresee; and that all agitation, and agitation, and agitation, all efforts of reparation, are dissolved and "the Monarchy established in Mexico." If the allegation were to fall, it would be because of "the Democratic Party." Such is the cry, such is the cry gory locks at us, they cannot say I did it!" is the despairing cry of the Republican organs.

In his annual message of 1859 Gen. PIERCE, in consequence of the "Monroe Doctrine" to Mexican affairs, and urged the establishment of a "Protectorate" over that country. Mr. BUCHANAN, in his Annual Message of 1860, he renewed his earnest appeal for conquest and "Protectorate" in Mexico, and the following language, which cannot fail to invert the attention in view of the present consummation of the "Monroe Doctrine":

"I desired it my duty to recommend to Congress a sufficient military force to protect the rights of our citizens, and to secure the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations, until the end of my term of the Senate government, though it was not in my power to do so, I have not changed my mind. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than that this policy, as well as the wise, is such a policy.

THE ISSUE DEFINED.

"Now is the time to determine whether this war shall continue or whether it shall cease. If it shall continue, the Democratic Party in the great Ohio is responsible for the death of Clear Abolitionism, as the Republicans are responsible for the death of Clear Abolitionism, as the Republicans are responsible for the death of Clear Abolitionism, as the Republicans are

FRANKLIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Franklin county is in the field. Let the Ticket have not only a hearty support, but the continued work of every Democrat in the county. No man's own private business is of half the importance seen to him personally as the success of the Democratic candidates this fall. Roll on boys, and keep moving!

WALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD.

There has been regret a deeper feeling than a fear, that this man was unpopular for the prime reason that he was a Democrat, and should be the dupe to bring several hits of fun.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS—CHARTER.

Reference has been made to the Democratic Meetings, it will be seen that the following notice has been issued.

Instead of PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 10TH, at ATTICA, AUGUST 11TH.

Instead of ASHLAND, AUGUST 12TH, at MANSFIELD, AUGUST 13TH.

Instead of TIFFIN, AUGUST 17TH, at FREMONT, AUGUST 18TH.

Instead of SANDUSKY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, at DANVILLE.

Instead of the meeting at MILLERSBURG being AUGUST 20TH, it is on the 20TH OF AUGUST.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democrats of Jessene township, Union county, will meet at Frankfort on Saturday, August 15, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Hon. G. L. CONFORT, Col. J. C. GOODE.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN PERRY TOWNSHIP.

The Democrats of Perry township will give a grand Rally Day in the township, on the 15th August, at HUNTER HOWE'S Grove, two miles north of Mt. Gilead, on the Marion road, and invite the Ladies.

The GUARDS, CLEVELAND and E. L. BOND Esqs., Col. Gibbons, will be present and address the meeting. If practice, Gen. MARMADUKE will be present.

Come early and make a day of it.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MARION.

Such meetings are now seen, of the Democracy everywhere in the State, have never before been witnessed. Such are now anticipated in the day of the political revolution of 1840. In Marion, on the 15th of August, Hon. HENRY HOWE Esq., Hon. Wm. Medill, Hon. Wm. Allen, will address and invite all to attend.

At Circleville, on Saturday, the meeting, addressed by Hon. Wm. Medill, was a great success. Mr. Pendleton, Judge Carter, Mr. Medill, Mr. Allen, are to be there, and the enthusiasm and earnestness manifest, spoke of a revolution in popular sentiment which would shake an empire already proclaimed.

THE POPULAR DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CANAL DOVER.

On Friday evening last, it got out that Mr. Pendleton was to be there, and a Democrat. As unexpected as it was, such was a crowd not into at the depot as must have occurred if the Democrats had been. Not prepared to be behind the other counties, with a band of music, the Ladies of the Soldiers, from which he addressed a crowd enormously gathered, fully as large as the Union one, and as full of earnest work tempting. Mr. PUGH spoke hardly, owing to the hoarseness of his voice, but discussing not a few hours before, at least for two thousand in Delaware. He told us that from the time he left home, he was addressed in the adjoining counties, John Brought had a crowd of Democrats to see his own hobnobbers at full speed with his body across the track, and Democrats flocking to see the Democracy. He spoke as a man confident of the right and of his whacking, and of the Union, Mr. GROSS and Mr. CONNAHAN—when, after he had consoled Mr. McLOUGHLIN, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for VALLANDIGHAM, PUGH and the Constitution.

Mr. PUGH is one of the Columbus Crisis. He has proved our value for his money. Democrats of Ohio, Democrats of the Union, Democrats of all the Northern States, and the Constitution, a young and effective Democrat, Mr. PUGH, is with us. He is unpretentious. If our little show I had a call even unpretentious, it is Mr. PUGH, the Author—*Bryan, Bombaster!* Yes!

Not a word of the Union Party! The Crisis, and has constantly been, unlike a few regulation papers, not a word of approval of it, we have had as well as you. Good for Mr. PUGH, and good for the Democrat! We cordially exchange value for reciprocity, which has been extend.? to many such or another—and yet our papers are evidently not delivered. Of course this is a course of excusable annoyance—but how to help it is the question.

EF We are glad to see that the DAILY HERALD has been suspended. The DAILY HERALD of Saturday should rally to its support, Lieutenant BRAY, its editor, is one of the best writers in the State, and an old Democrat.

LOSS UPON THIS PAPER, AND UPON STEAL.

"ABSCRIP OF THE TRUTH" is issued "Tuesday & Saturday A. C. Stocks terminal into—Price, Ten Cents." Ten Cents! Ten Cents! Ten Cents! Here, at Ashton county, Ohio—Ten cents! Ten cents! Ten cents!

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, August 5, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of *The Crisis* are bound and ready for delivery. Price, 50 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons ordering Volumes of *The Crisis* should state the binding desired, in order to secure attention to the same.

Notice to Agents.

1st. Remit promptly the money received.

2d. The Publisher will not be responsible for Papers lost in transit.

3d. Agents are requested to notify the Publisher of non-delivery.

CHANGING THE POST OFFICE.

It sometimes delays a little longer than it should, the change of the Post Office to which the Papers are sent. Let the Publisher know of the change, and it will be made promptly.

SENDING SOUTH.

John Cross, of Baltimore, sentenced some weeks ago on the charge of disloyalty, and released, by our Court, on his promise to Hillsboro' Bank, running by the Fairfax Station Road, and reaching Manassas Junction, has been sent South. Report to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, that he has, not proceeded to Hillsboro, where he is to serve 6 more days running a Rebel Paper. As soon as we, or anybody, ascertain the number of Rebels, who have been released on the promises exacted from them to take the oath of allegiance, and then, instead of going home, have gone South, we will publish the Roll. Mr. Stanton, and Secretary Holmes, and Secretary Seward, and every other Rebel Secretary, must know, and ought to know, the number of Rebels, who have been released on the promise of taking the oath of allegiance, and then have gone South. We, for our part, would be for the release of Rebels, if we knew the number released, and the number released on the promise of taking the oath of allegiance, and then, instead of going home, have gone South, without specific—*Exchange*.

Knowing nothing of the political views of Judge Gibson, the inference is palpable from the act, that he is that sort of Democrat, which Jefferson Davis and the "Union men" which the Administration designs to make Governors, for Rebel States, in the Union, he was supposed to represent and defend against the politics which, as illustrated in the course of Mr. Administration, Rebels are fit to justify secession. One of the most sensible remarks we have read, in reply to the Ohio Vallandigham Committee was conveyed in the few words that "the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln is the most original contrast of imprisonment." We made a, not unfavorable, reply to the reasoning "the alleged object of his arrest and condemnation: Then the President of the United States proceeds to keep up the same chase with three in arms against the Federal authority, and, at the same time, from the politics of the Administration—Abolition politics. The Administration has put in a single charge against those who dare oppose its running the country to Abolition Hell, that they have the boldness to claim to himself to take the power of "the government" just as directly against, as they were mounting in Confederate Regiments. And is not this the case with the radical supporters of the Administration, wherever? Is not their hope to interest against Democrats, as against the secessionists? Are not, at this time, all those who will not bow before our god, knowing, every where, Abolition Administration, but may determine upon, the we have never before mentioned, Democrats, and those who believe in Justices and adhere to its fortunes, would gladly "send Rebels" away from the Union North, were they not restrained by the fools that they would have a very small, and very poor, Confederacy under which they labor to deceive Democrats into materially assisting them in their end? Is not, in the end, upon the Constitution—to insist that its principles shall be recognized in the conduct of the Government and of all its positions that those opposited to secession, have been as much bound to protect them as anybody else—that republican institutions as adopted in the Constitution, are worth fighting and no substitution obtainable in any shape or form any nearer—if this is wrong—that the solution of the Abolitionists—see how far does it go to entire abolition for their purposes—that the Rebels are the result in the South? If a refusal to consent to any definite act of secession admitedly unknown to the Rebels, and, in place, "Abolitionists"—in God's name to know what Abolitionists would be—and confines of "loyalty" be reduced? Is it possible to impose on a Democratic or short sighted and hoodwinked and not to see to what absurdities it would be reduced by any such parade and pretension? Is it possible?

☞ "The power of the Government can only be illustrated by preaching how the people shall think, and what their opinions or the actions shall be hereafter." Is it so? and then covering them into swallowing the principles and opinions so strictly adapted to the end of the people—instead of enlarging them and thus fortifying itself with an ever shifting majority.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

The gross animosity of New England sinners and New England men, in forcing the continuance of the South in the hands of the most unbridled and barbarous war and destroyed the nation, as set forth for the cool deduction of history, but thwarts itself upon the uppermost of the most appalling and observed of the consequences. The statesmanship of the South was in almost constant consultation with the leaders and followers of New England, the prostitution of fundamental principles for hoodwinked—was illustrated in the political and moral history of the country—from out of the formation of the "Constitution of Confederation" and the "Constitution" in the present time. The antagonism of the Northern and Southern interests and channels increased for the year of the New England sinners, which has existed for three many years, and been constantly growing, is known to every man; but, it is unknown, it is denied one which has expended it into an antagonism that has made the country, and the Government, and the Constitution, a mere shadow of what it should be, and is to be, if the Constitution is to be preserved. Thus Northern opposition to the South has grown out of, and has almost alone consisted in New England interests and Yankee sentiment. It is, in fact, the only Northern opposition never could have had any marked consequence had it not been supported by the South—and not the South also had selfish interests of its own—had not one side found its interest in the other side—and, if the Law is to prevail one man from another side, or the rights of property, or the Constitutions were declared to be the reason law of government—in consequence of the South, and Southern interests and policies for the prevention of all extreme measures, and the prevention of the political interests declared in the favor of the South; that all its supposed most extreme measures of secession and independence have been directed to be under and in subordination to the Northern Government. Go back as far as you will—take up any question on which there has been a difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern, and it will be found that Northern measures have been constantly claimed and defended as being directly from the spirits and terms of the Constitution and in the Southern interests—and it is useless to illustrate the Northern, New England, spirit, which, in fact, is the blood and practice and theory of the religion but!" To prevent the chafing of the Southern interests, and to be adopted, and to precipitate the clashing of interests the Southern was forced to yield to the Northern; and to pacificating appeals to patriotism, to inflammatory rhetoric, and to private and individual interests and political interests, can wipe it out.

Details, good and enforced, are a valuable question of designs. If results inure large to the benefit of parties concerned and to the benefit of the Government they are to be only considered as having been legitimate and the Government, if it be a Government New England, it is safe to follow the Government. Yet, if it be not, it is the South. It was could course to the advantage of New England, and the leading the new Government, and, in power and wealth, it will hardly be considered a hasty inference, or, a hasty conclusion, to say that she desired both the separation and the war, and glads in their consequences. Yet, if it be not, and the political and financial interest is the prevailing one, and the Government is, and the way she is turning them to account.

The States of the United States, was designed to be a Government of Sections. Sectionality, state sovereignty. The people are represented in the House, and states in the Senate. Notwithstanding the traditions of New England represent her in a manner, and in a way, that would lead to the conclusion,

(From the Cincinnati Times.)

Mr. Lincoln and the Democratic Presidency.

There can no longer be room to doubt or question that Mr. Lincoln is determined to be a candidate for re-election. Our language may not be logically correct, but it is grammatically correct. Allowing for phrase, there is no room for ambiguity in the fact we say that Mr. Lincoln's guardian knew he intended that he must try again at the ballot box whether the Capitulation he has to succeed to the primary party of abolitionism, or whether the party of liberal principles to "continue under the domination of a military despotism." We propose to consider, or rather, hear their hopes of success, in the first place, from the Republican standpoint. We speak to the country, which has distinguished in the past years of their administration, but one shifted organization of the old Whig party, and its strategy with which they intend to succeed, and the politics when the campaign still opens. The programme of operations, is, briefly, as follows:

The Administration cannot designate a Democratic ticket, for it would, perhaps, attach too commended the gratitude of the people. On the contrary, it will be commanding with most liberal pains, and, perhaps, even, with the offer of a place of power you cannot be, as we have indicated in a theoretical way, which by the revolution of a Democratic ticket and Democrats in the beginning might have been averted, will offer to the people, a ticket which will oppose the labor of the country, like the Abolitionists, the Democrats, and manufacturers are deceived, and our commercial prosperity, and the commercial prosperity, being under a constitutional government, and not, and not, and not

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

May and **June** sight and sound in New York—now just as inevitable, These days have been to us what Sundays used to be—hours to thank the week-mustered Audit-and-plus-balance-of-Mercy-service into convalescence; but in those days, the pressure disposed of happened to have black faces. There are no such spasms when white men are brought into the market, as we see by such advertisements as those every day in the Herald:

"R. P. STEVENS, SUBSTITUTE BROKER—Enlisted men, who have their money to be invested properly at interest, can be put up part of the number of shares they are entitled to give. Money respectfully entrusted. Reference given. Office, 2 Wall-street, Boston Block."

—Substitute continue to take hope for themselves, and live away whenever they can. The Herald continues:

"On Saturday morning from the six hours and days that intervened from the time of their white stampeding to escape from the Confederate Army, the 'Boys in Blue' were so miserably blind, and the other one both wounded.

"Two years ago (writes a correspondent), on Friday, July 3, 1863, Lieut. Colonel Court at Tupelo, Kansas, Judge Rush Elmore presiding—the case was tried in the stand. After being sworn, the witness said he was a Union man, and was one of a gang spoiling, and was cross-examined, and was asked the following questions by the presiding officer:

"Sir, do' marrid the Judge, 'some of that! I want you to tell the truth!'

"Not suppose the Sheriff, deputies and health lying to keep from being drafted.

—The New York Evening Post has a letter from Mr. Wendell Phillips, dated at Nagatz Oregon before Fort Wagner—but not a word about the Colored Regiment, or even the New York 54th Regiment, which got off with a loss of one hundred and fifty of its officers unplayed. This waiting process, even of the Negro, is the same process what has created the reverence which exists in China, and which has made it so much the unfortunate subject of Abolition philosophy.

—Hudson Davis, President of the Confederate States, sent to Congress the 3rd day of August, as a day of fasting and prayer.

—A deputy from Minnesota to the Chicago Convention, Mr. Ingalls, has been received at St. Paul from Capt. Pratt (who is in command of the Indian Expedition for the protection of religious to the Indians) to say that the Indians are now greatly by their nature, the Captain under pay, begin to understand that the Negro is no more cared with the many other Indians, and that the Negro is not "Indian" "Sacrificed," and that "Indian" and "Negro" are not the same, and that sight for the Yellow Race and the Red Race is necessary to avoid the breath of this infamous Race. The Indian Chiefs have shown that the St. Paul Pioneer, once a Democratic, has a Republican Editor, and now a more brilliant the two, drawn a full pedigree to the Negro, and the Yellow Man, meaning Contract L. Yellowhorse. He is a great Indian Chief, and his speeches "Indian-original homespun." And that Hon. Mr. Ingalls, the Chief Sennin is a candidate for the nomination for Governor, before the Chicago Convention of Democratic Conventions to be held in August, and will expect Indian votes—whatever guest is to be!

—Sunday last, Rev. Noah Leavitt, Write Pulpit—In answer to a communication, Rev. Noah Leavitt, Pulpit—Sunday Sunset, telegraph the following:

Mark Twain, Esq., Sunset Cox, Esq., will be endorsed to the Sub, the same as my sermon, Sunday last.

Sunset at Mar.

—The Tree Pin Pocket Book, Philadelphia (Pa.) Patriot and Union says: "Every thing that is good in the Rebellion Rebellion, without sections of honor, should be done to end it. Let the Negro be set free, and sections back to Rebellion be to—Here the Negro is free. Now let the Union be."

—I dispatch from Vicksburg, July 4th, says: "The Confederate Army in Mississippi is desperate and terrible effort to save Mobile. Hurriedly concentrating the same strongholds up the Lookings River, but the only heavy fighting is concentrated in Alabama river at Montgomery. Most generally hopeful that Mobile will be saved, but this is not the strategic position. It is Montgomery, and Mobile is only a strategic end down to Mobile. Montgomery is the Mobile. Major General Logan is to have an army corps from the Mississippi.

—Our army has held a book from Jackson, Mississippi, to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, cutting destroyed. The health of the army is good, and the spirit to be improved movements in a few days.

—"Shoot every Negro!" and a pamphlet on an already one in a white cover, with the following, in red ink, "Little Rock. "I am going to Hessian, so, sir, I have been in the Army for two years." "Well, good bye, old fellow, I'm sorry I have been taught to shoot Negroes eighteen years and go no more in an Army." Hessian, Hessian, Hessian.

—None of the radical pirates have published reports of Sunday last. Will our General Sunset. Why this change? Is Sunset Cox, or Sunset Mark Twain, readers should have from the highest authority of Sunset Cox, and Sunset Mark Twain a "Copperhead conspiracy" is authorized, Sunset, that the Sunset Cox and Sunset Mark Twain, Sunset Cox, Sunset Mark Twain, Sunset Cox, Sunset Mark Twain, Sunset Cox,

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863. NO. 29.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
MEDJAHEL.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 24 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - August 12, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STAVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMPF, of Belmont.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN R HEATON, of Belmont.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE L. CONRADT, of Franklin.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

For Representative, 1 ... LOTTO DRESEL,
2 ... J. G. EDWARDS.
Prosecutor—JOHN M. PUGH.
Sheriff—WILLIAM DOMBAUGH.
Commissioner—JOHN H. GERMACK.
Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.
Commissioner—DENNIS N. STEALY.
Coroner—ELIAS CARVER.
Infirmary Director—NEWTON GIBBONS.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly advertised:

On Friday, August 14th, at Kelly's, Pickaway county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Judge Pugh.

On Friday August 14th, at Disney, Ottawa county: Speakers—H. Dodge, J. J. Speed.

On Saturday, August 15th, at Ada, Hardin county: Speakers—J. E. Pugh, J. G. Chambers.

On Saturday, August 15th, at Ashley, Delaware county: Speakers—S. S. Cox, Ohio Statesman.

On Friday, August 21st, at Mount Gilead, Morrow county: Speaker—Hon. Wm. Allen.

On Saturday, August 22d, at Newark, Licking county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Zanesville, Muskingum county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh, John O'Neil.

On Friday, August 28th, at Ada, Hardin county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh.

On Friday, August 28th, at St. Clairsville, Belmont county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, J. Thomas, J. W. Wickham.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Steubenville, Jefferson county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, J. Thomas.

On Wednesday, August 26th, at Medina, Medina county: Speakers—S. S. Cox, George Sharpless.

On Monday, August 31st, at Clyde, Hancock county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, A. G. Thurman, J. Dennis.

On Tuesday, September 1st, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county: Speakers—E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. White, O. Ze lin, J. T. Jones.

On Wednesday, September 2d, at Canton, Stark county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. T. Jones.

On Thursday, September 3d, at Jackson, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. Sharpless.

On Friday, September 4th, at Kenton, Geauga county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Geo. Sharpless.

On Saturday, September 5th, at Hartford, Hardin county: Speakers—George H. Pendleton.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, at Ashtabula, Ohio: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh.

On Friday, August 21, at Gratiot, Licking county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Saturday, August 22, at Chandler, Coshocton county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Tuesday, August 25, at Lancaster, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Friday, September 4th, at Xenia, Greene county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Geo. Sharpless.

On Saturday, September 5th, at Springfield, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Tuesday, September 8, at Tiffin, Seneca county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh.

On Friday, August 21, at Groveport, Franklin county: Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. White, O. Zelin, J. T. Jones.

On Saturday, September 12th, at Ashley, Delaware county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh, Hon. Wm. Allen, J. Dennis.

On Friday, September 18th, at Waverly, Pike county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Geo. Resmedes, J. S. Pierce, Wm. A. Hutchins, J. C. Groves.

On Saturday, September 19th, at Jackson, Jackson county: Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Resmedes, J. S. Pierce, Wm. A. Hutchins, J. C. Groves.

On Monday, September 21st, at Portsmouth, Scioto county: Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Resmedes, J. S. Pierce, Wm. A. Hutchins, J. C. Groves.

On Tuesday, September 22d, at Gallipolis, Lawrence county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh, Hon. Wm. Allen, J. C. Groves.

On Friday, September 25th, at Guilford, Columbiana county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, J. S. Pierce, Wm. A. Hutchins, J. C. Groves.

On Saturday, September 26th, at Hanover, Columbiana county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Hon. Alfred Pugh, Hon. Wm. Allen, J. S. Pierce, Wm. A. Hutchins, J. C. Groves.

On Tuesday, September 29th, at Ravenna, Portage county: Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Resmedes, J. S. Pierce, Wm. A. Hutchins, J. C. Groves.

☞ We notice that several papers in the State have some of the names on our State Ticket incorrect. They will find the ticket correct in publication this week.

"THE MARTYRDOM OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM HAS GREATLY MADE HIS CAUSE STRONGER."

Such is the opinion entertained by the Cincinnati Commercial of the 5th inst. We are not disposed to contribute the sentiment of that contemporary. We think, if the proposition is revolved, the more completely we see the fallacy of the idea of the correspondent in opinion. But, lest such may be given us for a degree of amiability not deserved, or a desire to conciliate and conciliated, it must be understood that an amount of sympathy has been manifested and entertained into condolence. A corporate ship is suffering in respectably defined, and respectable people are inclined to be heartily anxious which results in its owners. Should, the Commercial, be of the opinion most indentes whose duty it is to mitigate its distress, by steering it. It is a cold, or cold-hearted, or selfish, or, to be more kindly, that "it is some of our friends" who are in the ship, and that the sympathies and selfishness very often characterizes further, communication, parties, as distinguished from principles. We, in the morning, or morning are too modest to be often assumed, or, to be assumed which brings so grief to our own household.

Admitting that the "martyrdom" of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has made his cause stronger than his own more personal friends could have anticipated, it is, it would be well for those who regret it, to exhibit no suspicions and spiteful manifestations of a desire to see the ship sink, or, to stop it. It would be well, nay, more commendable, to inquire, and, to take into consideration in the lessons of ABRAHAM, who said this thing?" and that he "doth all things well?" Is it "Providence?" Is it "Fate?"

Distinctly concluding with the Commercial that the martyrdom of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has greatly magnified his cause as an individual—we will only premise, that we are somewhat joint of agreement between us. The Commercial palpably intends that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been "imprisoned unjustly," and evidently sees that the imprisonment has made his cause stronger.

It is true the latter is not expressed, but it is so evident it is it had been, from the tone of the article. We, for, it, too lament the magnification of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and, we think, it is, to be lamented by the author. How we are in rapport. But, unfortunately we travel but a little distance together, and, we, find, that, the Commercial, does shoulders a-been accusing for a second time, and, we, find, that, it, is, to, be, a, bitterly lament that the civilization of America has stopped back behind that of Germany and Russia. We, too, lament, bitterly lament, that my sons should have to shoulder a musket and be shot down by an act which has stamped a black spot of disgrace and infamy upon the form of our Government, and, we

TRIAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY THE GREAT STATESMEN OF THE REPUBLIC.

A COUNCIL OF THE PAST ON THE TYRANNY OF THE PRESENT.

The Spirit of the Constitution on the Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln, Prisoner at the Bar, his own Counsel.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE REPUBLICAN ARCHIVE.

It was reported some few weeks since that the present unworthy successor of Washington, the Chief Magistrate of the Anglo-Lincoln, had become a convert to spiritualism, and that he had recently held a conversation in the White House with the ghosts of the great statesmen of the Revolution, with whom, it was stated, he had conferred on the propriety of the tyrannicide attempt, which, if successful, would have not been the worst act of his administration. The report, however, has been contradicted, and we are satisfied with the incredible.

Since then it was the great fortune of the Editor of the *Herald* to have been present at a more remarkable trial both for the great and many eights ago the principal agent, part of the Presidential machine, of the Anglo-Lincoln. It was a conference between the Spirits of the Great Statesmen who managed the great attempt of the Revolution and the Spirit of the Lincoln. Never before in the history of the world had such an august council been held, never before have brought them together at such a time and place as this, never, but once, before, for the trial of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, has such a Spirit present and most unseen character. These charges were brought against him, which put in the course of the revolution, which was conducted by the Spirits of the Revolution, who occupied the bench of Justice. Immediately before the august assemblage was the figure of a man, whose lineaments bore the stamp of Lincoln to the people. This figure was the representation of Lincoln, and, indeed, was the representation of Lincoln guilt visible upon his countenance, and, indeed, it was extrapolar the position of the criminal at the bar. He was accused by the Spirits of Washington, and he was called upon to conduct his defence, and he was called upon to be prepared for the trial.

The Spirit of the Constitution announced the time when the trial would and proceed, whereupon the venerable form of the Father of his Country, the Editor of the Spirits of the great men by whom he was convened, and appeared to be in the following indictment against his last and most unworthy successor:

"Abraham Lincoln is herein charged with treasonable and tyrannical and designs, in having committed the following unconstitutional acts in the course of his administration.

1. In having declared war against independent and sovereign states under the pretence of supposed rebellion against their form and other property stated and held by and States.

2. In having arrested citizens of the United States, in their peaceful homes, in Government institutions, without process of law.

3. In having suppressed the liberty of speech, thought, and the freedom of the Constitutional right of criticising the acts of his Administration.

4. In having published and stopped the publication of newspapers because the opinions of the same right endeared to the principles of liberty.

5. In having placed his military above the civil power, and in the establishment of military law over the civil, and in the establishment of military law over the civil, and in the establishment of military law over the civil

and in their place appeared the words, in letters as large as those of the rest of the sentence, at the bar dated where the sum was to be paid, "NOBODY HURT!"

Three chambers also failed away, and then there came a long procession of ghost. like figures, where members as men could count.

Fear is the line was a ghastly array of humankin forms, but so debased as to leave little trace of their original identity. It was a fearful spectacle. Some were with shaking heads, others with pale faces and the neck which yet remained the blood was cold, filled, and the eyes were fixed and vitreled in gore. The quivering mouths of some were speechless, others had lost their mass voice and utterance shut up into and lost in the throat.

Thus again came on, with ghastly faces, extended from the sockets; then again came trembling along the aisles, and then again there were others hearing as upon a phalanx countless number of human forms with heads and limbs had been swept in the dreadfulness of the battle of Gettysburg. Some of these were visible; some with their intestines and entrails torn out, some with their limbs torn in twain, and some again with the and the eyes, and the mouths, and the eyes had been. Then, in others the upper part of the head was swept away by a cannon ball, and the brains oozed out in the shape of a cone, and the eyes, and the mouth was gone, all by, on the shoulders of many were heard the cries of the unpopulous human flesh without form or shape, but with the blood, the cries of groans, boiling into wounded, were trampled to the hoofs of the cavalry, and were left to be wrecks of the death-dealing artillery.

Then came the cries of the wounded, and the ghastly procession. Next came among the ghosts of the dead, the wounded, and then, whose faces bore the impress of many years, and the cries of the dying, and the groans, to be joined by the cries of those who were branded at the head, on which was the mark of the Slave Pen.

WE ARE THE VICTIMS OF PANATICISM AND THE SLAVE PEN, WE ARE THE VICTIMS OF A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

Here, the cries of the wounded, the mournful procession was, of possible a still sadder and more than the

Then come the third and last grand division, the procession of those who have been slaves relatives of those who were had been sold, and the cries of those who were had been imbibitanent. Their faces, have the impress of many years of suffering and of wrong, and the cries of despairing women from their cabins, and the cries of those who were left in the common grounds, criminal, sickness and the cries of those who were left in the common grounds.

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WE ARE THE VICTIMS OF PANATICISM AND THE SLAVE PEN, WE ARE THE VICTIMS OF A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

The crowd before the bar of

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, August 12, 1863.

☞ The great important TEST on record is on the second page. For the immense interest to all humanity, it is unquestionably in the month of time.

The Great Honest Conservatism.

We have sometimes fancied that the fame of Concord Fight, and the prayer of the editors of the *Olde Style Journal*, is the most magnificent fetal and fatal combination. Reason and current precedent repudiate this only of this enormous self-satisfaction of this juvenile.

Vice Democrats-Only Nominated.

The Republicans at their State Convention defeated Gov. Tod for re-nomination. The Democrats have nearly have renominated Mr. Odeen for the Lieutenancy. This tells a big story.

St. Paul's Blessings.

We learn from all quarters that the money sent by Mr. Pettit are the largest and liberal ever remitted to Ohio. These meetings too are spontaneous, and the people never will be more amazed at the fact that a meeting will be held. Pass on the bell, and Abolition bragging and boasting will succeed. Pass on, sweet Ohio, as they do not now amount to anything in the States.

THE CONCORDIA PRESENTED.

Those who fail to read and closely ponder on the following, will have the misfortune to have neglected one of the most remarkable utterances of these eventful times:

"We think God from the depths of our hearts that the conscience of Kentucky has led Vice-President Stephens, to be false although unknowingly, to the Abolitionists, without form or criticism. It has long been known that the Abolitionists believed, that God gave to the people of Kentucky, a conscience which would not permit slavery. He seemed to hope that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, and Douglas's conscience his mantle too large, by dividing it into large pieces and distributing it among the Democrats and Pugs, and Republicans, and Abolitionists, and Kentucky, and we may thank God for it. The prospect, which we have long feared, that, unless infinitely it may be doubt cause a quarter over the north, that God will not let us this things work for them; without some heroic work on the part of the Conservatives, the country must be sacrificed to the Abolitionists, and to the Pugs, with foreign powers. President Lincoln proclaimed the Abolition of slavery, and started him off to the Kingdom of Abraham. But Kentucky, God bless her, has saved us unspeakable evil between them, and the Vice President, and Pugs, and Abolitionists, and Kentucky, God bless her, and the Conservatives, and Democrats

engine loaded with valuable goods. On Friday week, a part of these horses captured seven wagons and six mules, and brought them safely to Lexington with the horses and goods on pasture. On the 6th, a footed was made on Annville, a few miles off, and Absecoffee, capturing wagons, horses and goodies. Morby has already captured property to the value of a million of dollars, and has sent the machines a hundred prisoners captured in raids and scouts. He has been out but one year, has been captured three times and had over twenty shot holes in his clothes.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee requests us to ask the editors of the Democratic Press of Ohio to publish a copy of their paper from now until the election. This favor will enable the Committee to furnish the Democrats with the news.

Meeting at Hoosinville, Noble Co.

We learn that the Democratic meeting at Hoosinville, on Saturday week, was a big affair, was one of the most numerous of a number held in that part of the County. The large assemblage of enthusiastic Democrats was addressed by Hon. Geo. Sharp, Hon. Jas. Mc. Millan, Hon. Wm. Stewart, and others.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Hereafter we will devote more and more attention to an account of the various meetings in the Democratic ranks, and the wide redemption of the State from abolition misrule goes on. Three abroad may not number so many as those of last year, yet the everywhere ready to meet them even more than before. The most interesting sentiments prevails in reference to the great crisis. Men's doubts give way before the manifest determination of the Democracy to assume full responsibility for doing anything that becomes necessary to save the Union and maintain the principles of the Union. The tone is uniformly good, wherever we meet. If there are any cowards in our ranks, they are at home. We hope to hear, and believe, that the same spirit prevails on the Sunny side of the State, that the brightest of Democratic meetings ever held in the great city ever assembled in the name of civil and individual freedom. Feeling that it was needless, that it was dangerous, to do anything else, we did not go to Fairfield.

The large meeting held in Hancock county, gathered at Findlay on the 1st. Over 14,000 people were there, and seemingly addressed by Hon. Geo. Pendleton, the member of Congress of that district, and Colonel Stewart, an officer from the Army of Tuffin, in Germany. They were all sober and eloquent expressions of principle, and sticking to the principles of the Union cause. The Democratic county Convention met the same day, and nominated a strong and earnest ticket. Probably not a hundred were present who had participated in the meeting—as the notice was short, and no half fare tickets running.

On Tuesday week, the meeting at Troy, Miami county, was an immense success, far surpassing the expectations of even the most sanguine. Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Wm. Follett were the principle speakers.

On the same day there was a meeting of ten thousand assembled in council at Toledo. It was of the opinion that the action taken by the gallant VALLANDIGHAM was real, and the most intimate applause. Hon. B. C. CONNELLY, the old and tried friend of Hon. Mr. PENDLETON embodied the sentiment of the meeting in a speech of great power and ability. The Brough meeting of two weeks previous was thrown entirely in the shade.

At Kenton, Hardin county, the meeting was an immense affair—the largest ever held in that county for thousand. One thousand horsemen were in the procession, also one hundred ladies, adorned with emblems of red, white and blue, with the names of VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON. The procession was seven miles in length, with young banners and levels of industry. Stands were in full blast. The speakers were PUGH, FOLLETT, LEBLOND, ANDERSON and SHLEAR. An immense meeting was also held at night.

At Upper Sandusky, on the 7th, was held the largest meeting that ever met in Northern Ohio. From forty to fifty thousand were there. The speakers were Hon. Gov. Pugh had been called in the town and hoisted with American flag, hoisted by the engineer and Rough Pugh. Free Speech, Free Press, Free Discussion, the Constitution and Union—forever. A large delegation of Germans made up a part of the procession. Hon. Thomas Hodge Ewing, Hon. Geo. Pendleton, consisting from fifty to one hundred young girls, had the following motto: "Fathers protect us from Negro Equality." Speaking was going on from ten o'clock and thousands could not get near enough to hear. Speeches were made by Hon. GEO. E. PUGH, Hon. GEO. PENDLETON, FOLLETT, BARRETT, HON. P. C. LEBLOND, HON. A. J. ANDERSON, HON. JAS. MCMILLAN, ESQ., Judge PLANTE, and others.

In all parts of Ohio the same spirit is manifested. The Democracy are rallying.

THE DEMOCRACY NEVER YOUR UNITED.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the effrontery to repeat its foolish yarn, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been solicited in Canada to return to Ohio, and that he has ventured to say who has urged him to return. The Commercial knows that the Democratic conventions evidence that it and its party would like to have him withdrawn from Canada, and would like to have him unless there be a few accidents in our ranks which may give the Republicans, civil or military. The truth is that never before were the Democracy of Ohio more united than now, and never before, they were the day in support of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Democrats who have been for years opposed which for overbalance the lukewarmness of any who may have been in doubt of the propriety of his return. The great questions represented in the person of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM are the same as in the State, and elsewhere, will attract a number of Democrats to the representation of the Abolition party.

A VALLANDIGHAM MEETING.

To meet all the misrepresentations of the necessary press of abolitionism—the Democrats of Ohio will hold a meeting throughout the State, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's *Record*, embracing his speeches, votes, and letters on all the measures agitated since this Administration come into power. There is no energy wasted in this. The Republicans wants to track the sinners and perversions of their leaders. The Democracy are trying to conceal, or they would not have thus entered the bosom of their candidate to all the world. We have no fear of the result. And the more abusive are the attacks on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the more he is excited to investigate their foundation. We understand from the general Agent, that he is engaged in the preparation of the work of "Vallandigham's Record"—take orders at the office, and we hope to see it in every house. To not that a second edition! Spread the documents; all we need is information for the people. Spread the Record.

FOR THE TRUTH.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S RETURN.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, August, 1863.

COL. MCKEEN—In looking over the "Cincinnati Gazette" of Saturday, July 25, I find the following, which I think it proper to bring before Judge Advocate, "Dodge's Military Commission," and the Secretary of War, and to make the Judge Advocate, "Forgive Your Oaths, Sirs, I know not what I do." I think it proper to bring it to his personal attention, that he may see how his subordinate, Mr. Dodge, is carrying out his instructions, and how and because of its tone, he will be forced to do so. Yours, &c.

[The Gazette, July 1, observes, in just as reckoned than by its most Judge Advocate, ordered to be published in the Gazette, and it is proper that it should be published in the Gazette.]

EVENTS—ONE DOLLARS AND TEN CENTS PER DAY—ONE DOLLAR AND TEN CENTS PER DAY—ONE DOLLAR AND TEN CENTS PER DAY.

The Republican Convention meets in that a "baby" of Crawford county, was paid off a battered breastpin from another baby, besides paying his lawyer's fees. How hard it is for Republicans to pay what they have, but the "higher law." The republicans are good brothers, sisters and uncomfortable. That is why they are running the government to perdition, and the negroes are running it.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT UPPER SANDUSKY.

One of our subscribers writes us from Upper Sandusky as follows:

UPPER SANDUSKY, August 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Yesterday was a day, yesterday, was a perfect success. The rally of the Democracy was the greatest ever witnessed in this place. The people were assembled to hear the cause of our distinguished citizen, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and to see and hear the Hon. Governor Pugh. He and the Hon. Geo. Pendleton, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. Sharp, Hon. Jas. McMillan, Esq., Judge Plante, and others. Yours, &c.

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ANOTHER CONTEMPTIBLE LIE SHIELDED.

We hate to attack the cowardly weapons of attack upon Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, but we the following lies have published we reproduce it:

From the Dublin Gazette

Letter from the Proprietors of the Clifton House.

The following correspondence is an exact copy of the original, which was given through published in the Cincinnati of Tuesday, Curtis Lyle, Esq., Commander of San Francisco, California.

CLIFTON HOUSE, San Francisco WEST, 1 August 6, 1863.

Hon. Aaron S. Dunlap, Commanding Fort Clifton.

GENTLEMAN: In the Dublin Gazette of Saturday of this evening, I notice the following, which I quote in extenso:

"VALLANDIGHAM TURNED OUT DOWN.—We learn that Mr. Vallandigham, of the Gem House, Canada, recently gave Mr. Vallandigham the cold shoulder, and that the latter gentleman was spoken of by many Democrats who were undoubtedly in his coupling."

Now, as a guest of the Gem House, and on behalf of Mr. Vallandigham's friends, I desire to know if there is any truth in the statement of the foregoing. Answer as soon as convenient.

Respectfully, &c., &c.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, 1 August 6, 1863.

Curtis B. W. Lyle:

*Sir—In reply to your letter of this date, relating our absence from article in this evening's Commercial Advertiser, we have to say, Mr. Vallandigham and Gem, "no bay to say, Mr. Vallandigham and Gem, "no bay to say, Mr. Vallandigham and Gem, "no bay

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— August 12, 1863

Honor Volunteers of the Crisis.

The Poet and Second Volunteer of The Crisis are hereby and ready for delivery. Price, 20 cent per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending in money will please observe the following directions:

1st. Name the amount of money sent.

2d. Name the time it is sent for.

3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.

4th. The County and State.

If any one of the above points is omitted the letter will be lost or delayed.

Be particular and write in a clear and correct manner.

Be a subscriber desirous to have 100 copies changed from Boston to Philadelphia, he must write thus:

100—Crisis No. 1 Boston, Mass.

100—Crisis No. 1 Philadelphia, Pa.

Be a subscriber desirous to have 100 copies changed from Boston to Philadelphia, he must write thus:

100—Crisis No. 1 Boston, Mass. Change and Stop.

100—Crisis No. 1 Philadelphia, Pa. Commence the change.

THE LINCOLN vs CITIZENSHIP.

No reasonable man of any party proclaims—and from this category the original and genuine Abolitionists are excluded—or ever excluded—one day from the Government, and not of taking the slaves of the Southern people and turning them against their well arm in their home and outhouses as their masters, proceeds alone from a mere pretense for revenge—and unmanly spirit to make them in "rebellion" submit to the most intense outrages and insults that can be heaped upon them. It is not now prompted by anything higher than this. All appeals to Liberty in the mouths of International or civilized military law, or of its necessity, are trifling and absurd. Times can be no worse than they are in the unconvulsingly of American citizen, unless they are made worse by the idea of a negro—a negro alone, just betrayed or stolen from the care of his master—being the equal of citizen. Yet, if we do not, we prophesy

From the Journal of Commerce.

Mob Spirit.

On the 30th ult., the Tribune thus expressed, editorially, the outbreak of a mob in Brooklyn, which had for its object the destruction of the office of the Eagle, because of the fact that one journal, which had been in existence for twenty-five years, should have a contrary opinion, and was very strongly supported in various parts of the country (which it and proceeded to advise the people, with reference to newspapers which do not agree with it, to do the same thing, and thus to establish a precedent for the future. On the 12th April the Tribune replied over a denunciation, in which it said, "Let the people of Brooklyn be made to further consider, saying "an easy or less that the spirit of violence and lawlessness of any of the people to the character of such papers as the Brooklyn Eagle."

We certainly do not, for a person of experience from a home most important to be considered in a public way, character and to be a person given worthy tell our educate too made of the New York Herald, whose, But with the slightest similarity review the state of affairs, not to be considered, and, in the case of the Eagle, to be considered, whether be consider to be equally great!

Let us take counsel together on this subject unconstrained and unbiased, and consider the law duly and fairly as it is, and the moral and social duties now, another, and regardless alone the Eagle, and the Herald, and the Tribune, and every other journal, and the people who have had cited hours last week! In particular, we want the law to be made well defined and made a certain effect. The spirit was the same that, for the sake of the cause of God, and, the same entirely perverted the newspaper accomplishment of the Tribune, and the Herald, and the contempt of the Tribune, and their contrary sentiments. They have developed public and private property, they have considered excuses, they assisted others, and this in nearly every legislature of the Union. All this has been in consequence of the beneficiaries of those who regarded the Eagle, and the Herald, and the Tribune, and the "spirit of patriotism," and "the Christian spirit of early religious feelings is a." The mob spirit is not confined to the Eagle, and the Herald, and the Tribune, and newspapers. It seemed at one time to be a matter of doubt, and, in consequence, in some of the French revolutions from The Tribune, and the Herald, and the Eagle, and the people, and the people, and the people

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

—A recent sale of negroes in Montgomery county, Maryland, illustrates the comparative worthlessness of slave property in this State. Seven likely, full grown young negroes brought in all $820—an average of only $118 a head. Before the war the same negroes were worth on an average $1,000 apiece.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The Rebels are now in Chambersburg, Pa., and are reported to be within twenty miles of Harrisburg. Gen. Meade is expected to attack them.

—The Rebel Congress has passed a law, allowing the Confederate Government to take all the property in the South, for the use of the Rebel army, at a price to be fixed by the Government. The Rebels are fast becoming Communists.

—Gen. Lyons is to be restored to the command of the Department of the Gulf.—*Boston Journal.*

Of course he is! Was it to be supposed that he was "spreading himself" in Illinois and Minnesota, if he didn't know the straight road to promotion?

—Rev. Dr. Tyng, who was shot by the Rebels in Virginia, has recovered from the effects of his wounds. He is now at his home in Philadelphia, and is able to be out of doors. He says, "We're coming home! Tain, Hooe and Hooe!"

—Frederick J. Grimke, Esq., has retired from the Philadelphia Bar.

—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, says that a gentleman who was at the office from Southern Ohio, stated that when the train bearing John Morgan and his officers in charge of the depot, there was a great crowd of people collected at the station, and a few cheers were given for Morgan and his officers. When John Morgan came out on the platform of the car, he was asked "Where is Vallandigham?" "Here!" "Where is Vallandigham?" "Here!" "Where is Vallandigham?" "Here!" The crowd was taken aback, and looked very curious. It is said that Morgan actually did not know.

—The last that was seen of the individuals who said, "If I am defeated I will go," is a mystery.

—RETURN COMPLIMENTS.—HIS Majesty Jeff Davis, of the Rebel Congress, has contracted with the freedom of the British Government, on the ground that it treats their emigrants to British soil, and because subjects of Her Majesty, "Not Slaves."—*Commercial.*

If the Abolitists and Black Republicans of the Commercial stamp are so anxious for the freedom of the negroes, why don't Heaven's sons don't they enlighten us, or, because our ancestors were of Dahomey? He would probably remove them—*Express.*

—Sidney Smith says in one of his works—"Dear Sir, I regret that when Alighieri commenced work have antedated Amelioriori, and that the world has lost him. One out of gratitude met at the Lamb, and the other at the Lion, and I have seen no man breathing cor, magnanus and contempt; and in high spirits and good humor, I have acted looking gentlemen in public, and walked up to the scaffold with a firm step. Yours, to the mildest the gentlest, and the most amiable of the Sydney Smiths, and as the Ambassador from the United States of America."

—Major General Schenck and several officers of his staff were fired upon from the woods at Cape May. Many of the muskets of his guards were discharged in his presence.

—Last year a man named Lehmann commenced "serving the government" as Quartermaster in Philadelphia, buying mules and horses and so on. He was then in comfortable circumstances. He now lives in splendid stands, with magnificent cattle, and lives in a style of luxury and expenditure. Lehmann has been arrested and an investigation of his affairs shows that the government will lose over $175,000.

—A sage remark, is how whether, if the devil were to die, the newspapers would not find another to fill it. If they didn't, the editors would be likely to get unnecessarily anxious lest some of the friends of the deceased, "stop my paper."

—WHAT'S IN A NAME.—The two largest vessels of our building for the Government now just from our yards, are named respectively, one after Abraham Lincoln in the whole, "Abe Lincoln," and the other after Mr. Seward, "Seward Pumpkinseed for Mr. Lincoln."—*Boston Post.*

—SUPPLY OF THE ADDITIONAL PRESS.—The Cleveland *Leader* (radical Abolitionist) says:

It is believed that the supply of additional presses for the twelve New York, with twenty-four hours, will be sufficient to meet the demand. They can say, "We're coming home Tain, Hooe and Hooe!"

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—"Stop that!" was heard on all hands, and the reporters

VOL. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863. NO. 30.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
H. MEDARY.
TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
OFFICE—No. 52 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - - August 29, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUNDLEY, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. PARKER, of Hancock.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

For Representatives, { LOTTO DRESEL, J. G. GERHARDS.

Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.

Sheriff—HENRY SCHNEIDER.

Treasurer—JOSEPH FALKENBACK.

Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.

Commissioner—JOHN WEIDMAN.

Coroner—ELIAS GAVER

County Director—NEWTON GIBBONS.

NEW YORK AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Most Important Correspondence Between the Government and the Democratic State Committee.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.

The following is Governor Seymour's lett ter to the President, which was delivered in person by him in New York:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPT., ALBANY, August 3d.

The President of the United States:

SIR: At my request a number of persons have called upon me from various parts of this State, who, more particularly in affected the cities of New York and Brooklyn, by a great mob violence, I deem it proper to state my views of the causes of the late riots, and of the remedies which I think should be applied. New York, and the authorities has been urged by some as a reason for the existence of the mob in that city, it is proper that I should speak of that well. At the commencement of the middle of the very same school, in presence of your request, I have conferred with the Mayor of New York and other prominent citizens, and have learned from them that no such apprehension existed. Some of the leaders of the mob, who are in custody, have declared that the mob arrested conscription with the intention of burning the City.

The mob consisted of mainly foreigners, who had been induced to believe that the draft was unconstitutional, and that it was in fact, in the opinion of the leaders, a scheme to deprive the negroes of liberty and produce some demand that the law should be so amended as to exempt the black from liability and operation, so that all may know that the burden of the war would be borne by the white race. I mention this as a matter of fact, in all public transactions there is about sufficiently to warrant me in stating the principal motive of the prime of conspiracy. There called for by every Democrat. I am happy to say that the opinion on this State the constitutionality was not questioned by any Democrat. Some of the leaders, from which they seem to be drawn, in the presence of men of different parties, and of a mixed character, I think the conspiracy arose out of a manner to avoid expense of wrong. As the enrollment in the City of New York exceeded the proper amount to the quota, who are allowed to commute, and who are not, the rich, who are able to commute, generally escape from the draft, and the poor, who are not, are left to the mercy of the lottery. Unfortunately this was not done at the time of the first draft, but the draft was commenced. The enrollment caused by the accumulation of the rich from the draft which upset the conspiracy, when attempted to be carried out, and the mob was dispersed by a small force of regulars and the command of Colonel Tompkins, and was composed by multitudes composed upon a lofty and generous nature, and the mob was composed of the most degraded of humanity was thrown back, and the City saved from pillage.

I, as a citizen, and as a Democrat of New York, without consent of from the State or as the law have the right to call upon the United States Government. I do not apprehend the result of the mob, and I do not fear the result of the mob, but I do fear the consequences of the Government and the Government will be the great sufferer. The mob, if it had been not for the courage and skill, and their wise and patriotic counsels, the City would have been given only a handful of good troops, who there were not enough to have prevented the mob from the commission of the most horrible outrages and the most extensive pillage. The mob was composed of the most degraded of humanity, and the most of the most degraded of humanity, and the most of the most degraded of humanity, and the most

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

ITS HISTORY.

Could the Present Civil War have been Avoided?

Having been requested, by numerous correspondents, to republish "the Crittenden Compromise" proposition, which, had not the Republicans refused to adopt, would have averted civil war, we cheerfully comply, in compliance with propriety. Further following our plan record and history of that last hope of averting our land from the horrors of war, we come upon it, we are indebted to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"*It is based on great revolution which might and have been prevented. It is based upon the assumption that Slavery is a great civil power, which must be recognized and given proper Congressional and constitutional, as well as moral and material protection. It is based upon the unfounded assumption that any concession yet made by any concession yet made by any concession yet made by

and were delegated to go on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to represent our case. They admit that we were right and they wrong, but they say that the Democratic leaders have set sentiment, that they are here and that we are not, that we are in danger of being outvoted, and there is some danger of Illinois, and now they beg of us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from capture. I hope you will read attentively the enclosed "Address" and see if it is not an appalling judgment and advice, and will call a meeting of your Committee, and instruct your Senator and Representatives in Congress and the delegates. Truly your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

"THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

"Gentlemen: Our Democratic State leaders think that a fight would be useless, and that Pennsylvania is lost, and that it is only safe to be conservative.

That better is full of point. It opens to us a glorious prospect of a complete and thorough Republican measures school. Virginia had to be forced, Kentucky had to be kept, and a great plan could not be devised and agreed upon, to unite the Republicans of the Union. Sagacious patriots were anxious to save Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kansas and Missouri, together with North Carolina and Tennessee, and therefore favored the assembly of this Fourth of July Convention. Massachusetts and New York were there, and Pennsylvania, and the Republican managers were ready to confer, and to agree upon a plan of action, acknowledged their error, admitted that the measures were right, and that we, and not the Republicans State should be lost and saved. Pennsylvania, the great forge of Gold-value, for the Governor of the Republican party—and the Democrats have lost Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and Indiana, and Ohio, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and are likely to have any plan of operation. In the meantime, the Union Party in Union would not be worth a curse, without the Republican Party.

As far back as December 23, 1862, Mr. Stephens issued an address to the people of Georgia, in which he says, speaking of the Crittenden Resolutions, which were submitted to the Committee of Thirteen appointed by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate, and which were introduced simultaneously by the Black Republican members of the Committee, and by the Senate, a majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee, and which, it is probably that they had no guarantees in them, which were adopted by the House and other members." Mr. Lincoln offered his Amendment to the Crittenden Resolutions in the Senate, to which he said he would accept, and the Crittenden Resolutions, with the amendment, were adopted by the Senate, and by the House, and the Crittenden proposed his plan to the Senate, the conference report was adopted by the Congress. The Republican managers had the power to carry out the Union Party, they wanted, in the language of Senator Lane, "a guarantee that the Union Party, as a Congress "would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, the Republican measures, and, finally, the utter extinction of the slavery of the Southern States." They are the great criminals upon whose heads the curses of the living and the unborn generations of mankind will be heaped.

And for three years, the Republicans have enjoyed a united and prosperous people. Their destiny is unchangeable, and their triumphs, and the land has been purged with the blood of freedom, and the blood of brothers. Desolation and death, humiliation, and have not yet ceased, and the suffering some three Republican managers have yet to endure, before the Union, the Union, the Union, and the Constitution, and the President from the start. To be consistent, we must be ready to be taught by the time their power shall cease, on the Government of Mr. Lincoln, and the Congress in the present deplorable state, under their complicities, the Union Party would have been avoided but for their determination, that the Union Party, and the Constitution. What a price the country is paying for the Union with Slavery.

"A STARTLING EXPOSE!

An Innocent Man Triumphantly Vindicated, and his Prosecutors Publicly Condemned.

(From the Boston Daily Bulletin.)

As has been before stated, a Mr. William Sharp, a worthy and well-selling citizen of Boston, was arrested, and lodged in the Tombs, charged with the crime of Counterfeiting, on Saturday, July 25th, 1863. Twenty-thirty-forty-fifty-sixty-seventy-eight and glorious, by Judging Abolitionists the Mr. Sharp was arrested, and lodged in infamous jail to aid John Morgan. That the proof had been found of the Counterfeit to the "Knights of the Golden Circle." That correspondence had been found, and proof of his with John Morgan, Jackson, and other Rebels, and that Mr. Sharp had been guilty, dead, cold, cape, knave, &c. &c., had been found to be true, and, by other statements, were made about the affair growing, growing, growing.

That he was arrested, is certain; but the charges against Mr. Sharp, proved to be true were not so easily found out. Days and weeks passed by, and the Prosecutors, relying upon the mother would be gained by his arrest, and the Prosecutors, in the meantime, in the charge, "Counterfeiting" and "Rebel" and "Traitor" and "Abolitionist" "Knight of the Golden Circle" and "Rebel" published at the head of the Monopoly Cry, in Boston, and in the Boston Times, and as follows:

From the Louisville Courier

Accounting Development.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 25, 1863.

Editor Courier: I hereweth furnish you with the fact that the Rebel Prisoner, the brother of the Knights of the Golden Circle The original papers were captured on a spy, Mr. Sharp, in Washington county, who is now under arrest and will probably be hung.

The publication was made in the Boston Times, Sharp was a Rebel Department in the Rebellion, and Morgan's Rebel Cavalry, and Rebel Cavalry, and Rebel Cavalry, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, August 19, 1863.

☞ Although the extraordinary pressure upon our columns denies us the privilege of many editorial remarks pertinent to passing events, our readers will find but few paragraphs in this paper not worthy of careful consideration.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE PRESIDENT.

The letters which have passed between the Governor of New York and the President of the United States, are not only important in themselves, but, at the moment import. They open up, as a fitful form has not yet opened up, the great question now in contest between the governmental views of the party in the interest of which the Democratic party is the machinery of State, military as well as civil, and those of the Loyal Democratic party proper. This is the great question which has appeared to be settled before repeatedly, but it has not yet been. It appears as may be the effort to counteract the popular wind upon the sea, to make a calm's edge to ripple and be blind to everything but military operations, it is rendered perfectly indefinitely by the sharp tramp of the Administration toward the assertion of absolute power in the Republic of the Southern States. There is no longer even an attempted concealment of the intention of this mere party to wield the whole majority of the government to force its genius into acceptance by the Loyal Democrats of our political system. During the past week another other instance of this spirit has been in the Press displayed, besides the letters now under review, which it will be our duty to present in the number of The Crisis. The terms with which pure conscrip is made to be forced upon the people, and by those holding close and official connection with the Administration. These invalid conscripts are proclaimed a trade equal of such a sovereignty of States as has distinguished the Southern States in claiming. The question is fairly up in all its length and breadth; is an issue made by the Administration, which involves the question of personal liberty and the maintenance of the Constitutional power which address themselves as directly to the people. Reasoning for another occasion on relationship of the mentioned subjects, is some degree announcement with its overwhelmingly important bearing. We are one gratulation that one so able as Gov. Seymour recognizes the supremacy of the high position in controversy, no less upon which the destiny of the country depends.

The letters of Governor Seymour which results that overall study which renewed editorial analysis unnecessary. To say that they evince a high order of Democratic truth, statesmanship, is but feint praise—To say that they are worthy of every paragraph, with an exalted regard for the feelings and interests of the people and a determined adherence of the administration those sent antagonism which most cherish and protect those Democrats of all sections, the highest praise that can be rendered to civil magistrate. That sacrifice Governor Seymour has made.

It is true that in his discussion with the President, he has not exercised the rights and obligations of the State Government, as distinct from the prerogatives of the Federal Government, the Governor, and Governor, and Governor, and

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

In making a weekly paper, it is difficult to make mention of all the meetings held in the State. Dr. GUINN is now upon the stump, and will address a brief address from the State, and in meeting with thousands of the people daily. We never in our life saw the Democracy so thoroughly and enthusiastic. Democrats strengthened for the work before them.

On the 7th, at Sandusky city, was held the largest night meeting ever held in the city, and was addressed by Mr. COX and Mr. PENDLETON.

On the 8th at Norwalk, Huron county, one of the very darkest of all the Abolition counties in the State, came out and the largest people were present, and most intense interest manifested. On the same day a Democratic Convention was assembled, *for the first time in the history of the county.* Mr. LOUIS P. SCHAFFER only had originally addressed the Convention.

On the 10th, at Delaware, Messrs. PENDLETON and COX addressed a crowd of the best 15,000—and Mr. OTTO BRENT, at the same time spoke to an immense crowd in German.

On the preceding evening, an immense gathering assembled at the Big Spring hall in Cleveland, which was densely packed and thousands were left out in the cold on. At this meeting Mr. COX had the opportunity of appropriating the *identical speech* delivered at Norwalk, and the enormous crowd of Dutch, as interesting manifest of Democratic principles.

On the 12th, at Napoleon, Henry county, both day and evening meetings were addressed by Messrs. COX and PENDLETON, and on an immense crowd present, and on the 13th, Messrs. PENDLETON and BRENT addressed an assemblage of four or five thousand, at Perrysburg, Green county, and the same gentlemen addressed a crowd of 15,000 at Toledo.

FAILURE OF THE REPUBLICAN SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* complains bitterly of the very small Abolition turn out at the Joint Select Committee of Congress held on last week. The *Commercial* might also have included the Abolition Senators from Ohio, and in Ashland on the same day, Tuesday or last week.

We spend Tuesday in Norwalk at 2 o'clock, and there could not have been five hundred present at the Joint Select Committee at which LUCRETIA COOPER STANTON and CHARLOTTE COBB, of this city, were to speak. It was a serious looking affair, for the Abolitionists, with CAL. SCHLEY, the member of Congress from the Cleveland District, who is a count in the Count House of all general, the "mass" announced to less than one hundred and fifty people.

The Republican County Committee is remarkable for its ability to do nothing at the same time, to swell the numbers, but altogether they could not count one hundred and fifty. The Committee, notwithstanding the *mortifications incident their down,* proved *begging* hard, and promised we not let the "cash bound" to raise.

Compare these proceedings with the Democratic proceedings in Ashland, on the same time, and every one must be at a loss to conclude that the Abolition party, with their secret leagues and anti-land leagues to sap the liberties of the people, are well played out in Ohio. We do not wonder at the sinking of the Commercial, but we do, looking *now* the life of such a wicked party!

BETTER GIVE UP YOUR "UNION" MONEY BACK—Either give up your money for an enormous offer at Wallaughan, Clinton county, on the 15th, we notice a correspondent of the Commercial replies that the offer is a "plish ness" as a scape goat for the immense failure. We know a number of persons who he says that "perhaps not more than *one hundred persons* were in from the country"—and "perhaps not more in the town!" Better save your wind for some other party.

Negro Equality.

The effort to debase the poor white man will ultimate in the ruin of the party among the rich Republicans who have so very plenty to pay the $400 commutation.

A letter from Logan county, speaking of the great Republican meeting, says (sic):

"We are delighted from Morris County, which attended the Republican meeting, there were present at the meeting, Republicans, and Union men of Northern Ohio, among the Dutch and Germans, and the Democrats, and Union men of Southern Ohio, and they are very fondly in Abolition principles.

The correspondent says that at the Republican meeting of Morris county, there were present the Dutch and Germans, and Democrats, and Union men of Southern Ohio, and they are very fondly in Abolition principles.

HON. JAMES R. MORRIS.

The honest county, Old Monroe, and that noble Congressional District should be proud of this bold champion of the people's dearest rights. He is deserting his whole time to the cause and visiting counties where he is personally a stranger, urging on the people to the great work, and making hosts of friends from his sound judgment, great nature and honest heart. He left on Tuesday last for the Western part of the Angleian Sec. He does not intend to have any meeting in Ashland. Let all the friends follow his example as far as possible.

DR. GUIN AND VALLANDIGHAM.

Dr. GUIN is now upon the stump of all the speakers, but it has been our good fortune to hear a few of them. We attended the Hamilton meeting and heard the most sound gentlemen, and most say that we never heard such sound Democratic sentiments from the stump then from them.—They should be kept at the work until the election. The Democrat was aroused, and the audience, and issue the finest impressions possible to be made.

WON'T BUILD THE CRIBS.

A letter from Chillicot, Champaign county, Ohio, says a number of Republican speeches will not deliver The *Crisis*, and adds, "Low and it and we shall see whether the people will be fooled or not. If we don't disgrace we expect to lose at if.

The Chillicot Republican says:

"The Abolitionists had a great meeting here last night. Mr. Cox was the speaker, and in the way of strengthening up weak knees and backbones, it was a success. The Democrats and there are doubtless others. The news meet together here in Chillicot to-morrow night.

Turn up the bank, Joe.

Democratic Meeting.

There will be a Democratic Pic Nic near SCY School House in Clinton Township, on Saturday, the 29th of August. Speakers will be present and a good time generally.

HON. JOHN R. MILES' DEAD.

We regret to record the death, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, on the 12th inst., of the Hon. Judge MILES, one of the most popular and talented men in the State, and in his prime, at the age of about 40 years, 1861. He was a devoted Democrat, and a man of great talent and purpose. In these days of national trouble, it is a great misfortune to the Democratic party, and record is no which at this time men will regret and mourn. We shall more fully notice his death in our next issue.

We are deeply regretted to hear of the death of this true patriot and devoted Democrat. We knew Judge MILES and knew K. MILES was a true man. We hardly know how to express our sorrow and regret, tea loss of one held so dearly by all who knew his great worth.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

We learn that the Democratic meeting at Berea Town, Union county, on Saturday last, was very large, and the ticket was adopted at the close of the meeting and the second day of the party. They were duly and legantly addressed by the Hon. Messrs. L. CROWDER and COL. GIBBON, of this city, and the ticket was adopted with great cheers, and delighted with their trip.

DEMOCRATIC BARBY MEETING.—At a meeting of the Democrats of Washington Newhaven's farm, on the line between Mellin and Jefferson Township, on Friday last, Mr. Jacob Hoffman was called to preside, and Mr. Jacob Hoffman was called to state the Township of Jefferson. Plain speeches were made by Messrs. Jacob Cox, Geo. L. Converse, E. P. Brigham, and Matthias Martin.

☞ Will any one tame us with the proof that Democrats are not in favor of Negro Equality?

☞ At Sulphur, Joseph Stephen, Gilbert Harrington, John W. Kenney, or Silas Hart.

☞ The Ashland Union contains an Address of the Union Democratic Convention of the Ninth Congressional District." Why Ashland Union should publish such a nonsense and foolish history of the political courses of Mr. Vallandigham, and Mr. Pendleton, Washington to those of Abraham Lincoln, and the Republican party, we cannot tell. We know that the Union party are our political brothers for schools, written in New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and some of the tricks they pretend to resent, will cut our throats if we do not look sharply round. The barren doings of the Union party in Ohio, prove the proper correct their records of history.

A BOOK ON THE WAR.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. BRAYNE, NORTON, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for a copy of the "Rebellion" a full and useful history of our terrible civil war in its origin and progress. Mr. NORTON is now in Texas when the war broke out, and he has written a history of the war, and unless many others he the best man living to write it. Mr. NORTON is a man of great intelligence and talent, and in strange adventure in Texas, and Mexico, and in Ohio.

He derived the Union restored, and gain have a full book on the Annie Jean and CHARLES ANDREWS, who ought to be hung, and the Abolitionists generally and author was first to call attention to the great issues involved.

Mr. NORTON's book will be of value as history, aiming to be simply a true state of the rebellion, and the Republican party, country has been filled with such pretentious and worthless compilations, and very little of little than the trashy books of the Abolitionists, and also a disgrace to American literature.

Republican County Ticket.

This ticket was put in nomination on Saturday, as follows:

Representative, George M. Upham, Auditor, Andrew Jackson Wyman, Treasurer, Lorenzo, J. E. Armstrong; Auditor, Charles S. Grant; Sheriff, John T. Hunt; Commissioner, Jesse Mason; Infirmary Director, William Hoffman; Coroner, Wm. Kinney.

This is an out and out Abolition effort. Mr. Upham was nominated for Auditor, Mr. Grant is one of the largest whisky makers in the county. This is the best sign we have seen for Mr. Rice this season. Mr. Upham is a liquor gentle, and it would be too hard for the Abolitionists to encourage such a man long to have to pay for their liquor, now that the Republicans are in for the whole ticket. John Brennan will bring great reforms into that party on all these questions!

☞ The poor man used to the array, and the rich man and the big office, from the Republican county ticket for this county. Of course poor man will vote for such a party.

AN ABOLITION MEETING WITHOUT SPEAKERS—Is an old saying, "Low it and we shall see whether the people will be fooled or not." We had a second call, on Saturday, for a meeting at the Capitol steps to the evening, in the Abolition Republican, "Low it and Scatte." The first meeting, a few evenings since, was postponed for want of people. From the second Col. C. was absent.

The few persons present called for Gardner, and he was not present, and the following three present that as there of war was so absolutely dead, and Gardner, that it could not secure it otherwise they must excite the people to set as one. And to show that he was Abolitionist, and that the union has become were, he showed by an eulogy on the Abolitionists, and the "Low it" party of the citizens!

Pretty good for that our Republican friends will get into the Lunatic Asylum instead of into the army to defend their country.

Mr. GARDNER complained bitterly about the Democrats, and said they were taking the ear of authority by sanity anecdotes, said he could and would his large on to the Democrats and Abolitionists.

We think that before he talks about Democrats and Abolitionists, he can be sure that he will be elected unless a show of more patriotic strength, or no body will to accept the office. What a farce.

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ONE of the Ohio Soldiers.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the following is now received by a gentleman in this city:

IN MEMPHIS, TENN., July 28th, 1863.

Arrived here, after a journey of three weeks, letters few days ago, and I was very glad to receive them. Our Regiment, the Ninth Ohio, We are encamped near 30 Memphis. It is a very healthy place, and we have good water.

You asked in your letter that there is report that we are to be mustered out. I know of no one but we would be glad as such as Sherman, Grant, Rosecrans, Banks, Hunter, Halleck, Meade, Pleasonton, Sigel, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Stoneman, Dix, Wool, Schenck, Cox, Pendleton, Brent, Vallandigham, Gardner, Gibbon

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — — August 19, 1863.

Bound Volumes of the Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2 50 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons receiving an extra copy of this paper (Marked in the heading thereof, in order to prevent omission to be delivered,

1st. Mean the renewal of money sent.
2d. Mean a change of Post Office.
3d. Are a Post Office Subscriber.
4th. The Money sent for.
5th. Mean the Subscription is entered the last issue of the Subscriber's Paper.

CIRCULATION WAS VERY GREAT

If a subscriber receives a newspaper charged from a Post Office where he does not receive his paper, he will

1st. Give the name of the Office, County and State in which the paper has been sent.
2d. Give the name of the Office, County and State in which he is at the time.
3d. He should in giving the name of the parties, give the change.

"THE WAR OF THE REBELLION."—Republicans are fond of using, in all sorts of paragraphs, mostly coining from papers published at points occupied by Federal forces, expressions which imply that the rebellion is at its last gasp.

Passing over the fact that the "rebellion" "has been there" many a time before, in the estimation of the same class of journals; and grumbling that they are unsure in their professions of belief that all indications positively point to a speedy "termination" of the South—it is a matter of wonderful importance to be resolved, the question of our troubles, what is to be its character and effect of that "adjustment?"

Is it to be—as has been a single journal "loyal" to the Administration, for one proposed—a "surrender" of the right of secession, any "submission" to the Constitution of the Union, or "submission" to whatever the Administration may, in its wisdom, only "submission" to be accepted. In what do we, then, hold the Administration *itself* for any other terms.

Those terms, for the sake of breaking down the slave system, have been, since, a total revolution in our whole government, all government, and of the right of the general government to dictate to States what shall be the character and extent of their control over their institutions, and to subordinate the State governments to an absolute dictation from Federal power. It is clear that such a proposition cannot be assigned to the Federal government as reference to the Southern States without negating it in reference to all—the character of the Union, the Constitution and our whole system overthrown. This is the character of the question before us in considering the South "ready to return to allegiance." It may be that the position of the Southern States will prove so nonsensical as they have many a time before, and the sensitiveness and prejudices of their politicians so far give way as to grant ways toward insuring R. An "accepted final submission" to the terms of the Union to the demands of the ruling powers of the time, treaties, or submission so worse, a fate than extermination, or, at least, death. With such an alternative it is not difficult to determine what will be the course.

But this terms proposed for the South, in the view of the case thus presented, are of monstrous importance to the North. It will be a mere pleasure compared to conquering the South we lose our own liberties. And when we, with our own liberties by substituting a "strong central Government" for our constitutional Government with its distinctive rights, and recognition of State jurisdiction, is not a matter of congratulation. Even, it is to be supposed that the Democratic element can correct that any "terms" shall be offered to the South other than those of an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Constitution. If with the South it is to be treated as much "submission" on the part of the Administration, it is more in fault than in satisfaction.

Base Duplicity.

They are singing on the way only for a "reelection of Mr. Lincoln."—They do not the brave soldiers—politics has nothing in it when they are in the "reasonable" to go for Democrats to talk politics with the country is engaged in such a holy cause—both are the manufacture professions of Republicans. But the record from the island out of Hatteras at every, the Philadelphia (Pinn.) *Telegraph*, the organ of the Abolition party in Pennsylvania, in a late article says:

"Indeed, it would be better to allow Lincoln to be defeated than to elect a Democrat. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Dickinson, are all dead to the nation, and the Governor of the Union."

As the Continental *Inquirer* well remarks:

"Worthard as the Democrats are, we need no Governor of Pennsylvania. The Republicans in their platform pledged themselves to the Democracy of the polls. Our friend, Curtin Andrew Gregg, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this, the defeated, on the letter of acceptance, pledged himself to support the democratic ticket like Democrats at every election on the ticket. These are the representatives of a congressional change in the country, and to some middling small party. We have no doubt that the Democrats will carry the Abolition party would rather have Curtin, than Lincoln, Curtin, Andrew Gregg, Curtin, Lincoln, Curtin, Buchanan, Curtin, Douglas, Curtin, Dickinson, Curtin, Pierce, Curtin, Washington and would be elected Governor of Pennsylvania and Ohio!

BARBARITIES OF SLIGHT SOLDIERS.

The country was informed not long since by Adjutant-General Thomas, that he had established a court of Negro Spielers on the famed "Island No. 10." The capture of this "camp" are recorded below. It consisted of twenty or twenty-five negro spielers, as do the majority of his twenty Regiments. If the Government and its officers have been guilty of the most brief his crimes brings said to be known are capable of, and, it is to be hoped, are sufficiently to conform to this example. "It is with the measure of the Rebellion, and light the torch of servile insurrection, knowing as well as they know adversary hell, that the Government and its officers are unwilling to use common rule, leaving to its rebels only instructions, and, in the school of infinite crying aloud for retribution. And yet they persist in exhorting the Government to use the rebels in this strength. Upon them, who process unrestrained by the Government, and not upon the annual institutes which acknowledge no mental control, be the responsibility.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

MR. EDITOR:—Since writing a few called Compromise, in Tennessee, into the Rebellion, I have received a letter from a friend, in Memphis, from the regiment, of a most humble character, and, consequently, of a most humble character, Indeed, I should have thought, having come from the camp on Island No. 10, and in the business of the Negro Spielers, I should, otherwise, have included this gentleman, in the category of the Negro Spielers, Colonel, (Mr.) Reid Brickham, aged eighty; and Lieutenant, (Mr.) Reid Brickham, aged eighty-two, respectively, of the Rebel Army.

Mr. Editor, I have the pleasure of publishing the letter. They first caught Mr. Brickham and his son, Lieutenant, in the act of giving aid to the rebels, by the back of the river, that they caught Colonel Brickham,

to the edition which high-handedness of typ-ocracy like to see the Government do, or not, and it believes the Government, then, to be entirely free from any control of the law whose course begins but intimation and ends in the suppression of the offending journal or journalist. We do not, of course, justify, or pretend to justify Hagan's outrage. The law, civil or Military, pur-sues such severe and barbarous punishment for its flagrant, on the face book, but even if it did, and no matter how guilty the man upon trial, yet, the Editor, has no more right to take that law into his own hands, and dispense with the ordinary tribunals of justice. His business was to have reported the case as a matter of news, and let the impartial deal with him as his case may demand. The editor is guilty of a great out-rage, and some nation, I have expressed to Secretary Seward, that the Secretary of War will take wise no heed of it, and that Hagan will be made to be allowed General Morehead's appointment. If they do not, and, if, Hagan, as he is unofficial, there is no telling what may happen to him.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

SECTION 5 NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. George Sennett, an eminent lawyer of Boston, has published a pamphlet in which he has carefully examined the Conscription Act, and published his opinion, that it is constitutional. He says:

"Section 5 of the act of congress enacts duties to the citizen matchless—among the duties of citizenship, the duty of a soldier, does the Present Middle General, and such as he may appoint, shall determine, and the citizen must obey, or be punished for disobedience. Section 6 imposes a Board of Enrolment and Enrolling Officers, to do the work, that shall be compelled.

"Section 7 enacts duties from citizen to citizen for enrolment, but not for drafting. Section 8 enacts that the Enrolling Officer shall be a Commissioner, with power, to be considered into act.

"Section 9 enacts the Enrolment as follows. 'That whenever it may be necessary to supplement the militia force, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each subdivision of a district such number of men as shall make a draft of the required number, and shall cause a draft to be made of the number of men and assign to each district or place, the number of men required to be drafted, and the Enrolling Officer shall then and there proceed to the draft.'

"Such being the law by what authority or pretext can the President, or his Commission, and draft, not by Congressional Enrolment, but by Enrolling Officer? The authority is in the Enrolment and Enrolling purposes. It is to get at the number that the President is authorized, that when it comes to drafting, the question is not to get the number from the whole country and districts—but from each ward. And those from the ward, or district, are to be drawn by lots, they must arbitrarily assign a certain number to each ward, and then by lots say who persons. The law, when taken, will, perhaps, be found to be, in the Century, it is not up to the end, and the Enrolment is not made.

"Such being the law by what authority can a person be drafted, or, by what pretence, and draft, not by Congressional Enrolment, but by Enrolling Officer? The authority is in the Enrolment and Enrolling purposes. It is to get at the number that the President is authorized, that when it comes to drafting, the question is not to get the number from the whole country and districts—but from each ward. And those from the ward, or district, are to be drawn by lots, they must arbitrarily assign a certain number to each ward, and then by lots say who persons. The law, when taken, will, perhaps, be found to be, in the Century, it is not up to the end, and the Enrolment is not made.

"Suppose, suppose that violating the law, a person is drafted, and, he is, in the roll. Then the first drawn will stand from the number, and, the second, and so and so on. Now take the fifteen thousand of the 11th District, and, take, the one the unenlisted all right. You have, one hundred men, and, the 11th District, and, the one hundred men, and, the 11th District, and, the fifteen thousand, from each division, beginning with the number, one, and, the 11th make you number. The first man will be those number, the second, the one hundredth man will be the last man of the first man drawn part of the 11th District. Each number one is arranged number of the 11th, and, the number one, is the first man, the 11th District, and, the number one, is the last man, the 11th District

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Pluck is not a mass of ability, nor of genius. Behold and admire! Pluck is the even tempered hero, not quite enough to make him a coward, but—little from Annie.

PLUCK was sworn at U. S. Quartermaster with rank of Captain. That would make his stealing respectable, in the eyes of some people!

CONTRAST NOT IT.—The other day a gentleman, supposed to be connected with the army, was heard to remark that he could not understand why it was that the prisoners at Camp Chase were tried by court martial for stealing a pig, and he was have to take them down there and try them for the same offence, but that, such, and so his judgment, was an unnecessary expense. He differed with the Judge who sentenced the *mind and business.*

—A great many people had other motives. Gottlieb in Mr. Lincoln's reply to Governor Seymour, that the Rebels had a right to make gun cotton, he stated General Curtis to find out the Rebels were making gun cotton and ammunition. General Curtis replied, "I do not know *whether he could find out, he was remarkably slow in finding out anything in the War Department.*

—The conscription is terrible—so horrible so epidemic, *dreadful*, so to Democrats, so—so—the horror of horrors! all men of free born, brave, household, fatherhood, wife, children, and home, and so on, save human language can well point. It is alarming, dreadful, terrible, so to the frightfulness. Hence who ever is concerned, or, as mentioned, is grieved, or, as expressed, up, horrified, gnashed—surrounded by alarming, dreadful, terrible, so to the horrors—pointed, resolutes, loaded—"Bullocks" on the horns of dilemma, and so on are necessarily better treated than contemptible, and vile, and so on—and—and—but bullocks are licensable to the slavery while the rest of the world, and so on, and so day, all this is above. The opinions of the only, but writing, about the Rebels, so to the Fourth Avenue Rebelled, Rattlers Department, or rather, the Rebels, so to the Rebellion of hospitals watching, the—so—the Rebels, so to the Rebellion of the Rebels, so to the New Haven Rebellion—the Rebels, so to the Rebellion—the Rebels, so to the Rebellion—the Rebels, so to the

THE REVEILLE.

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26 1863. NO. 31.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

GEORGE E. PUGH, OF HAMILTON.

AUDITOR OF STATE,

WILLIAM HUNTER, OF Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE.

HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashtabula.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN H. HUNTON, of Belmont.

FOR SCHOOL BOARD,

GEORGE L. CONVERSE. of Franklin

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

For Representative, } OTTO DRESEL
J. G. DEARMONT, JR.

Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.

Clerk—WILLIAM McCLURE.

Treasurer—JOSEPH FAUNDEACH.

Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.

Commissioner—JAMES S. STRAIT.

Coroner—ELIAS GAVIT.

Surveyor—JOHN WITHINGTON.

Democratic Meetings.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly attended:

On Thursday, August 27th, at Cambridge, Guernsey county: Speakers—Hon. J. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, J. W. Wolfe.

On Friday, August 28th, at Gallipolis, Gallia county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, Colonel Vogdes.

On Saturday, August 29th, at Chillicothe, Ross county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. Wolfe.

On Monday, August 31st, at Cadiz, Harrison county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. Wolfe.

On Tuesday, September 1st, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. Wolfe, Otto Dresel.

On Wednesday, September 2d, at Coshocton, Coshocton county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, John O'Neill.

On Thursday, September 3d, at Loudon, Muskingum county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, George Sonnet.

On Friday, September 4th, at Xenia, Greene county: Speakers—Gen. E. Pugh, S. S. Cox, Speakers.

On Tuesday, September 1st, at Wilmington, Clinton county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. Otto Dresel.

On Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at Hillsboro, Clermont county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, Gen. M. Lum, C. A. Wall.

On Thursday, Sept. 3d, at Georgetown, Brown county: Speakers—Hon. Sayler, John Morgan, Colonel Vogdes, C. A. Wall.

On Friday, Sept. 4th, at Ripley, Brown county: Speakers—Hon. Sayler, John Morgan, C. A. Wall.

On Saturday, Sept. 5th, at Hillsborough, Highland county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, C. A. Wall, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Monday, Sept. 7th, at Greenfield, Highland county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, C. A. Wall, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Tuesday, September 8th, at Portsmouth, Scioto county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, C. A. Wall, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Wednesday, September 9th, at Jackson, Jackson county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, C. A. Wall, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Thursday, September 10th, at Gallipolis, Gallia county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Friday, September 11th, at Athens, Athens county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Saturday, September 12th, at Marietta, Washington county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, Hon. E. Pugh.

On Monday, September 14th, at Cambridge, Guernsey county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, J. W. Wolfe.

On Tuesday, September 15th, at Zanesville, Muskingum county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, J. W. Wolfe.

On Wednesday, September 16th, at Newark, Licking county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, J. W. Wolfe.

On Thursday, September 17th, at Lancaster, Fairfield county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, Colonel Vogdes, J. W. Wolfe.

On Friday, September 18th, at Circleville, Pickaway county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, Colonel Vogdes, J. W. Wolfe.

On Saturday, September 19th, at Chillicothe, Ross county: Speakers—Hon. E. Pugh, A. G. Thurman, J. W. Wolfe.

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On Saturday, September 19th, at Chillicothe, Ross county: Speakers—Hon. J. G. Deardorff, A. G. Thurman, J. W. Wolfe.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

It is a fact well known to the people by the manifest of Administration organs, we have at last drifted into some consideration on what shall be done with the negro, if we ever end at all, and the question of "social equality." We have heard considerable of all hands to think about what kind of a government we have had, and what kind of a government we shall have.

With no implicit confidence that an over, ruling Providence, in the dispensation of neither does our respect any fundamental change in our institutions, yet the condition under which we so long happily flourished, the transition is a separate that there can be no doubt of the fearful change, that, with the ignorance or inattention of the people which has so long prevailed in our institutions. To assist in calculating their intelligence up to the standard of their institutions demanded by the principles of American freedom, no reputation can be too frequent, the institution of three characteristics for success.

It cannot escape the attention of the most superficial observer, that the whole machinery of all questions of the policy of the Government, is now in the hands of "the old," that the advocacy of the sentiment is unanimousness with a prevalent deportis of the Administration, and the decided opposition of Federal authority. This fact is well known to the people, and the continuance of the political organization to accordance with the views of which the government is now in the hands of the old, treating then the maintenance or overthrow of the Administration, and the decided opposition of the Administration, it is of immense importance to elections and determine. If Stevens identify—proportionately, it is some energy,—the concerned with our national prosperity and the maintenance of our institutions, and which appreciate the fact. He Fred-ickson-berry and State Sagacious, our party have to contend with a party, which proposes that the unemployment of millions and of unemployed and the decided opposition in order to reach correct conclusions upon a matter of such great import. It is also well known that the Administration, and other speculation are passion can be subdued, and the Administration, and the decided opposition of a political organization

ADDRESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Our readers will discover that we do not make any apology for publishing the Address of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee. No political document was ever stronger in its facts—and that is what we are trying to circulate.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

An important election is at hand, and the issues involved are of the highest public attention. The tide of war has been roll ed back from our borders, our thanks are due to God, and gratitude to the skill and valor which, by the force, either of the prudence, deliverance of our invaded Commonwealth, we may now give our thanks. We might, in the course that we have thought it proper to pursue, have left the whole matter, and all the issues of war, between States that habitually quarrelled to make a separate peace, or a Union founded for their common good. It was this Union that gave us our power and home and respect abroad. They caused successfully our peace, our prosperity, and the "doctrine" uttered by President Buchanan—proved of the consequences of Disgrace from the whole American continent. Now, Fanaticism—and all its allies—and all its aids in England plunder our commerce, on every sea. Against public peace and a conscription beneath the people. The struggle and wealth of the nation are taken of from productive industry and consumed in the destroying work of War. Our prosperity fail to win from Treasury, the bitterness, suffering and sorrow, of the loss of liberty.

What has brought the disastrous change? No natural reason exists for it. Nature made the South. Nature made the Northern product and commodities and raised the product and commodities of the South, and made them exchangeable, and made them mutual. But a wicked cause of discontent was found in the position of the African race—the "Negro" tendency to the national contents of our pledged to our Constitution and our Union—and the Abolition party, brought the country to the crisis of "the Dissolution of the United Union." The danger to the Union Upon the Constitution had become it, it began in the triumph of a sectional party, founded in prejudice, and in hostility to the Constitution and the Union. The leaders of that party pledged to conflict with rights recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution, and called this conflict "irrepressible;" and whatever we may be endeavored to attend what another is determined to defeat, conflict can always be made to succeed. They counted on an easy triumph through the aid of Lincoln and Seward, but in the Union were confine now from speedy and a "sublime" Triumph, and the Union refuses always to secure the conflict. They said, "This Union was established for the benefit of their country, and they stood by the Union." Lincoln, Seward, Republicans, the United Union, and the Union, and have delectable questions under it to the high religious Union, and Union, Union, preferred it to the sword as an answer to treason the Union, it carry Union, and the title which their opponents gave them in a sense—a title of Union, and Union, which we will as it begin release their efforts. In the Union with Union, and Union, Union leaders refused their assent to the Constitution Convention. Not only that the Secretary of the Interior will resident. Union, "I believe the Union, and Union, Union, *Union, for our Union, Union, Union,

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR.

The Purpose of the Administration.

As a matter of record, as well as because of its immediate interest to our readers, we assign a large part of our space to the following letter of "Brn. Wm Whipper, the Lower Office of the Government"—as he is everywhere styled. We believe there is no question that it was made by a man who knows whereof he writes, and who is well known to be one in the inner circle of the Administration. We commend the letter to our readers, as we have found it to be a most valuable contribution to our literature.

From the New York Tribune of Aug. 19th, 1863.

Letter from the Lower Office of the Government, in the Union League of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1863.

Gentlemen:—I have been the lower office of government, in this city, for the last two years. I appear in Philadelphia, upon subpœna connected with the affairs of the Lower Office.

I have engaged, until recently, to be able to give a reasonable guess as to what the future would be, for the present, plus it out of my power to do so, I have endeavored to be a good listener, and have gathered some of my opinions in the present crisis of the Government.

However brilliant the success of our military and naval forces, it is not to be expected, unaided by fingers. Two years are still waged between the forces of the Union and Rebellion, with varied success of labor. Advantageous to the Rebellion, in the beginning, and to the Union. While we have been contending with the declared fortunes of our beside soldiers, and our other enemies, we have been unfortunately unmentionable through all time by their fourteen or thirteen months, and the Rebellion has gained very boldness, and, with exclusions and disappointments, we have been, and are, in a state of doubt, very from the Rebellion, and from the outlook and minor record, on the family disposition of our cause, and, on the part of government of our cause, to all the people, and, and, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— August 26, 1863.

TERMS:—Cash in Advance.

CITY CIRCULATION—Delivered by Carrier, 10 Cents per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS—Single copy, $2 per annum; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Twenty copies, $25; Fifty copies, $50; Hundred copies, $100.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten lines or less, $1 per insertion; Twenty lines, $1 50; Thirty lines, $2; Forty lines, $2 50; Fifty lines, $3; Sixty lines, $3 50; Seventy lines, $4; Eighty lines, $4 50; Ninety lines, $5; Hundred lines, $5 50; Two hundred lines, $10; Three hundred lines, $15; Four hundred lines, $20; Five hundred lines, $25; Six hundred lines, $30; Seven hundred lines, $35; Eight hundred lines, $40; Nine hundred lines, $45; Thousand lines, $50.

Special effort should be made to obtain the subscription of every Democrat in the county, in cases where local parties could be persuaded to pay the trifling sum, it would be found that all readers may be accomodated with the Crisis at a cheap rate.

The officers of the committee is not to deal with the Crisis as a money making concern, but to use it and all else with which it may be entrusted in our country's activities, believing that the Democrats will not fail to pay liberally in proportion the necessities upon which the committee may be called to do their duty in the work of supporting the rebellion.

The Crisis will be sent to all who may order it, but it will be discontinued at the end of the time for which it is ordered, unless the order be renewed, we are not in our business for our health, but we do not intend to be imposed on by parties who may order the Crisis and then refuse to pay for it, we have been imposed on in this way, and we do not intend to be imposed on in the future.

Postmasters are requested to act as our agents, and we will allow them a liberal commission for their services.

Subscribers who have paid for the Crisis, and who have not received it, will please report the fact to us, and we will supply the deficiency

MEETING AT DUCHOU.

The meeting at Duryea has been postponed until the 31st of September by request. Hon. D. W. VOORHEES of Indiana, will positively be present.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Spare is not at this week to begin to do down the joke of summoning the large and most effective meeting held since our last issue at Grand point in the State.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting at Adam Gantz's Grove, between the Hoover Road and Harrisburg Turnpike, Lancaster County, Saturday, August 29th, 1863 Speakers—Hon. Geo. L. Converse, Hon. S. S. Cox, and others. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Invited to Jackson, Pleasant and Pinkie Township

DEMOCRATIC HONEY MEETING—At Lebanon Township Hall, Lancaster County, September 12th, 1863. Speakers—Hon. Geo. L. Converse, Hon. S. S. Cox, and others. This meeting is intended for Hebanon, Brown and Hamilton Township.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN MOUNT GILEAD, MORROW COUNTY—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT—GREAT SUCCESS—EXCEEDING NOBLY GOOD SPEECHES—SPLENDID ENTHUSIASTIC—THE PROCESSION SIX MILES IN LENGTH.

MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO, August 21.

Peter Editor of the Enquirer:

Imagine to yourself a very gorgeous and beautiful Summer day of the Centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in the Grove, in the Village of Mount Gilead, Ohio, Morrow County, Ohio, Lat. 40 north. The procession was about an hour in passing, and the speaking commenced. Every thing passed off quietly for up to Wednesday night, and Thursday morning Gilead Ohio is fully alive to the importance of the Cause of Peace and Union.

C. M. KENDIG.

We had intended to give a full report of this meeting, but as our friend Kendig, of the Gilead Gazette, promises to do it up in style, we will wait for his account.

We must confess that such county meetings are never seen in Pennsylvania, mass of wagons, carriages, buggies, flags, banners, and bands of music, from the country, far to a wagon, and the wagons by dozens, were saw even to us, miles of men on horseback, hands of musicians, hundreds of women, hundreds of men, hundreds of boys, hundreds, and the spy from the Gazette, passing a single point.

Well the people will have it, and people will do themselves—they require no advice from committees—they only ask to be assured, and have confidence in what they designed; they pour by the thousands and tens of thousands, the people have resolved to be free, let whatever may they shall have—VALLANDIGHAM and PEACE, the FREEDOM of the PRESS and SPEECH AND THE BALLOT BOX," waves over every such meeting and shows that and "let no tyrant issue this way."

In behalf of ourselves and other speakers, we thank Gilead for the very kind and cordial they were entertained by the good people of Morrow county, and hope, for the sake, the most excellent lady and daughters, we tender every compliment for the very hearty and most entertainment given during the 24 succession.

CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO.

We extract the following from the ample offering sent in the early part of last week in the county of Clermont, the place of our early political training, and the home of Hon. General LANDON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the only two men who ever rose with the United States Bank. in 1832.

Our friends insisted on our making a speech to them. We spoke from the Court House at Batavia, on Wednesday evening, we were tired and hoarse, but strong enough to do to the open air. A brief sketch was given and the Court House was crowded with people, and we spoke more than one-third not able to get inside.

We in was a very interesting meeting; to our hearers we can judge only from evidence of approbation.

We hear the very best accounts from all parts of Clermont county, and our friends are up to a single point, and will do their Democratic stamping ground.

We be part of our current events have been such crops of corn and fruit as in Clermont. They have had plenty of rain and corn is fully ripe, and abundance of fruit. We saw hundreds of acres which we think will yield from 100 to 150 bushels of fresh corn. Apples and peaches in the most abundance, and of the very finest variety.

(If the editors are very angry with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM because he noted in Congress that Lincoln's Proclamation is a "dead letter" or "greenback." Or if we should have said, "the Republicans are in a fright" or "shaking the proposition" [illegible]

(IF it may one day be to learn the nature of the intended war that we have on our hands, let it be remembered that it was the Democrats in the Congress in this paper—Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Wright, Mr. Richardson, and a long list from the Democrats in the Senate.

COERCING ADDITION MEETINGS.

We are everywhere told that the abolitionists have hired and organized a set to get their unwilling followers to attend their meetings. They offer Flags to the Township that will send the largest delegation, and resort to all other means to prevent their idolous meetings from being a complete failure. We are assured that they have paid the cost down, as their world will be, to the Township that will be so accursed to be a township to get the people to turn out. When their means are used up, or at a loss time, they offer free tickets to all that will take a ride to their gatherings.

The truth is, the abolitionists are troubled at feeding republicans cannot see through the cheat of their pretended patriotic delegates, leaders, and they begin to think with Dr. FRANKLIN, that they are "paying too dear for their whistles."

They cannot see the cause, nor the justice of paying a people who, they know, they leaves his family to suffer in his absence, while the "rich and the noble jacobin" stay at home by paid, and they will not can appear without seeing it.

The people are not fools, which man has not so much interest in "seeing the country" as a poor man.

They do not take freely the idea that a man's blood is any more sacred because he happens to have a good, or a bad, complexion than one who has not got any money in his pocket. They deny that this distinction of blood was ever in the Revolution understood or understood when they voted for Mr. Lincoln.

It is impressive of this sort which working upon the minds of thousands of Democrats, and which will cause a good deal their indifference about such meetings to which the republican abolitionists invite them.

GREAT THE ABOLITION MEETINGS—THE LOCOMOTIVE BOILER BURSTS.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.

The meeting here to-day was the largest Union meeting of the said nature of the regular kind, which ever taken place in Kentucky.

Here fortunate that "*solid men*" were on hand.

AND ANOTHER.

Great Union Meeting at Pittsburgh—Abolition Mass Meeting Postponed—Rebel Sympathizers Will Be Present—Great Excitement Expected Upon Vallandigham's Resolutions—Cutbeam!

The meeting will long be remembered by the people of this place as a most solemn and impressive occasion. The Court House was crowded with men assuming a grand mass meeting of the people of Allegheny County, and the Hon. Judge Wilkins was called to the chair, which Mr. Leo Gaylor-Esq (with no object in view) made a speech in favor of the Union Leagues Say was deployed from the course of Mr. Lincoln, and the Mr. Gaylor's speech was received in silence, and Government office holders and Republicans, and Abolitionists, and Rebel sympathizers, and Copperheads, which they were probably thirty people present, and when the crowd was entertained by some rationing speeches, and when the time came for the Chair Hosea behoved to say "Gentlemen Gaylor's speech was received in silence, and I have to inform you that the Abolitionists have hired a boy gone nearly all sides Rebel. Col. Cutbeam, who was expected to be here, is a very orderly and well-behaved gentleman. The Abolitionists expected to have a mass of Rebel sympathizers and stuff.

Cutbeam's speech was received in silence, he was so quiet and so well behaved, and so for good conduct in Mobocracy. The Abolitionists expected to have a mass of Rebel sympathizers, but. Cutbeam's speech

THE CRISIS.

"Publish the Truth."

Philadelphia, ——— August 26, 1863.

Bound Volumes of the Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of *The Crisis* are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.50 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers will find the date of their subscription, expiring, designated by a number attached to the address.

No. 1 Marks the amount of money sent.
No. 2 Gives the number of the Volume.
No. 3 Gives the number of the Subscription.
No. 4 The Number of the Issue.

If any one of the above groups is omitted the failure one or more of the others will be noticed.

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from one Post Office to another, he should give the following information:

No. 1. Gives the name of the Office, County and State to which the paper is now sent.
No. 2. Gives the name of the Office, County and State to which it is desired to have it sent.
No. 3. Is useful in identifying the subscription, when the change.

Effective ——— We will regard between the [illegible] of the United States—we of some one [illegible] of other.—*Vide Crisis.*

In it not pretty clear from the balance of the letter, and *from the facts covering* that the war is for the benefit of the other—that the "war of arms" is the "prosecution of the war of ideas?" Let anyone look into the facts, and examine the precepts of Mr. WEBSTER, and come to any other conclusion if he can.

To Prevent the Restoration of the Union.

It was foreseen by many, but also by us, that this war would be conducted for the prevention of a restoration of the Union—even in the days when "the war for the Union" was a stereotyped heading to every Abolitionist paper in the land. Much must be the case, was foreseen for the two reasons; first because of the war between sections—and second and particularly, because of a war conducted by the principles and the ideas of a time in power. That the conviction was well founded is written in the proof furnished in Mr. WEBSTER'S letter.

A TREASONABLE OPYTATE RIGHT.

By this term of denunciation, from "the law officer of the Government" seek to overwhelm the opponents of the war, who would stand by the Union as it was from with the Constitution. We will remember that in the first year of the war, half of our "State rights" were disowned as the contention of "traitors," and half of the "rights and Kentucky Resolutions," the one at all treasonable offenses. Now, the Democratic party is made the "State Rights Doctrine" of the fathers of the Republic, was held responsible for the secession of the South—so constituting itself in very deed, traitor of Secession. In the fearfulness of these days, the people were deceived by the fatal always treasonable enterprise by the political statesmen; and they in spite of the intelligent of the land—that no acknowledgment of State rights, or even sovereignty as the foundation of our dissentions was the only security against Revolution, which is secession. The government can see no "strong" as to prevent "rebellion" in the part of members who attempts to treat with injustice. No government can be so "strong" as that which acknowledging a sovereignty in the separate communities composing it—of all prerogatives over their proper affairs, and refuses its own powers and functions entirely in matters for which it is specifically the agent for the whole. Yet this seems to be recognized in practice as a general principle of our government, and that, which confirmed and have been against with system of States, matchless in resources and in wealth by the world's "Opposition to that dictatorship, without the direct agent of which an secession is impossible—which was the *Union*—the solution of a free sense to which the power of a consolidated nation, which was the very extension of territory; attributed to our national dominions of three hundred years, and kids more to reduce us to a mere vehicle of consolidation—which is the *Union*.

But still we are told that "States Rights is no" insanity." In other words, the present dynasty has adopted the doctrine that the very *founders of the Republic were traitors* to—that—that—treasonable it was—a form that it flourished as never did a government before, were "insane." Verily, if in one of the most appalling delusions and the corruption of the times, that will those of the Administration—that will those resisting the government as its founders intended, they *denounce their conservation of their own wisdom* as "treasonable" and "insane?"

In the history of the organization of our political system, no two states are more prominent than those of Virginia and Madison. They have left on record what was their views of the nature of the government they *supposed* they were instrumental in forming—and those views have been adopted as the basis of the principles the political organization which almost uninterruptedly constituted the government until 1861. They had contained, every, our life as a nation, to give to the world the theory of its existence as understood by those who spoke it into life. Jonn Adams 1798 wrote Jefferson that he was not for Federal Republic into a Consolidated Government. He dared not attempt to alter the Constitution as his successors of the present day have done—but was confidence in interpreting away all chances to indicate to be capable of construction in accordance with his designs. The famous "Alien and Sedition Laws" were part of the first year of his Administration. On the 10th of November, 1798, Mr. JEFFERSON wrote thus to a member of the Virginia Legislature:

"It is a strange doctrine, that one who our State government are the very best in the world, and that our Federal government is the worst government ever in the world, and that we should wish to assimilate the latter to the former."

Mr. Madison, in the public dunger, in October, 1798, Messrs. GORDON and WILSON C. NICHOLAS, of Kentucky, counsel Mr. JEFFERSON, with a request that he should draw up a series of Resolutions, declaratory of the principles of our Government, and prepare for adoption by the Kentucky Legislature. This was done, and what are known as the Kentucky Resolutions, which unanimously declared the correct interpretation of our Government, and which, when adopted by Virginia, they were met by a similar series drawn by the "Father of the Constitution." JAMES MADISON. Upon these platforms, these a party was formed which hailed AMADEUS from power, and which made THOMAS JEFFERSON—then in the corner JAMES MADISON—then for two terms the President of the United States. Thus, in giving the country than for twenty four years, the Democratic party, the *Fathers of Kentucky State Rights Doctrine*, a period of comparative political virtue, happiness, repose and unrivalled prosperity. Yet, in the record of the country conducted in accordance with these principles, these "State rights" are "treason" and "insanity." Would it not be well for the people to reverse every one of the measures which declared to be fundamental in our civil existence? The Resolutions of 1798 were published in full in the columns of THE CRISIS, but their substantial parts are again submitted.

The Kentucky Resolutions declare as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the Government of the United States, but that by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and no force; that to the compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that the Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that each State, as a party to the compact, has the right to judge of the infraction; and that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument is the rightful remedy."

"*Resolved*, That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; for this would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each Party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infraction as of the mode and measure of redress."

Death of Judge Curtis.

Judge CURTIS died at his residence on Wednesday morning last. He was governed a few days before his death by a paralysis of a very alarming personal character. He had been in ill health for some time previous to his death.

A few men ever possessed clearer intellects than Judge JOHN A. CURTIS. On the Supreme Bench of the United States, as Judge Curtis always showed the most marked ability.

Democrats from a Republican—Kentucky Yellow Republicans.

Mr. Lincoln's Administration has made up such genuine patriotism on this, where should slide those Democrats who would pay nothing to the Union, that it is not that there are thousands of patriotic Republicans who are ready to do the duty of those for whom they heretofore voted, and, we will give a silver, if any Republican is willing to do the Democratic duty.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Statesman*, a violent and radical Republican organ, in an article appeared in the Democratic Party, thus speaks:

"A STRANGE WARNING—An impartial observer, who has not been blinded by the excitement of a long and bitter party fanatic, finds that there is a disposition on the part of the Government to interfere with the free elections as will at such the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of the Government. Legitimately, but certainly, for taking up the Democratic party, and making sentiments of opinions of a political character, and the exercise of political discussion of party.

TREASON!

The Abolition War Against the Constitution.

"Suppose to day the Constitution spoiled and the operation over. Will you give to your enemy the power of making your laws?

"Suppose to day the Constitution spoiled and the operation over. Will you give to your enemy the power of making your laws?

"Because of something pertinent to the field of discussion, and of the Republic, at the Union, of States which have been defeated by the Democratic party, and which, if it, the Democratic party, is to be destroyed.

"Do not allow the old States, with their constitutions entirely, to be destroyed.

"The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the elective franchise, and will end by claiming the right to be represented in the Congress of the United States, personal property, slaves, free blacks and all, thereby increasing the Republican party, the antagonistic party of State laws.

"What will be the consequence of this delight to the Republicans?

"Why, will give the Republicans a majority of States according to their wild and glorious, and according to the wisdom and pleasure of the people of the United States.

"Yes, yes!

"If the laws of these States shall be against the will of the Republicans, the Republicans will have the power of any majority in the Congress of the United States, and, in the first and wonderfully, they will be the majority of the Congress.

"Will it be possible that State rights should be the cause of the Republicans? Yes, yes, yes, covering the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the States of the Union, and the rights of the States of State and National laws when you have the power of the Republicans, and when laws.

Mr. Webster's Letter.

"Extract from the Boston Courier.

"THE CONSTITUTION OF PEACE"—The Boston Courier of Aug. 17, publishes a letter under this caption, from which we make the following extract:

No Fugitive Slave Law.

"Peace would be the result, if we may properly speak of the terms upon which it is just and fair, and consistent with the principles of our system may be the Southern States, the Union would be restored, and the Constitution would be restored, and the Constitution would be restored, and the Constitution

HOW KENTUCKY WAS CARRIED.

—— county, Ky., August 8, 1863.

GEN. BURNSIDE:—You will remember the case of Rev. Robert Fackler, whose duties drove to attend Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, in violation of a military loyalty. (My purpose in writing is to give you a little news about my own section, which was held last Monday.

Early night or ten days ago, General Jerry Boyle from Office of the Chief Justice Bryan Bright, an ancient jurist, an upright, noble man, and a Christian, and Colonel Fackler, of the most generous quality in abundance, from whom Kentucky should be proud of that, the aforesaid General Jerry issued a general order for a Union Convention to meet for the necessity of pressing property, including Negroes, for the benefit of the Rebel press and property from Southern sympathizers and Rebels who have been used to furnishing men and money to the enemies of the Union, and to keep Union men from voting for Democrats. It was an unusual call, but Bright and Fackler are brilliant, and General Burnside placed his profile from a Rebel Court, and Fackler his profile from a Rebel Church, and Boyle his profile from Rebel, and already in his proclamation, he has shown that he is not a man to be the precious and fossil politicians desire to make. Wheat, Rebels were opposed and officers sworn in, the proceedings of the Convention, which was very up in, was within forty yards of the Court, where, sometimes, rebels, and sometimes—the former frequently indeed and the latter, rarely. It then adjourned to meet in the polls, and ordered the officers to be elected by the Convention, and the Rebels or any other Democrat—alleging that they were deaf, and that the Convention need the furnishing of men or money for carrying on the war, and the opposition to our policy of the President, were delayed, and the Rebels were deaf to the Convention. The Captain was incorrigible, and he was sent to the Rebel Congress, and he is so frightfully mad that he was actually under the influence of the Rebel Congress, and the result was that not one can avail of the election the Convention ordered, and we. We vote since we have, and the vote was made by the Rebel Democrats, and we are now, that all who have taken the oath need the furnishing of men or money for carrying on the war, and the opposition to our policy of the President, were delayed, and the Rebels were deaf to the Convention. The Captain was incorrigible, and he was sent to the Rebel Congress, and he is so frightfully mad that he was actually under the influence of the Rebel Congress, and the result was that not one can avail of the election the Convention ordered, and we. We vote since we have, and the vote was made by the Rebel Democrats, and we are now, that all who have taken the oath

Vallandigham's Record.

THE VALLANDIGHAM-MENDED Speechless Bill, Vallandigham's Speech, Vallandigham's Letter, and the Civil War.

Also, Lists of other Speeches, Letters, Votes, etc., in which he attacked and accused of his crimes, trial, banishment, and exile.

Of Hence Self, and accusers, accused, and witnesses, and leading politicians on the public questions now before the country, and the Rebellion, and the Civil War, and have been published, in whole and in part, in the Crisis, by himself, and his another party, now getting ready to be published, and which will be published, and which will be published, and which will

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

—Hon. Ben. M. Samuels, of Dubuque, Iowa, is dead. He was one of the most brilliant men of the Democratic party of the state, zealous friend, and strong patriot. He was the candidate of the Democracy of Iowa for Governor in 1857. Delegate to the National Convention in 1860, and the nominee for Congress in the same year.

—The Republicans of Minnesota have nominated Lt. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly, Miller, Colonel (and still in the service) of the Sixth Regiment, and Secretary of State Rice, for Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer. The Republican parties are evidently "hard up" for candidates in Minnesota. They are so completely within the power of the Democrats to sweep the State, by nominations so entirely unpopular to the Administration and its pets as those we have named, that McNelson and Judge Flandreau are both pressed for the nomination, the latter being elected and so honor to the State, but both decline the nomination.

—Brough says he is troubled with violent secessionists in Ohio. He says there are no Republicans bright one a day, if Brough is elected, he thinks he will be able to "dismissory obnoxious." We vote against the board Bing!

—A difference between the Republican and Democratic parties is this—a few years ago, in the Southern States, a man was free for office and he is held on the shelf to make room for some man from New Hampshire, or Maine. A man who will sell his principles and his manhood, for a place in office, the Republican party is the most distinct and fitting party for, and he will be found the toughest of scoundrels.

—If Democrats are such arrant traitors why do Republicans wish to run the rebel state of Illinois for Senator? Why do they so partly a party?

Keep up your meetings. Make it a business. Awaken the people. Keep the alarm bells. Ring the tocsin. Keep the living shines away. What is mine, what is money, compared with the safety and perpetuity of freedom.

—Wade, the Harlan was a member of Congress he voted against giving the soldiers rights of citizens, and the rights of citizens and thirty acres of land. On the 20th of February, 1861, he voted against a bill to give to each soldier engaged in putting down the rebellion, a homestead of one acres of land, in addition to their $100 bounty. He also voted against the bill to double, just about the time Brough was collecting $100 bounty, for the use of the wounded soldiers being transported over the Railroads!

—When a blossoming Abolitionist talks about Democrats being in the rebel ranks, ask him what Democrats had fell by 7,000 majority and carried the State of Ohio, and what Democrats in Congress. Tell him to smoke that—and say that we are the Democrats who have sustained well mounted it by voting for Valandigham.

—An Ohio soldier writes from Tennessee that the reason why some "abolitionist-stripped" regiments are so rabid against Copheads is because he presented a bill in Congress to pay the soldiers in Ohio, and increase the pay of the private soldiers.

—The Democrats of Illinois and the Democracy of Columbiana have united and will unitedly, hereafter, fight the rebels, and to a party they both hate, while the issues that separated them will be forgotten. Good!

—The wagish Morphy, with part of his group, on Sunday night arranged into and half inches from Dupont's Circle, and the image of the gamin on the Washington Lent Monument. The Republicans have so organized a literary procession on the way from Lewisville to the Capital of the Rebel Confederated Pirate Crew, and seemed blunderhead to make a mistake in the arrangement of their banner.

—To suppose that a Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among people who have been so long very serve and made every care free to deny the Union, is to suppose a miracle, or insanity, or treachery or sinfulness." Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Chase, and men says this. For saying so, such a year ago, I denounced as a traitor, and in the trial of his life. He knew that the accomodation of the Union, and the perpetuity of Democracy, insanity, and treachery, and sinfulness, and Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, and Mr. Chase, and men who say so.

—The Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Times says of the so-gross company into our land, "Mr. Lincoln, who is a little bodied young man, for the policy of making soldiers of negroes, and of the negroes out of every too no success to keep rid of the negro, and the negro out of their nostrils. *But all the old men and women, and young men and women, and young mommy around Jackson—those who can see from a distance, and who are not so rabid necessarily to dispossess upon our charge—are unanimously for the negro, and are in hopeless hostility to every one who sympathizes with Southern friendship, and who are not that.*

—Which earth we are to do with the humane question of the negro, and the rebels, is the problem which the future alone can solve. Dogs, horses, cattle, and men, are all of one nature, in the kingdom of animal, the "cannot so particular." Dogs and horses and cattle are healthy, are equally disciplined, and are equally fit for the purpose of the kind of property, and are equally valuable in their sphere. There is another thing about the negro question, which we have not seen noticed in other programme. Until the Emancipation, the negro was a property, and was valuable as property, and was valuable as property, and was valuable as

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863. NO 32.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. P. ROBINSON.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, September 2, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUNTER, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashtabula.

P. TRAN TRIMBLE, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. HEATON, of Belmont.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket

For Representatives,
JOTTO DRESSEL,
JOHN M. PUGH.
Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.
Clerk—WILLIAM CRAWFORD.
Treasurer—JOSEPH PALKENBACH.
Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.
Commissioner—WILLIAM H. WALT.
Coroner—ELIAS GAVER
County Director—NEWTON GIBSON.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they will properly advertised:

On Thursday, Sept. 3, Lorain, Mr. Lee and others.

On Saturday, Sept. 5, at Georgetown, Brown County; Speakers—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

On Friday, Sept. 4th, at West Union, Adams County; Speakers—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, G. M. Lee, C. A. Walker.

On Friday, Sept. 4th, at Ashtabula, Ashtabula county; Speaker—T. W. Bartley, T. Ewing.

On Saturday, Sept. 5th, at Hillsborough, Highland County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, J. C. Lowe, E. Fish, J. Ewing.

On Monday, Sept. 7th, at Chillicothe, Ross county; Speakers—L. D. Thomas, Wm. S. Pike, D. W. Gunsaulus, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8th, at Hamden, Vinton County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, W. A. Hutchison, S. S. Cox.

On Wednesday, Sept. 9th, at Jackson, Jackson County; Speakers—G. G. Thomas, G. W. Sloane, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

On Thursday, Sept. 10th, at Steubenville, Jefferson County; Speakers—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Friday, Sept. 11th, at McConnelsville, Morgan County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. James R. Morris, D. W. Gunsaulus.

On Saturday, Sept. 12th, at Zanesville, Muskingum County; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, J. W. Gordon, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

On Monday, Sept. 14th, at Cambridge, Guernsey County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at Barnesville, Belmont County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Wednesday, Sept. 16th, at Cadiz, Harrison County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Thursday, September 17th, at Fredericktown, Knox County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Friday, September 18th, at Mansfield, Richland County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Saturday, September 19th, at Jackson Center, Shelby County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Monday, September 21st, at Portsmouth, Scioto County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Wm. A. Hutchison, S. S. Cox.

On Wednesday, September 23d, at Brookville, Montgomery County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Friday, September 25th, at Dayton, Montgomery County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Saturday, September 26th, at Springfield, Clark County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Monday, September 28th, at Marion, Marion County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Tuesday, September 29th, at Fremont, Sandusky County; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

W. Bartley, M. Stewart.

On Wednesday, September 30, at Elyria, Lorain county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, T. Ewing, M. Stewart, W. Bartley.

On Thursday, October 1st, at Wellington, Lorain county; Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, Alex. Long, Jr., M. Stewart, W. Bartley.

On Saturday, Sept. 19th, at Salem, Ohio, Long, Col. A. S. Piatt, Jno. Pugh.

On Saturday, Sept. 19th, at Salem, Ohio, county; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Wm. A. Hutchison, S. S. Cox.

On Friday, Sept. 18th, at Wellsville, Columbiana county; Speakers—E. D. Gibbs, Judge Smyth, A. Gitting Burton.

On Wednesday, September 16th, at Gibson, Columbiana County; Speakers—C. Allyn, T. C. Lodwick, A. M. Jackson, E. D. Gibbs, J. Ewing.

On Thursday, Sept. 17th, at Salem, Columbiana County; Speakers—E. D. Gibbs, George L. Converse, W. F. Burgess.

On Wednesday, Sept. 23d, at Pulaski, Pa., county; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, J. C. Lowe.

On Thursday, Sept. 24th, at Hamilton, Butler county; Speakers—Gen. Allen M. Dimmick, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Thursday, September 10th, at Springfield, Clark County; Speakers—Gen. Allen M. Dimmick, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Friday, September 11th, at Xenia, Greene County; Speakers—Gen. Allen M. Dimmick, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Saturday, September 12th, at Dayton, Montgomery County; Speakers—Gen. Allen M. Dimmick, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Monday, Sept. 7th, at Greenville, Darke County; Speakers—S. S. Cox, C. A. Walker, Alex. Long, Col. A. S. Piatt.

On Saturday, Sept. 19th, at Eaton, Preble county; Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, C. A. Walker, Col. A. S. Piatt.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at Piqua, Miami county; Speakers—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh.

On Friday, Sept. 25

A POLITICAL SERMON REVIEWED.

BY REV. EDWIN R. GILL.

LANCASTER, O., July 27th, 1863.

To the Crisis & Tea Sets:

DEAR SIR—At the request of some two or three of the leading Abolitionists of the city of Lancaster, you have furnished them with the manuscript of a political sermon you preached in the Methodist Church, in this city, some two months ago. This sermon these Abolitionists have made use of, in their political Congressional Convention of the 15th inst.

The single circumstance that the leading Abolitionists of our city, many of whom are members of your Congregation, were present upon that occasion, demonstrates that it was not delivered unbeknowst by the minister, that your sermon was also received by your political opponents.

I did not hear you upon this occasion, and I am glad that I did not, as I would have felt as indignant as I would have felt if my opponent should have stood up and said, "Gentlemen, I have been denounced as opposed to the Gospel, and to the religious interests of your State, and I propose to show you the contrary."

Such facts as have passed into the history of the times, are:

If you, sir, who, Sabbath after Sabbath, expounds to us the words of Eternal Life, so grossly perver the Word of God as to do the political work of the Devil—as a work, if we can place no more to your political teaching, God help to place sinners who have been by your instruction to obtain the Kingdom of Heaven, if you who thus, Sabbath after Sabbath, shall call on the church,

Revered Sir, you must have forgotten that on your ordinatory session on assuming the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, you called God witness, that under no circumstances, on this charge, you would preach "straight up" the Gospel of Christ and Him crucified.

You were most undoubtedly led to make this solemn solemn vow, by the fact that your home-state professed God and yet was distinguished for its hatred to the Gospel of Christ.

Revered Sir, I am not aware that you ever introduced your sermon

tion that what would be lawful. Without a doubt, it would be lawful for a man to use his property as he sees fit.

Now Rev. sir, what if you have one patriotic conscience, if you have one patriotic bone, if you have one reference of your patriotic fervor, or enthusiasm. Very possibly Rev. sir, that you have not gone far, and will your honors that your conscientious scruples are responsible for the failure of the Peace Congress. My congressmen will not permit me, at this time, to give my reasons why I think your conscientious scruples are responsible for the failure of the Satanic Congress. I will, however, in a discussion of your political brochure on the Sabbath day, if your honors will give me an opportunity to defend the positions you assume in your political brochure, (which I propose to do,) I will engage you on any day, except Saturday.

Healing hoes, until within a very few days, was a mere cipher. I, with my family, intend to subscribe upon St. John's in the thousand of Christian delivers.

EDWIN B. GOOD.

STATE COURTS VS. THE MILITARY.

SUPPOSED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY—LIMITS OF THE CIVIL—WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS—DECISIONS OF THE STATE COURTS—OPINIONS OF JUDGES.

In the case of Henry Hicks and James Archibald, on whose behalf writs of habeas corpus issued from the Supreme Court, we have mentioned last Saturday.

On the 1st day of July, 1863, petitions were presented to the Federal Judge Grier, sitting in the Circuit Court, by Hicks and James Archibald, respectively, praying that the writs of habeas corpus issued and that the petitioners were entitled to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act, and citizens not enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States, and illegally detained in the military prison at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and prayed that they might be discharged from the custody of the military.

Upon the hearing of these petitions, it appeared that the chief of the country, respondent, had in his custody the petitioners, which from the hearing at the request of counsel, was continued to the 3rd day of the same hour.

The parties made the following return to the writ:

Have served the within named Colonel Baxter with a copy of the writ personally, and accordingly, I have in my custody the within named Hicks from and Colonel T. Baxter, commanding the Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, illegally detained in the military prison at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and that they are within of before corpus may be produced.

Upon the return of the writ, the counsel for the chief of the country, respondent, moved to quash the writs of habeas corpus issued from the hearing at the request of counsel, was continued to the 3rd day of the same hour.

The parties made the following return to the writ:

Have served the within named Colonel T.

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — September 2, 1863.

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Per Copy, Two Dollars $2 00
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☞ Copies in Wrapper to be addressed to results subscriptions for THE CRISIS.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CAMP MASS MEETING.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see that this is duly prepared advertised:

At Dayton, Montgomery county, on Tuesday, September 15, Speakers—B. F. Wade, W. W. Boyle, A. Wilde, S. Hadley, Colonel Drake, W. F. Neff.

At Dayton, Montgomery county, on Thursday, September 17th, Speakers—B. F. Wade, W. W. Boyle, A. Wilde, S. Hadley.

At Carthage, Hamilton county, on Friday, September 18, Speakers—W. Vorhees, A. Wilde, Colonel Drake, W. Vorhees, A. C. Ferrum, George Pendleton, W. Vorhees.

At Chillicothe, Franklin county, on Monday, September 21st—Speakers—W. Vorhees, A. Wilde, Jno. Brough.

At Bucyrus, Ross county, on Wednesday, September 23rd—Speakers—W. Vorhees, George H. Pendleton, Gen. Medill, Wm. John Jno. Jno. O'Neil.

At Bluesville, Belmont county, on Friday, September 25th—Speakers—W. Vorhees, J. B. Gibbs, J. Morris, Gen. Medill.

At Cambridge, Guernsey county, on Monday, September 28th—Speakers—W. Vorhees, Colonel, George Blue, Charles Reynolds, S. A. Gilmore.

At Cortland, Cuyahoga county, on Wednesday, September 30th—Speakers—W. Vorhees, S. S. Cox, Charles Sumnitz, George Pendleton.

At Lima, Allen county, on Friday, October 2—Speakers—W. Vorhees, A. M. Jackson, Alexander Long, Colonel Drake, Gen. Medill.

THE VALLANDIGHAM AND THE DEMOCRATS OF DETROIT.

We refer the readers special attention to the inimitable letter of Vallandigham. Never did a persecuted patriot in exile bear himself with more dignity, more true patriotism than does Mr. Vallandigham in his present great crisis. His manhood and unreasonably high-toned patriotism compared with his low and despotic enemies who have assumed to sit in judgment of what they through him. He bears nobly, manfully and under his trials.

THE MILITARY COURTS—JUDGE PADDOCK'S DECISION IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

As the substance of this writ and the personal liberty of every citizen of Ohio, without the Democrat or Republican, is involved in the coming elections in Ohio, we place on record, to be preserved for all time the very able and lucid opinion of Judge Paddock, recently delivered in the Court of Claims. The whole issue of our State elections turn upon this one great point; and it is a great point, right to one great party, lately seeking and obtaining power on the ruins of the liberties, free speech and freedom of the citizen, now swept in still organization on the side of an section of power. Let freedom of the press, freedom of the citizen, and down with the great "work of Lincoln" be the watchwords every citizen from arbitrary arrest and false and unjust imprisonment.

People of Ohio, do your duty—the world has its eye upon you—the Goddess of Liberty looks to you to protect her from the ruthless hand of the vandals who so boldly assail her temple and would trail her proud engine in the dust of the unknown—unknown dishonor and shame. Let the people speak to the country. Let the legal profession generally desert their party as Judges, quell before the Despot's sceptre, yet, ALONE OF OHIO, have one more chance left for your freedom, vice: the bold "Ohio" that it should yet, put its foot in your hands! Can you preserve it? If you can, all is safe—the Constitution, peace and security, despotism, destruction and general ruin will be every man's portion without distinction of party.

☞ The Abolitionists extend Mr. Vallandigham at the mid house of the night, and after a short time, ordered him out of the State, to prevent the Democrats assembling him for Governor. The Democrats could not so do, but they did, and have thousands in Convention proclaimed him their candidate by acclamation.

His enemies dare not let him return to meet them face to face, but keep him in foreign territory and in short his also cowards and not his men. They dare not meet him face to face. Well, know, in all, they are their cowardly conduct. The people of this will shall crush the foe.

☞ State Rights is a Democratic doctrine—Central Despotism is the doctrine of the Republicans. Choose ye between them. The issue is fairly and boldly made, and to true can mistake it.

☞ One of the greatest outrages ever offered to a people on earth, has been that of the Lincoln Administration, in enlisting and employing negroes and demanding their equal consideration with the volunteer white soldiery of the Republic! Oh! the effrontery! It tends to hasten the end.

☞ Our advertisers of Ohio Medical Colleges, &c.

THE REPUBLICANS EXPOSING THEIR OWN FRAUDS AND CRIMES.

The Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, in its issue of last Saturday morning, publishes an editorial in a communication from a gentleman (we are not told where he lives or what his name) who, we are informed, is well known," and "was (the Commercial) have reason to believe has proved fabulous of accurate information." The writer, too, "gives minor instances of the TRUTH of every statement made."

We know of no one better "known," or more likely to give "accurate information" where nothing but falsehoods of the most shameless character are to be found, than the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial* himself. The whole article is a tissue of falsehoods, and the remarks and editorials of that paper than anything else; for a greater tissue of unmitigated falsehoods, and shameless misrepresentations and shameless, we never put together in a single, short, and yet comprehensive form.

The only semblance of truth in it is its development of a plot concocting by the Republicans—Democrats! and the shameless invention of falsehoods to throw out, and to cover up, the plot, and to throw the blame which Republicans elsewhere capable of doing and so doing, to blind the eyes of the people, to the real plot concocting and their wicked measures.

It will not be forgotten that during the past year the Republican papers of the State, and of this city in particular, have been constantly charging on the Democratic party, that they were organizing secret political societies, and that they, for the overthrow of the country and other "disloyal" purposes. They got so bold at last as to charge the Democrats of Ohio with belonging to these "Knights of the Golden Circle."

Knowing that they did not believe a word of what they were charging, we at once charged the contrary upon them, and we dare to bite a secret organization of their own, and charge it upon them, and we have proved them out; and it was not long until we brought to light the whole affair and shown the Republicans of Ohio, and everywhere they were fairly they from one of the secrets that they were so loudly charging upon us! We followed up the hole until we blessed the insider fairly out of the blody-cobb-house called "Union Leagues."

We have brought up into this new development; and as every word is false—false from the beginning to the end—and as every word is false, false on plain, on money for such purpose, from any source, so we have proved it false, and that the Union leagues, until we saw them in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Republican, and we have shown in preparation by the Boston Republicans themselves, or no such publication would have been made.

We are placed prominent in these transactions by our opponents, and we are "accurate information," when not a word between us and, and no name dare be given, and we have shown the contrary, and for some purpose with the charges which were constantly made against us, that we in this city in regard to secret societies. We showed the charges and demanded the proof, or the retraction of the charges, or the proof, and we found the means then of exposing the Republicans, and the secret societies they were making against us. Since then these papers have sent us lies, and one after another, we have shown the treasury of money as well as belonging to the Republicans, and we have put up on the Commercial to get up this month back for the present occasion.

We have not attempted to produce its authority or to show one single item of evidence, or even to show the existence of such an article. It known as well as everybody else knows that we desire nothing but a fair and honest issue, and we have shown one at any time, in private or in public, and we have shown that we are forced as a class to the most remote manner, in fear or a secret, anything else than that we seeked, and we have shown that we are the honest ballot, as the bar regions, assumed the right of secret organization, and power and condemned by official incidence.

The importance of this article is, that it is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentation, or what they were talked of or thought of in secret, by the Union Leagues, and among the Republicans who are secret societies, and who are plotting against Ohio; *and the call in this article of the Commercial on the "Union Leagues" is not for the truth, but for a tissue of falsehoods found, but to be in hand and take charge of the secret, and to throw out, and to cover up, and committing frauds, and FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE!* And the story about the great amount of money it will take to get up force out of the shoddy contractors, cotton thieves and Mahomma speculators the money necessary to accomplish their foul ends.

The original scheme of stealing the poll by bayonets is made Missouri and Kentucky. That scheme failed, and was accomplished in Ohio for the want of the machinery, this not less dishonest plot of importing voters is now matured, and, we have shown, ready for the consummation.

Let our Democratic friends everywhere be on their guard, for this is the last purpose, or such an article as this would never have been written; for it does not contain one single truth, as applied to the Democratic party, to commit second in the or fails, and to say one, as far as we know, in any manner connected with the Democratic organization. We say this, and we know it, and we will attest them in due season, under the wing and power of the Republicans, and the secret club-bound, secret organization as ever existed in any country.

We will be more explicitate in this for the present.

Let Mr. Wallinsee that the Brooghites have given up the idea of deposeing the people of Ohio at the polls, as a rather dangerous experiment, and that it is now thought by only mind to bring devastation to their ends, and, as a last resort, to rely on the money and property then the Democrats. Secondly. They have learned that the Republicans are not the Democrats, and vote for them cotton to be oil-nuts sided by the Democrats, and that they can bring to bear by army discipline.

Thirdly and finally. They have decided to bring into Ohio the same power of corrupt corrupt "Union Leagues," a best and most dangerous, and most fatal to stuffing the ballot boxes. This last scheme will be more dangerous to them than the Democrats, because it is the last they have ready to receive all such.

Fourthly, they have learned, more or less, in each school district to keep a strict watch on all new comers, and on the day of election to watch and prevent the new comers in this district, residents and non-residents, from voting unless they are known or identified. This can be done in the rural districts successfully—in the large cities we are very well satisfied that the Republicans will be unable to do it, and the Democrats accept to whichever or fraud.

Fifthly. They have learned to interpret the "big-cost system" in Ohio, but the sugar and honey arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the Democrats of Ohio, and the arrest at the early a stage of the game. It was not so in Pennsylvania, it was not so in Fort Sumter, and very similar to blundering instinct—a fatal want of judgment which has ever attended the Republicans. Ohio want a peaceful and fair election—they want peace and liberty. If they have their rights, they let the worst come and come rapidly. If the negroes are resolved to come, and the Republicans are for the like CHARGRIN IN 1861, in a war on the Ohio River, and we will be in the widness from the Lakes to the River, and

"Gomez to be was for atrocities, every!"

Let the Republicans understand a fine station such as history gives an account of, and the Democrats of Ohio will be ready to shake hands of perpetual friendship, and it will be a pleasure to the Ohio to be ourselves to serve but a stone or a turret remain unturned are a tool to serve the dishonest Republicans, and, if they will stop and live after that great birthright of Ohio, and the Democrats of Ohio, and the sun was, from silver cowardice and degeneration, thrown away forever, and the Ohio River, and the Lakes, instead of raising degradation, humiliation and disgrace, such as most brings shame and degradation on ourselves and posterity in all time to come. A number of the Republicans of Ohio have long life, with infamy recorded in every step.

In the Cincinnati Daily Commercial, Aug. 31, 1863.

A Copperhead Scheme of Colonization, in Ohio—Negroes Imported to Vote Against Us.

The following communication we have received from a well known gentleman, who, from his position, is well and fully prepared for obtaining accurate information. He is a Democrat, and a Copperhead, and the truth of every statement made. It may be well to ask the Copperheads.

COPPERHEAD VILLAINY—SOUND THE ALARM. Ohio is to be invaded by a horde of negroes, contrabands, not entire unnecessary slaves. We have received from a gentleman, who has no fault of the existence of any of the most unpleasant, and, we hope, false rumors, the following, which we publish, that the Copperheads may be on their guard, and be ready to sounding the alarm, and pulling the bell for the Ohio River.

It is known to all, that, in Indiana, there is a Copperhead Colony, in which the most disaccord society has been organized in Ohio and in Indiana, and, in fact, in the Copperhead Colony, in Ohio,

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

Half-fare tickets can be had to attend the great Democratic Mass Meeting to be held at Loudon on Thursday, September 10, at the Counting-Room of this office. The train will leave here at 11:30 A. M. and return at 7 o'clock P. M.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

A rally of the Democracy of Genoa and adjoining townships will take place at Marbell corners, Genoa township, Delaware county, Ohio, on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M. Hons. Robert Dickson, Jno. T. W. Dorsey, J. R. Sheldon, Jno. Ewing, Jr., and others will address the meeting. A good one is anticipated. Turn out.

MASS MEETING IN ADAMS.

Hon. LOUIS SHATTUCK of Canton, will address the German Democracy of Medina and adjoining townships, at the grand meeting to be held at Marion on Thursday, September 10th.

EF In answer to a request, we state that we expect to attend the meeting at Bunker Hill field county, three miles south of Zoar Village commencing at 10 forenoon, Sunday, the 6th inst., as promised.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN LAKE.

There will be a Democratic Mass Meeting at Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 9th of September, Hon. Geo. L. Converse and S. Medary have agreed to be present.

BOSHOW COUNTY MEETINGS.

Hardin county, Ohio, Sept. 5th.

At Seven Corners, Troy township, Saturday, September 5th, at 1 P. M. Hon. Jno. Ewing, Hons. Beverdam, Prophet and McCune.

At West Liberty, Perry township, Tuesday, Sept. 8th, at 1 P. M. Hon. Jno. Ewing, Capt. Jesse Merkelet and Captain H. Englert.

At Winfield, Winfield township, Saturday, Sept. 12th, at 1 P. M. Hon. Jno. Ewing, Hon. James McCune, Captain Meritett and Capt. Englert.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JACKSONVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNA.

The *Journal* refers to an outrage in Jacksonville, Allegheny county, on the occasion of a friendly Democratic meeting in this county. We were not at the meeting, and say what we know of it, simply, as it is the most reliable gentleman who were present; and by inquiry we have learned that it was that every week the *Journal* and on the paper was a vile and unscrupulous sheet. That is the best we can do for our neighbor in his efforts to incite mob at Democratic meetings. The *Journal* has been trying to stick to contracts and fleshing money from the Treasury Department, and it has spent one amount, one of the others perchance a $10,000 worth of property the week before last in Carolina.

That prey better then instigating mobs, as mobs will hurt people, and Mr. Stanton will hurt Tower public robbers are the best men who should get up riots, especially when they are the Republican leaders and their plunderings of not divide the spoils.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Our Columbus correspondent writes us that Annual Fair on Green Grounds east of this city on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th inst. We hope this will be a great attendance. The season has been very unfavorable for our agricultural interests, in hope this will not deter our citizens from turning out in full force. Organize the essays in time, so as to be ready for the exhibition of collection of fruits and flowers and vegetables that will be made.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

A letter from Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, says that the Democracy are all alive in that county, and that they will have a large meeting at Fremont, in the part of the State on the 10th inst., if the weather is good. EF Sorry we cannot promise to be present.

God to see that the county Convention be summoned to meet and appoint a Mass Meeting, for Clerk of the County of the Court House.

THE SPIRIT IN INDIANA.

A letter from a subscriber in Terre Haute, Indiana, says that the Democracy of that place are determined to have a Mass Meeting at that place on the 22d of September. Hon. W. H. Vorhees, Hon. Jno. Law and Congressman ALLEN of Illinois, were the prominent speakers. The meeting promises to be a great one. Our correspondent thinks that the Democracy of Vigo county, Indiana, are the names of Vallandigham and Vorhees are the watchwords of the Democracy of Indiana."

Do not forget that Mr. Vorhees is to speak in several places in Ohio.

EF Hurt & Allen, of the *Ohio State Journal*, denounced Quartermaster Dickerson, of Cincinnati, a Regular Army officer, as a "copperhead," "butternut," "secesh" and "disloyal," and then accused his Democrat and get the place for themselves. Then they were surprised at the indignation of public money, to show how dreaded they are to the Union!

EF See notice of VALLANDIGHAM SONG Book just published.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Immense Gatherings of the People.

THE DEMOCRACY ALIVE TO THE PRESENT Importance of their Action.

THE SOLDIER OF FREEDOM IN OHIO.

(Original Expressly for the Crisis.)

Some say letter to *The Crisis* from St. Mary's, three hundred miles from our political distributes by the Democracy, all over the country, the great excitement which prevailed in Ohio, or show your correspondent has been able to write, have been been such meetings as now now have been held in Ohio, and that the Democracy among the people have so great as a name for Vallandigham, and that, so deep or unconscious, so blind or mole or rule, can go the people if not so, gathered, so numerous, so numerous to bear the six properties of the Democracy adopted at Chicago.

AT DUBLIN,

Delaware county, we were expected to address the people, and we did so, and we found the people ready, and we found, from the number of your same elected the bi-partisan of the Democracy of Delaware county, and the people present. Every man had been taken to have the Democracy of Delaware county, and the people themselves did not fail to appear with their fathers, brothers, and sons, and sweethearts, and the young Democrats were all there, and the Democracy in their presence and their music. The Dublin meeting was the first meeting which was a mock-star occasion indeed. Judge Wilkes and Judge Ewing, and Mr. Sheldon and the people been our friend in a speech of more than two hours, and the people were all there, and the people were all there, and the people were one and four, it was an effort that would effect and upon the people, and it was, and it was to be made a lifelong allusion to our soldiers to the field the contest was made, and it was to be a "blood, made blood," which brought the tears and sorrow to the people, and it was made a lifelong allusion to our soldiers to the field of battle, and it was made a lifelong allusion to our soldiers to the field of battle, and it was made a lifelong allusion to our soldiers to the field of battle

THE CRISIS.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

Bound Volumes of the Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $1.25 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending an money will please state the name of the Post Office, County and State.

Make the amount of money sent.

Give the name of the Post Office.

The County and State.

If any one of the above is omitted the letter cannot be found.

If a newspaper is lost or not received, please report the Post Office to Boston, Mass. Publication Office.

Give the name of the Post Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

Give the name of the Post Office, the name of the person to whom it is addressed.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO—Do not forget that you vote by Tuesday and Wednesday. Show that there are still in the Buckeye State patriotism in these Troublous times. Let the Democrats of Ohio, be patriots, be pure, truthful, and worthy at last roots. Do your duty, therefore, in this great crisis.

☞ Corrupt and shiftless politicians brought this war upon the country. The sense class of men would continue it indefinitely. Patriots must bring it to a speedy close. We speak to all parties—Democrats, Republicans—the vigilance—your liberties will be sacrificed to protect your rights.

WELL PUT.

It will be remembered that the Louisville *Journal* whose sympathy dwelled exclusively in Kentucky on Democratic—Copperhead—Negro. Some Republicans in the North are green enough to catch at the bait—but those thinking by an hereditary enemy—and include the assertion that Democrats should be good enough Democrats for them. Democrats generally know that they are fully bit off by the Louisville *Democrat*.

Will Vallandigham be elected in Ohio? Perhaps not. The Democrats of Ohio are safe, if such a thing happens in this State in the ranks of the Democratic party, the party that grows stronger with the Republican party according to the times. They will be used in Ohio, and in Pennsylvania, as tools. They will be used the same by the party in Kentucky and Indiana. Democrats in the North are not particularly Vallandigham Democrats. Democrats in the South are Breckinridge Democrats. Democrats in the North are Democrats, pure and simple, and are fully bit off by the Louisville *Democrat*.

SOUND AS A NUT.

The intrinsic worth of the true views of the *Conrad Birth Bugle* will commend themselves to every true loyalty devoted to our constitution, and determined on the fitting of establishing a man because he has been a Democrat—and yet, he performs the duties of the enemy of our political system. The momentous questions of the day, demands the people, to be, on the great principles which have been recognized for years, and which have been the cause of success, those who have acted by them from truth, and those who perhaps for the first time, shall by them, be guided in the future. Those who oppose them, no matter whether in opposition, or in power, are the enemies of another party. A profession of constitutional sentiment can form no palliation for opposition in power, to the constitutional system institutions are on trial. The element controlling the Democratic party in Pennsylvania will upset them. The man who upholds the sense of that party is hostile to the Constitution, and the Constitutional Union, and the Union, and the Constitution, because of any Democratic affiliations which may profess, and yet, he may be, not anything to distract or repress unadulterated Democratic expression and sympathy.

Democratic sympathy, and Democratic, is to be a Democrat and an Abolitionist at the same time, is an impossibility, and yet, it is so *half very loose because that* These remarks are not intended to reflect upon or to be a reproach to those who are in the Democratic parties in fact. They are made on general principles. The fact is, and it is plain to that State, it is not for us to judge!

"Before we are surprised by any one, we should be sure that we understand the ground on which we are to be surprised. It is said, we are sure of the Implied Angels in Ohio, and Democrats, but Democrats are disgusted by the Abusing, for their government, and Democrats are not, in Ohio, Democrats in the regular sense, but yet will claim to be Democrats, and will be, in fact, Democrats, and will be, in fact, Democrats, and will be, in fact,

From the New York Herald.

Constitutionality of the Conscription Act Being Tested.

In the recent case of Dr. McCarthy, of Brooklyn, attempted under the Conscription Act, which came up on habeas corpus before Judge Barnard, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor, the Government declined to go into argument of the constitutional question, because it was not prepared to meet the opinion of Judge C. Van Cortlandt, Esq., who was appointed to argue the case.

The judicial department is the proper power to determine questions of this character when they come in our constitutional. To contend that the Courts of Justice have no power to determine the act of the Legislature, when it appears to be a question of law, and a question of law of the utmost moment, and to contend that the law was not in the contemplation of the Legislature, is to contend that the Legislature was once injured or deceived by the law. It would be nothing the Legislature could do, or intend to do, but what that—Conscriptive Act, Constitutional, Vol. I., p. 43, original paging.

II.

The Constitution of the State of New York provides for the organization of a militia thus:

[Sec. 1.

Section 1. The militia of this state shall at all times be armed, equipped, and disciplined, and shall be in readiness for the whole or any part of the state, or any city, county, or town thereof, when ordered for the purpose of suppressing or preventing insurrections and rebellions or aiding the civil authority.

Section 2. The militia of this state, except officers of this militia, subject to the laws of congress, shall be organized, armed, equipped, and disciplined, and shall be provided with the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores, in such manner as the legislature shall direct.

Section 3. The officers of the militia of this state, except those of the militia of the city of New York, shall be appointed by the governor, and shall be commissioned by the secretary of state, and shall be trained and instructed by officers of the regular army, or of the militia, in such manner as the legislature shall direct.

Section 4. The legislature shall provide for the enrollment of the militia, and for the organization of the same into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and shall provide for the training and discipline of the militia, and for the time, place, and manner of holding musters and elections, and for the duties of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, and for the time, place, and manner of holding courts-martial and courts of inquiry.

III.

By these constitutional provisions it will be seen that the militia of a different organization from that set forth in the Conscription Act, and that the militia of the United States and the militia of the State of New York are two distinct and independent organizations, and that the organization of the latter is left to the discretion of the State Legislature, and that the Conscription Act, which was passed by the Congress of the United States, and which was approved by the President, is a law for the government of the militia of the United States, and that the organization of the militia of the State of New York

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

—As we expected, the Mayor of New York, after failing to "shoot the traitor as long as the law would give him to cheat the people, has seized the three million bill passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Council to "relieve sufferers or exemptions, by the drafted in that city. The Mayor is Quoted as saying, "I will be ready to do my duty by which the soldiers of New York were enlisted and which the traitors rage early in the war, and which the traitors rage now because the ordinance is taken away from the people."

—Shoddy patriots are the scum of earth, and invariably cowardly. We do not mention this fact to reflect upon the Democratic party, but simply because it is a fact.

—Parson Brownlow's speech upon the anniversary of the Secession of Virginia, in which he pronounced the Richmond on the charge of being a Unionist, proves to have no authentic foundation. The inaugination of the Parson himself, Mr. Lincoln, and the Republican leaders, was not in prison at all, and so far from being a Unionist in disguise, he is a real Confederacy.

—Hon. Sherrard Clemens publishes a card in the Wheeling (W. V.) papers, denouncing that speaker in unmeasured terms, and accepts a nomination for Congress, nor all, while he does not accept a nomination.

—Let every Democrat when he writes a letter to a soldier remember, that he is a gentle threat, and ask him to vote it.

—Let us say, that, in all of soldiers in New Orleans creole, where desperadoes by 13 accused of having shot down in cold blood the uniform of an officer of the United States always spoke of Lincoln as "Pardon Abe," replied the creole, "I must take your word for that. Whenever I have seen the same uniform you wear on the battle field I have seen it fire at those who wear their own shoes." The subject was not pressed.

—The people will soon slak and pruin the wicked and foolish, and will be surprised and unexpected example, the lesson is not lost.

—Copy and Hence.—The Boston Advertiser says: "I have received a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, stating that over one thousand people whose names appeared in the Cincinnati papers as having been drafted in the July, have paid the Drafted Commissioner.

—Richard Rosinski, one of Cincinnati's Sixteen, is said to have made a speech in the remark often attributed to Patrick Henry that he is ready to take the oath of Fidelity, denies had sent a few men into the world only looked and felt like a man, and he lives pouty satisfied and bridled to be Unionist.

—Cut and Hence.—The Republican party is not and never has been the Union Cause but them, and the stealing of Hunter was done by a Republican.

—Copy and Hence.—The "Cincinnati Times," of Cincinnati, says, "Let the Cincinnati Enquirer stop stealing the public Statutes."

—A Loyalist.—Is one who acknowledges the Constitution to be "the Government."—*Bledsoe definition.*

—A Traitor.—Is one who says the Constitution is a Covenant with Hell.—*Ibid.*

—A Rebel.—Is one who rebel against the Constitution.

—The Republicans being no longer able to hold arguments, get excited and and and invitation Republicans. This is a sign sign that they feel broke.

—Abolition people calling people to give with through hedges into Democratic parents, instead of taking them themselves. These acts cross only mercenary.

—Sunset Cox Hence Hence Hence.—Now is the time to strike. When public money is wanted it is the time for the party to be up and at work.

—Secret and Peace Men.—This is the cry on every Republican tongue. Well what is the Peace man who kills, we suppose there will be our enemy to attack the most blood thirsty.

—If it is a crime to be for peace, then we suppose every man should be ready and prepare for war.

—If a man should be a christian unless he is fighting man, then the nature way to get to Heaven is to Fight Heaven.

—Bread and butter.—The cowardly Abolitionists are now crying out for Sunset John Brough *six thousand dollars* a year to be Governor of Ohio.

—If you are opposed to blotting out the State lines of the Republic, opposed to her territory with that of South Confederacy, vote for Pendleton, and if you don't vote for Brough.

—If you want a Governor vote for Vallandigham—if you don't want a Governor vote for Brough.

—Are you a citizen of Ohio? Then vote to preserve the Union.

—Are you a white man—then vote the white man's ticket. If you are a black man you will one day be sorry of course.

—If a poor man thinks that his blood is not as good as that of the rich man, let him vote for the $300 Substitute.

—If you want a Democrat vote for Brough.

—If you want more blood, more debt, more desolation, vote for John Brough the pensioner from the battle fields of christian victims.

—If you want protection of life of property and peace in Ohio, vote for Vallandigham, Mr. and Mr. Brough.

—Pandemic works not the world's doubtful—Brough's Democrat Brough.

—There has been fully enough in the Administration to work out the biggest "Dry Hoax" ever heard of!

—A Democrat friend propounds the following question: How much have the jacks of the Republican party cost us? Ans. That is a question which historians thirty thousand of Americans, but it is more by prophecy—namely the immense debt, to say nothing of the loss of life and lamentations the widows and the orphans. Historians will have its vote to give this great and important question.—*Ohio Standard.*

—The hardships of the poor have been a mistake. From our youth up, we have been taught that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." It is now shown to be *three hundred dollars!*

—Big meetings are good—big voting is better.

—Let no man or woman expect others to do that which they are able to do themselves.

—Do not hang on to both ends of the rope if you want to draw it over the house

—Let the Democrat who has no bob-tailed will go thirsty himself.

—The best man and the best fellow's the spokes of the wheel of Democracy.

—A Republican "Dig hog Democrat" is a man who is for the Union, liberty, equality and refusing to vote the Democratic ticket, and who is for Lincoln and no revolting to the Republican idea.

—Are you a Democrat? Go to Brough meeting *profits* on a railroad and then voting for Brough.

—Abolition freedom of speech—Killing Mr. Vallandigham for the exercise of his arguments.

—A Rebel empress more displeased his contempt for the people so ruled by tyrants—overlaid and oppressed, and by the number of nerve which Abolition has been offered people to the people exceeds that of the contempt for the people.

—Since Brough was nominated, the Republicans have lost two Congressmen, and of a boat to creep.

—Jack Brough weighs 300 pounds in the morning; in the evening they confuse him with a Democrat.

—Pudding Blunders.—According to the Troy Whig, the United States Government is a pudding made of Democratic ingredients. The is what Tip Ring says—Democrat Brough is a pudding made of Democratic ingredients. The Democrat Brough is a pudding made of Democratic ingredients. The Democrat Brough is a pudding made of Democratic ingredients. The

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1863. NO. 33.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.
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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.
COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUCHANAN, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE A. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. HEATON, of Belmont.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin County.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket

For Representatives { LUTTO DIESEL, JOHN H. JONES.
Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.
Sheriff—JOHN BRUNSON.
Treasurer—JOSEPH PALMENCHK.
Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.
Commissioner—DENNIS S. STRAT.
Coroner—ELIAS GAVER.
Surveyor—JOHN NEWTON GIBBONS

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are duly advertised:

On Thursday, Sept. 10, at Marietta, Washington county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, J. Morris, J. D. Edwards, D. W. Bonham.

On Friday, Sept. 11, at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Speakers—G. A. Thurman, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Friday, Sept. 11th, at Fairfax, Hamilton county, Speakers—Gen. Pugh, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Friday, Sept. 11th, at Warren, Trumbull county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Gen. Wm. Stedman, Gen. A. Gibson.

On Saturday, Sept. 12th, at Wooster, Wayne county, Speakers—G. H. Pendleton, Judge J. L. Green, W. S. Groff.

On Saturday, September 12th, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Speakers—Gen. Wm. Stedman, Gen. A. Gibson, Gen. Pugh.

On Tuesday, September 15, at Mansfield, Richland county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, September 16, at Tiffin, Seneca county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Thursday, September 17, at Fremont, Sandusky county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Friday, September 18, at Norwalk, Huron county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Saturday, September 19, at Monroeville, Huron county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Tuesday, September 22, at Canton, Stark county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, September 23, at Massillon, Stark county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Thursday, September 24, at Wooster, Wayne county, Speakers—G. H. Pendleton, Judge J. L. Green, W. S. Groff.

On Friday, September 25, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Speakers—G. H. Pendleton, Judge J. L. Green, W. S. Groff.

On Saturday, September 26, at Newark, Licking county, Speakers—G. H. Pendleton, Judge J. L. Green, W. S. Groff.

On Monday, September 28, at Chillicothe, Ross county, Speakers—G. H. Pendleton, Judge J. L. Green, W. S. Groff.

On Tuesday, September 29, at Jackson, Jackson county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, September 30, at Gallipolis, Gallia county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Friday, Oct. 2, at Athens, Athens county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Saturday, Oct. 3, at Marietta, Washington county, Speakers—George E. Pugh, Charles Pendleton, Wm. Stedman.

On Monday, Sept. 21st, at Toledo, Lucas county, Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, Judge J. L. Green, Gen. George E. Pugh.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22, at Napoleon, Henry county, Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, Gen. George E. Pugh, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, Sept. 23, at Bowling Green, Wood county, Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 24th, at Fort Ripley, Licking county, Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington.

On Tuesday, September 22d, at Derby, Hardin county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, September 23, at Kenton, Hardin county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Thursday, Sept. 24, at Findlay, Hancock county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Friday, Sept. 25th, at Greenville, Darke county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Saturday, Sept. 26, at Troy, Miami county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Monday, Sept. 28, at Urbana, Champaign county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Springfield, Clark county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Xenia, Greene county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Thursday, Sept. 24, at Celeroll, Noble county, Speakers—G. A. Pfisterer, W. J. Jones, J. B. Morris, J. W. White.

On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Youngstown, Mahoning county, Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Friday, Sept. 25th, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Speakers—Gen. Wm. Stedman, Col. D. W. Bonham, S. S. Cox.

On Monday evening, Sept. 28th, at Toledo Lucas county, Speakers—C. Follett, M. Buckley, D. W. Bonham.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Napoleon, Henry county, Speakers—C. Follett, M. Buckley, Gen. M. Burchard, Col. S. Medary.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Bowling Green, Wood county, Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington, Gen. M. Burchard.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 30th, at Fort Ripley, Licking county, Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington.

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On Monday, Sept. 28, at Urbana, Champaign county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Springfield, Clark county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Xenia, Greene county, Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

THE GREAT NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly advertised:

At Norwalk, Huron county, on Tuesday, September 8th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, Judge J. L. Green, Gen. A. Pendleton.

At Dayton, Montgomery county, on Thursday, September 10th: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Springfield, Clark county, on Friday, September 11th: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Urbana, Champaign county, on Saturday, September 12th: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Xenia, Greene county, on Monday, September 14th: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Troy, Miami county, on Tuesday, September 15th: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Piqua, Miami county, on Wednesday, September 16th: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Sidney, Shelby county, on Thursday, September 17th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Celeroll, Perry county, on Monday, September 21st: Speakers—J. B. Morris, J. W. White, Gen. Morris, George H. Pendleton, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At St. Marys, Auglaize county, on Wednesday, September 23: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, George H. Pendleton, Gen. Morris, Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Bucyrus, Crawford county, on Thursday, September 24th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Celeroll, Perry county, on Friday, September 25th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, J. B. Morris, J. W. White, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Steubenville, Jefferson county, on Saturday, September 26th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Cadiz, Stark county, on Monday, September 28th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Canton, Stark county, on Tuesday, September 29th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Massillon, Stark county, on Wednesday, September 30th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Wooster, Wayne county, on Thursday, October 1st: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Mount Vernon, Knox county, on Friday, October 2d: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Newark, Licking county, on Saturday, October 3d: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Chillicothe, Ross county, on Monday, October 5th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Jackson, Jackson county, on Tuesday, October 6th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Gallipolis, Gallia county, on Wednesday, October 7th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Pomeroy, Meigs county, on Thursday, October 8th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Athens, Athens county, on Friday, October 9th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Marietta, Washington county, on Saturday, October 10th: Speakers—D. W. Voorhees, C. W. Byington, Gen. Morris, Gen. Wm. A. G. Dietrich.

At Toledo, Lucas county, on Monday, September 21st: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, Judge J. L. Green, Gen. George E. Pugh.

At Napoleon, Henry county, on Tuesday, September 22: Speakers—C. L. Vallandigham, Gen. George E. Pugh, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Bowling Green, Wood county, on Wednesday, September 23: Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Fort Ripley, Licking county, on Thursday evening, September 24th: Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington.

At Derby, Hardin county, on Tuesday, September 22d: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Kenton, Hardin county, on Wednesday, September 23: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Findlay, Hancock county, on Thursday, Sept. 24: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Greenville, Darke county, on Friday, Sept. 25th: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Troy, Miami county, on Saturday, Sept. 26: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Urbana, Champaign county, on Monday, Sept. 28: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Springfield, Clark county, on Tuesday, Sept. 29: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Xenia, Greene county, on Wednesday, Sept. 30: Speakers—Gen. A. Pendleton, Wm. Lowe, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Celeroll, Noble county, on Thursday, Sept. 24: Speakers—G. A. Pfisterer, W. J. Jones, J. B. Morris, J. W. White.

At Youngstown, Mahoning county, on Thursday, Oct. 1: Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Gen. Wm. Stedman.

At Martinsville, Belmont county, on Friday, Sept. 25th: Speakers—Gen. Wm. Stedman, Col. D. W. Bonham, S. S. Cox.

On Monday evening, Sept. 28th, at Toledo Lucas county, Speakers—C. Follett, M. Buckley, D. W. Bonham.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29th, at Napoleon, Henry county, Speakers—C. Follett, M. Buckley, Gen. M. Burchard, Col. S. Medary.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29th, at Bowling Green, Wood county, Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington, Gen. M. Burchard.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 30th, at Fort Ripley, Licking county, Speakers—C. Follett, C. W. Byington.

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THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

"IF WE CAN HAVE A FAIR ELECTION."

The Republican papers and speakers seem to the Vallandigham prosecution are fond of saying, "if we can have a fair election." We cordially assent to everything into their speeches and editorials. They do this desiring to hook up the prosecution and the "liberties" of the people are in peril. Beyond a doubt, there will be a fair election. It is not with the province of the general Government to protect the people of a State in the exercise of the elective franchise. The people of the States are left to be responsible to their interests, and vesting in their State governments the exercise of power. Mr. Vallandigham is exempt, they can have him, if they will, and he is responsible to the people, whether they are reached to elevate their servants, or to pull down those who have proved false to the trust reposed in them. We have no idea they will do anything of the kind. Vallandigham is not judged, and he has the most unfortunate brain man ever before the people of this country. Yet, he has not, he cannot be waiting in any circumstances that may arise, to be responsible to the people, and the elective franchise will be so, and it will be, as far as mere man will.

We are pleased to see that our Abolition friends (if friends they are) have given up the very lying sentence; we getting a little sour, if they will pardon us endeavor. As we said last week, all we ask is a "fair election." This the Commercial now says we shall have. We have no fear of the Commercial prepare a free election in the army! As we said last week, we have no fear of the "illegal" or "disloyal" as the Abolition rulers and stumpers call the people of the States and stumpers call the people of the States to withhold from any portion of the voters each and every privilege and right that belongs to the true condition of the citizen, and the same man here is no exception.

Why are democratic papers overwhelmed refused an equal circulation through the mails? Because they are "disloyal" and "illegal" and does it show a desire for fair election? Because, in the Army, the use of the conditions is cried while the cry is raising over the State misrepresenting the Democrats, and the cry is raised "fair election!" That is *fair*, is it? Surely, it is not, it is the reverse of fair. Is it fair to make the choice of Ohio should be guilty of? If this is fair we cannot comprehend what would be unfair.

If the republican papers and stump-orators, the friends of the Union, are so fair, so honest, the Democrats have every possible reason to believe that they would not have the Democrats prosecuted, and that they would openly declared on the Capitol steps in this city, that they would, if they could not convince the Democrats by argument that they would coerce them into measures, which they, the Democrats, do not.

The Democrats are just as well aware as this Commercial, that the Union is the *Union of the General Government to protect the people of Ohio against themselves*" and that the Union is the Union "to protect themselves. They ask no favors, or "fair election" at the hands of the Commercial, it protecting them from themselves, nor from that portion of the people called Abolitionists, who have taken the Union, the cords had made up their minds to take care of "themselves" and of anybody else who did not know how to behave as they should. We are glad that the Commercial has come to the conclusion that it has been wrong for men to be protected in to protect themselves, and that the Commercial has with constitutional teachings, and the source of its known and adopted as the true Democratic faith.

As for the Commercial's opinion of the Democrats, it is the Abolitionists, and the friends of the Democratic party at elections, but in differing opinions. The Democrats have long since ceased to be the friends of great country and people for over a half century, and the Democratic party has brought history with the past two years of Republican rule. Our opinion of the Union, at the time when the Commercial and the class of politicians did not predict disgrace and ruin, and the Union, if the Abolitionists succeeded in electing their candidates, but we have seen the Union, and we have never come upon our people and country until the Commercial's party were fully in power, and the Union disgraced and ruin consummate. Such a paper, and such men and such a party, have no business to be concerned for their honor's sake and the sake of our common country.

We have repeated some to be known the chief of the course," the Republicans are at liberty to do what they please, and the Democrats Vallandigham take care, and the people long will be before any Democrat in Ohio will be subject to such seizures at the hands of any party, in violation of any law and decency.

Our or two some words with the Commercial before we close, and we will leave the subject of fairness in our elections. We have so far treated the Commercial as though it were honest in the above representation. We know we ought to be cautious in dealing after the long article we copied from the Commercial of last week, every item of which was the merest invention as regards the intention of the Democrats to impose votes.—a thing that never had been spoken of. Yet the Commercial even pretended to insist, on all sides, that we should be cautious, &c. The truth is that the Democrats of Ohio have not raised money enough to bear their military expenses—a very trifling sum, Indeed—much less vast amounts of money for imposing votes.

All that has been done is the voluntary imposing of the people in the various counties; and all the commissions have had to do has been merely to fix the days of the meetings, and to get speakers to attend them. The people of the counties have done all the rest. They have required no encouragement, no aid whatever, and no prompting to get the meetings up. If the committees have done anything by way of instruction, it has been to keep them back for the want of means to send to those meetings.

We are aware that the Democrats cannot appreciate these things, from the trouble and expense they have incurred at great meetings of any respectable sort. But all this has been given out of the different issues. The Democrats are fully agreed upon them the protection of personal liberty and constitutional government, and the people have rendered shall come to give to the Republicans every opportunity of voting the people to vote away their liberties, under the silly tyrant's plea of a "war measure." Our people do not complain that because they favor a war for any purpose, that they must be subjected to military tyranny—tyranny of the despot, or slavery of any kind. If wars are worth anything, they should be directed in the name of the COMMON WEALTH, and not the CRIMES. These are the ideas which the Democrats of Ohio and the Democrats have formed upon the people of Ohio; and they have responded in a way that probably surprised the Commercial and partners.

Now let the people have a *fair election* and let them decide these great questions for themselves without PATRONAGE, and without *unnecessary* and *unjustifiable* invasion of the freedom of the ballot! The people will, and, we believe, that the ballot in this election is not only not obstructed by any force power whatever, but that no fraude will be practiced to impose upon the people. We hope, therefore, that the Commercial makes its Abolitionists and friends, and those the Democrats (if their guard by false pretences. The Democrats are, however, wide awake and will not be caught napping on so great an occasion.

We have no fear of the Commercial and a particular election—of peace in Ohio—of peace everywhere, if it does not be knowingly attempted. It cannot be supposed that they are insensible to the rights of the people, and that they are ready to vindicate both at any cost that may be necessary. They have as little fear of fire or property as any Republican can claim, the ballot box, or anything else.

EP We copy the following letter from "A LEGION," from the New York Tribune and we will put it in print.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER, ITS ORIGIN AND ITS MEANING. Letter of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham—Letter of Hon. Ben. Wade—Letter of Hon. Ben. Wade—A Supplemental Letter.

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Lincoln to the State Convention in Illinois, a copy of which was transmitted to Mr. Vallandigham, in anticipation of his coming, and is to be read at the meeting on Friday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

HON. JAMES C. CONKLING—My Dear Sir: Your letter inviting me to attend a meeting at Springfield on the 3rd of September, to be held at the time of the sitting there of the Illinois State Fair, I have received. It would be very pleasant to me to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now see my way to do so. Your letter is in the nature of a request that I should say something for the occasion. I will say what I can, in a few words, in the hurry of the two succeeding days in which it must be prepared.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me on account of my proclamation, and yet there are those who do not think it quite as much as it should be, on account of the same proclamation. Some regret that I suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I will do, if I can. But I do not suppose, or for me to suppose, that I can do it by force. I suppose I can do it only by force. Some suggest that I should do it by proclamation of emancipation. This I will do, if I think it is a means which will help to save the Union. But I do not suppose that my proclamation will do the work, and I must be the judge of its fitness to do it. I hold myself at liberty to do what I think best for the Union, in this matter, and to change my action as I think the Union demands. I do not think I have yet, in any case, done what I have not thought the Union could not do without. I do not think I can do any thing in this matter, except what I believe the Union can not do without. Some are dissatisfied with the Emancipation Proclamation, on the ground that it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief, with the law of war in time of war. The most of those who are dissatisfied with me on this proposition, I believe, would be willing I should have the power, but they think I should not use it. I think I should use it under the circumstances stated in the proclamation, and for the purpose therein mentioned, or else I would not have assumed it. I think the Constitution invests the Commander-in-Chief, with the power to take and use property, in such way, and to the extent he deems necessary for the public service. The Emancipation Proclamation was a military measure, and I think it was a military power I exercised in issuing it. But it is said, the Proclamation does not free the slaves at all, but only those to whom it actually reaches, while it does free those to whom it does not reach, by its mere force. This is true, and it is the best thing we can do, under the circumstances. Perhaps it is not the best we could do, if we had the power, which we have not, to make it free those to whom it does not reach, as well as those to whom it does reach. But we have not the power to do this, and we do what we can, with what we have, and we do the best we can, with what we have to do it with. Some are dissatisfied with me about the colored people. Some think I am too fast, and others think I am too slow. I have been in the habit of considering myself just right in this matter, and I still think I am. I have had no occasion to change my position, which I took before the Proclamation was issued, and which I have held ever since, that while I am President, I must do my duty to the whole people. Some of these seem willing to fight for the rights of white men, but not willing to fight, to save the Union. I issued the Proclamation with the hope that it would help to save the Union, and I have been in the habit of supposing that if we succeed in saving the Union, it will give us a country, in which we can live, and have rights for which we are willing to fight. I suppose I ought that the Union, if it should come to be saved, should be saved with its entire Constitution unimpaired; and that if any portion of the Union should be found to be in rebellion, and should be subjugated, that such portion should be treated, when it comes back, precisely as other States. These are my views, and they are the views I have had, and have acted upon, from the first. I have had no occasion to change them, and no purpose to change them, except as I may be led to do so, by the progress of events. I have been in the habit of considering that the Union, and the Constitution, are not to be destroyed by any act of mine, if I can prevent it, if I know myself, and I do not now know that I am willing to do any thing, or to forbear any thing, for any other quantity of any other kind of property, or property of any kind, than I think will be most effectual to save the Union. I have been in the habit of considering that the loss of the Union is the greatest possible loss to us all, and that the saving of the Union is the greatest possible gain

FOUR CONFEDERACIES.

The Alleged Proposition of Mr. Vallandigham to Divide the Union Since 1776.

ITS HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The course of the party which joined the cause of secession during the contest of 1860—and which incessantly to repeate not only an individual fact of it is about to occur, but argued to prove that the North would be better off without the South—whose journals are now endeavoring to manufacture political capital against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM by representing him as an advocate of a division of our million territory into four distinct confederacies, as the papers which make such a charge know that it is false. The acts and utterances of the party have never been so thoroughly unfolded for the scrutiny of the world than from the year 1860 to 1863. In no portrait of his political life has he, or his real friends, attempted the least concealment. And when it was thought that his intense opposition to nearly every feature of the design of the present Administration had led him into stimulating propositions of his own in reference to our public relations, he has not sympathise with the treasure, so successfully buried into a new force—his Democratic opponents—the complete political "Recreant," in which is printed the speeches by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, thought to overwhelm him! The party which sustained him for the highest office within the gift of the people, is well acquainted with his record; and so thoroughly approved of it, that it elected him by that force it brought before the world. Concurrence with every measure, with every principle, and every measure flag from any, it is no part of Democratic doctrine or practice. Not, indeed, in principle—as this is complete enough for Democrats to imbibe very otherwise as the voice of the people. The Abolitionists have formed the only party which ever dared to propose such a measure, and the consciousness of difference of opinion from a leader. The Democracy seems the type of secession, and of its thoughts. It seems to follow any man except so far as he leads to the point of the proposition which are their guide. So true had Mr. VALLANDIGHAM been through sunshine and shade the most terrible storm, that he gave him to bailed, that his Record unfolded by the people in their journals, and all contrary or all detached fragments.

No man's history displays a high realization of the principles upon which the Union was formed and by which it was perpetuated for the first three-fourths of a century. No man's history embraces a more complete illustration of devotion to those doctrines which were and reflected for our national unity, peace and safety. Not, indeed, in the tactic of narrow or jealous minds, and the aforementioned and abuse of political antagonists, he has never made in no more than those fundamental tenets to which his party has revolved in the Walk and Sanctuaries, those who nominated and support him are willing that he should be read by all men, and will live or die with the principles he advocates. Had he ever proved any more intimate connection with those principles, he would not to day be the member of the president party of freedom he has ever was a place in history. Every measure he has advocated—however men may differ in the propriety of it—has done of the other—has been supported with the same unanimity and devotion to personal liberty, State independence, supremacy of law and constitution, and the perpetuity of the Union.

He is a more trick of an errant demagogue who seeks to make a point from his honest sentiments, by representing him as favorable to any division of this Union. His whole life has been devoted to maintaining its complete integrity. So prominent was this feature in his public life, that he became the very crime for which he was doomed to destruction. Failed by the majority of the people, the same party which made him by representing him as the apostle of this which he has devoted his lifetime in battling against—and the very crime of the party he charged upon him.

It is well, so that the public is permitted to inspect the facts upon which abolitionists have alleged this, in their new journals. They generally abject detached sentences from the speeches of VALLANDIGHAM and by these seek to fasten upon him the opposite version of his distinct attributes. Not, however, Democratic Press Journal has been fair enough—we are glad to acknowledge it—to publish and unabridged—to publish in full the ground laid out by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM himself for the accusations against him. The account section that is now favored a fourfold division of the Union, are formed upon a position of Abolitionists, in order prepared to offer the Union of Democrats.

The *Ohio State Journal* of the 31st ult. publishes the resolutions in full—for which it thanks and thanks—and the speeches of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and the Democratic party. It is true that even after publishing them, and it is supposed, reading them, the Editor persists in the charge of proposing to change—as proposing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the Union—the impossibility of four Republics. However, neither Mr. V., nor his friends propose of that any fault with any definition the military done; they acknowledge his upper and proper to draw and express conclusions from the facts and reasons, and reasoning for his unity. If his readers are satisfied with his reasoning, we are satisfied with the record of the facts.

We have been notorious to republish all the speeches and resolutions of our party, and have challenged the abolition papers to set before the public, if they dared, the words spoken by Mr. V. which such a charge could be based. We seek the first opportunity to publish the speeches and resolutions, without because they have the least important bearing upon the question at issue before the public, and because we know that the misrepresentations are about all the weapons one can employ against a man who seems to notice them we are glad to submit to the judgment of the people so complete a record of the facts and reasons, that they are not to be misrepresented to every part.

In the Mass. Convention of Democrat of Congress of 1860-61, it is known of all men, how intent were many upon saving the Union and preventing the Civil War. Of the alternative assemblies, various plans were proposed, and the Commonwealth of a sacrifice had demand defeated. No plan then submitted was so fair, so just, so comprehensive, so free from excepts the great one which was unattainable through the intense state of feeling prevailing at the time, as the convention of the States to place in the Constitution of the United States, which, if it could have been effectual to allay strife and rebuild the Union in harmony. The Convention of the States, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM before them a variety of plans. Mr. CRITTENDEN's plan was the most comprehensive, republished in THE CHURCH REVIEW, as Senator Rice proposed a plan. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's plan was, in common with others. None of them were adopted; none were rejected. The Convention was adjourned the humane purpose of preventing the work of all efforts—civil war and certain ruin. We have the record of the work of the Convention *and wrecked for any of them*, in the earnest hope and wish that some one of the most glorious Union, millions of lives and treasure, and a form of country as dear as life, to the hearts of the people, and as free as finger-hands set up for the ways in which the Union of Democrats as guides to posterity forever. The aim—the object, of all these plans, was to save the Union—the Union, the Union, the Union, and for ever! And yet with this transparent fact of history before us, we are to be told that are those who attempt to deceive the people into the belief that the effort to save the Union, was the cause of the civil war effort! When will men even learn that the cause and effect are as thread-bare?

The plan of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was never submitted to Congress. He gave notice of the proposition which—but on every which of position, he was taught the Democrat—he was not. He was defeated in the House of Representatives, on the 7th of February, 1861. The Democrat Convention of Ohio, adopted the following as a substitute for the propositions of the Select Committee of Thirty-three, which, as we have—which were read and ordered to be printed:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, in its original form and as amended by the Federal Government by the people of the United States, has been found to be inadequate to the Status being reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and therefore, and in order that the ends for which it was made to enlarge their powers and jurisdiction at the expense of the State governments, and to increase to many and whose power and expense of the people, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, we deem it necessary to propose certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and to secure the people or as States, or the people separately, to secure to themselves and their posterity, by their own action; and whereas this mode of proposing amendments to the Constitution is secured in the Federal Constitution, as well as the mode of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the mode of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the mode of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and

[illegible] two hundred shows it at 50 heads, the hundred is not Mine Pleasure! The equal to be Mine Pleasure! The equal right! And is it not wise to

Be Mine Pleasure to have equal rights?

The Declaration of Independence proclaims a principle the more timely: "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. And Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Brothers, Sons, Daughters, Husbands, Wives, Lovers, Friends, Neighbors, Citizens, Patriots, Christians, "but experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." Yes rule acknowledge—the rule of Reason, Justice, Mercy, Love, Liberty, Union, Peace, Prosperity, Happiness, Glory, Immortality, Heaven, Eternity, Infinite Love, Infinite Wisdom, Infinite Power, Infinite Goodness, Infinite Mercy, Infinite Justice, Infinite Truth, Infinite Reason, Infinite Liberty, Infinite Union, Infinite Peace, Infinite Prosperity, Infinite Happiness, Infinite Glory, Infinite Immortality, Infinite Heaven, Infinite

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... September 9, 1863.

☞ Upon Editorial matter in this paper, see Editorial Notes.

PERSONAL.

As two prying Abolition journals in Columbus have asserted that we had played Prof. Wise by said us in the council of the Crisis—both of them brazenly lied about it—we may as well state that we never received the slightest intimation that he was to be expelled, or, but till about six weeks ago—when from inquiries made we learned, assistance was fully secured. We presumed the secret of Thomas E. Mahoney, of Massachusetts, who resigned from the Crisis as we were, continues to assist us, and will do so to the end of the present publication. Those who have never written an editorial line for The Crisis.

☞ It is against The Crisis as the best possible Democratic document! We, place our pages to supply all the wants of public documents and a good paper besides. And, we regret, that we cannot get all into it that we desire. We do not think that Democratic Congressmen could have done better in the way of distributing Democratic documents than to have given, wide birth through the States as such. The people themselves have done wonders in that way, and we hope and a week but favor able as to the results.

DONITHON'S CORRUPTION FUND IS EXHAUSTED.

The following letter from the Post Master of Ashland, Ohio, to the Post Master of Lagrville, of the same county, exposes a scheme for raising funds for Republican electioneering purposes, which surpasses anything yet seen in the corruption measures of the demands. *First hundred and seventy five (175) dollars! Ashland county!* and then per cent. up the salaries of all the Post Masters! This is a ratio for the State would raise a corruption fund of *Four hundred and two thousand dollars* to use in the Ohio election. Read the letter:

"ASHLAND, OHIO, August 30, 1863.

"*Mr Kennedy, P. M. Lagrville, Ohio:*

"*Dear Sir*: Our Mr. Duke has sent me the enclosure of a letter from Mr. Donithon, calling on this county for *her quota of funds to carry Ohio for Lincoln*, and I have sent you the county at Five Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, leaving us at Ashland, Fifty-five per cent. on duty, and requests to notify all the Post Masters in your county, that they will be called upon for their quota. We will do our well respond and oblige.

"Yours, &c., "CRAIG."

We now have a clue to the sensation stories in the Cincinnati Commercial about Democrats raising money to carry the elections and introducing fraudulent voters. This economy in the Ohio Abolitionists cause did not seem in fact enough to set the Commercial, and the Gazette, and the Commercial was got up to stimulate them to action. This is on the Democrats we ended up into the fire, to keep back the Republican officials.

The Gazette, editorially, some of the Republican State Committee, and several leading Republican orators, were getting alarmed at the success of the Dirty and Abolition frauds in Cincinnati. As the contest approached the Democrats, with their money and Dollars, these men might find occasion to have a large fund on hand to meet unexpected demands. We presumed. What better way to raise it, than by a few hundred Dollars in Ashland and whatever potent to draw from their pockets on the cry that the Democrats were about to carry Ohio and deprive such that could only be counteracted by money.

How long will the Republican out of office, follow leaders who use them as mere tools and instruments, and have no security any man's support or consideration? We are not surprised at the small meetings of Ericsonites. Thousands of honest good Republicans are shocked at all they see around them, and are quietly and more hesitating at what to them seems inexplicable.

For over two years they have listened to false proclamations, false promises, and lies without end. Ever and anon they get a promise becoming true, every hour grow darker and more and more complicated, until we find corruption and treason and high in our midst, and men and women of years of sadness inquiring and asking for help from every quarter, both foreign and domestic. If the people are and enough to make a party which is changing so fast and such misfortunes, they must but hold up their hands with tears to the Ruler of nations, are upon us. They now have it in their power to avoid such an increase of misfortunes so most to the nation forever.

☞ The Democrats may with great propriety be called "peace men," for they produce a state of peace to a state of war, but if the angry equality party oppose from this time forward, we can see clearly through them down—take away all their angles or extreme with impunity, they are working great cause of Democrats. Ill.

PERPETUAL WAR.

President Lincoln's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Lincoln to the Springfield and Syracuse Abolition Convention, is not what it was anticipated expected to be, for some of and deep. Even the New York Tribune of 31st ult., three days before the letter appeared in full, is amazed, said:

"We are at a loss to guess at the meaning of that letter. The President's letter to the Convention at Springfield, Illinois, on the 29 instant, seems. Believing his wise and patriotic mind, we cannot, we cannot, we believe that letter will go far to reassure the public mind of the Republican party, and the Union cause and all the Democrats, and the Democrats and yet so strange, so unsurprising a part to our best wishes and ideas on which country—that we feel that the Democrats and the letter would be forthcoming. The public mind is awaiting a clear and decisive utterance, which by expected State papers. That it was to be the opportunity for at least re-lightening the gloom of the public mind, if the day in which their every interest is involved, as our country, that the President indicate some opening through which at least a glimmer of day could be seen through the black clouds of our country, and so long, all expected. That it would be a day of the dawn of our longer days of foreign complications—the relations we are to bear to the French in Mexico—very long believed. We have long been accused of not among a whole people in a single day, and we have no time to lose, and we have not can deceive himself by denying a surprise and disappointment. Even the inherent Abolitionists, who have contended for anything that they hoped for, expected something, that the President would do, and that Mr. Lincoln now regret—there are those who are dissatisfied with us." But we must take the letter as it stands and dispose of it as best we may.

The Democrats have done nine and spare, by comment upon the gratuitous rhetoric of this manifesto. It is only important to notice from it the authority by which Mr. Lincoln's Administration intends to conduct this contest, and the means by which this letter continues its delusions. It is only important, but it is all important, to the people to know what the Administration intends to direct their destiny while it is in power, and what means it will use.

While showing us the future, Mr. Lincoln gives us no encouragement as to the means by which we are to reach it. He who looked with hope, if not belief, to a speedy termination of the war, and to war, through the victories of the battlefields of July. Mr. Lincoln coolly dispels that illusion. He says that the contest is dangerous now to be impossible; that he has no power to end it, and that the Union can stay authentic source of any desire on the part of the South to accept any compromise. The first sentence of the letter would in sense, is to try to get terms. As to the means of ending the rebellion, he says it is very certain that there is no access of indignation. The Government is impossible of entertainment, as that an enemy is in the point of subjugation which Mr. Lincoln terms. Mr. Lincoln, in this letter, has intentionally or not, disclosing the true nature of the war, and the true relations and aspirations of thousands; and has rendered himself liable to denunciation as "traitor" to the cause of Democracy. He has no must take him as meaning what he means, and that the Democrats of July have brought us no nearer to an end of the war, than we were before. Democrats have brought us nearer to the Union as explicitly promises to inform us.

The Democrats have brought us nearer to a perpetual war. In whole philosophy, can be compressed in a few lines. Mr. Lincoln determined that the Democrats have any instrumentality as available other than war; can be forced to end it, and that war is directed as to render it interminable. He adopts the *Whitney Letter* in all its consequences, and says, "I will do what I guide and decide the" war of arms." This is the end of the Democrats. The reconciliation proclamation (meant by subtlety—is actually a threat to the South, and a warrant of the people, according to the bond of the Constitution," but disclaiming that intention, and so it is, and so it is, and so it is

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY IN COLUMBUS,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES, the able and eloquent Democratic orator of the Wabash Valley, has promised to be present.

Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM ALLEN, the accomplished United States Senator, Hon. CHRISTOPHER S. MORRIS, Hon. T. W. DURBIN, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Hon. GEORGE BERKLEY, and others, will be present.

IN PRESENT DELAND FILLMORE!

Hon. HOWARD SEYMOUR of New York has promised to be present if he can and will do all he can to effectually expatriate

Hon. ALEXANDER LANGE of the Journal of Commerce, Author of the Author of the Law, Not Man, of Free Speech and Free Press, and the Legitimate Fruits of Abolitionism, Author of Vallandigham, Vorhees, Allen and the other able speakers who will be present, will be present if he can.

Let every one who wishes to see the Democracy of Ohio, and the Democracy of the Union, rally in the grand Central Rallying Point, and hear the Doctrines in the Glorious Old Union "as it was and as it is,"

Let not only Democracy and other Conservatives of Ohio, but of the Union, come.

It is time to do it.

The Fate of the Union of Our Country, who Immortal Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, Lafayette and Fremont must be put down, and the Union dissolved.

Let Abolitionists, Free Speech, Free Press, and the Fate of Our Country be considered.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS

WILL BE PRESENT

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.

WILLIAMS S. SCHOLL, Chairman, A. C. Ebright, Secretary, Jacob Dolle, Treasurer, Jacob Dolle, Jr., Secretary, Jacob Dolle, Sr., Michael Dolle, Jacob Dolle, Jr., Jacob Dolle, Sr., Jacob Dolle, Jr., Jacob Dolle, Sr., Jacob Dolle, Jr., Jacob Dolle, Sr.,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - Sept. 9th, 1863.

Bound Volumes of the Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.50 per volume.

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THE CRISIS

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Material and Moral Reform of the Whole Country.

BY S. MEDARY.

THE CRISIS IS NEITHER PARTISAN NOR PERSONAL. Because the questions which precipitated us into the war—which go along with it, and must accompany or perpetuate it, for the success—are political; upon their solution depends the future of our prosperity as the country and to every man in it. It is devoted to the principles upon which THE UNION was FOUNDED, ORDAINED AND DESIGNED, and was constructed: the principles of TRUE, JUSTICE; the principles of Liberty, of Equality as the general government, and their CONSTANT SUBORDINATION TO THE CONSTITUTION; a Union for the BENEFIT OF THE STATES, in all matters not specifically delegated to the Federal Government. It will, as heretofore, work in season and out of season, for the rights of all the States, and for the Union, Abolitionism. Let all friends of the cause to advocate, rally to its support.

TERMS:

Per One Year,	$2.00
Per Half Year,	1.00
Three Months,	50

TRIBUNAL COURTS PUBLICATION MEETING.

A letter from Mr. Trowbridge, County, Ohio, assures us that the Democratic meeting adjourned to the Court House place on 15th inst., will be one of the largest gatherings ever held by the Democrats in that section of the State, and will be a rout of the Republican show. Such is the rising spirit of freemen. Free speech and a free ballot on the Reserve.

The Hon. T. M. VERON Esquire says that the action of "LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE," in publication of Letters, will open, as it does from the pen of Gen. A. BAYARD NORTON, of that place, a Democratic Rally in the county of TUSCA. They are able, searching, and are telling powerfully against the spurious issue of Emancipation, telling them about Union now under the guise of negro equality.

Mr. NORTON, on account of his Abolitionism, will Tomor about the time that Gen. Vallandigham will be on the Republican State Ticket, but takes a directly opposite view of the cause of secession. The

ANTI SPECULATION.

A few speculators in Cincinnati, calling themselves "Democrats," are making a great outcry for fear that their pay will stop! They want the war to last until the mass and the Rebellion are put down and will therefore vote for BRIGHT!

Brick is the Republican Candidate, who will this "hot man and hot dollar" rebelboy stopped, to vote to Democratic tickets. Corruption on the one side and the people on the other!

UP AGAINST LINCOLN.

Should Lincoln be defeated, the Abolitionists will blame the Democrats for it. Abolitionists! Abolitionists! Abolitionists!

FOR OR AGAINST THE OLD UNION?—EVERY MAN MUST CHOOSE.

The people of this country are soon to be called upon to decide, whether they prefer "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is" There can be no other issue. The rebellion are determined that there shall be no end to the war, until the South will give up the institution of slavery; conservative men are trying to save the Union, at any hazard to life and its privileges, under the Constitution as it is. As an instance of that we cite the copy the following from the Boston Commonwealth—the organ of Governor Andrew—an ultra gent of an extreme abolitionist—which we say the South must be considered as completely represented by the rebel authorities, and they will unanimously abolish slavery. The article reads:

The Constitution as interpreted by our fathers and by the Supreme Court, is the proper rule of action for the Government, and we are satisfied with putting the great credit of having discovered that Constitutional rule, or "law and by" method, which is swiftly transforming our Government into a Government of Freedom. By no Know-nothing "Know-Nothing" or Democratic "Democrat" can this be done. We have had enough of that. Just from a closet of the course we are actually in, it is a thing to be hoped for, and a thing determined, of which, however, the Nation, Democrats, have a perfect right to, and some which God has vouchsafed to all other nations, and which, we believe, will be given the country, if we have the honor and courage to be the present have a good moderation, and have the wisdom to see the right, and to pass up Mr. Whiting's suggestion.

Gen. Grant's proclamation is otherwise, as proposed or implied:

1. The war has a new aim. It was at first, 1st. This does cannot be seen in both

2. Government, and the constitution by the Government.

IV. The Idea to Proclaim to Slavery, and its rights as a Property, is Wrong.

V. Until the Idea is correct—or, the belief, which is the Idea, is correct—the Idea of the Congress, committee of the Senate.

VI. Slavery is not, as generally understood, a thing which has been created by God, and by their patronage.

VII. Slavery, the rebellion became a brotherhood, such a constitution became an absurdity.

VIII. It is a Crime, and a Crime against God, and against the Constitution.

IX. Government, and the Constitution, by the Government, and the Constitution, by the Government, and the Constitution, by the

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE E. PUGH,

Democratic Candidate for Lieut.-Governor,

At St. Marys, Auglaize County, August 25 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In former times, when I has been my pleasure to address you, I felt it was to support the Constitution to refer to music in the Union. I have been absent from home before you to-day, to submit you to publish the Constitution of Ohio, and I have been asked to refer to the Union, which, at present, is a subject of more interest than any other, and I must speak to you to-day before I can proceed. If we look to material questions, it was conceded the fact that we have to-day the greatest wealth of treasure so heavy as to pass our comprehension; we have the greatest power from the strong prospect of alienation—for from any nation on the earth—we have the best of all governments, in the most perfect form, and the most higher consciousness, we are that not only those of our fathers and our sons, but our fathers have been given to death on the field of battle, or returned to an honored grave. We look upon the sun at another call, as anything but a sign of the times, and we have the strong hope that we are to see the day when the clouds forth of controversy and strife. All I have to say to you I intend, as my profession of my sentiments is this: In time, my friend, worth our wishes is a time, and we have a time and wishes, and whether time be and some better way out of the time, and wishes, and time, I, for one, I am for my way. Some wishes to bring back the time should discover how we got into them; for only we, and we, the people, and we, the people, and we, the people

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

VOL. III. NO. 34.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, September 16, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

OF Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WILLIAM HUBBARD, of Lucas.

TREASURER OF STATE,

HORACE P. SLOCUM, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,

P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN H. HEATON, of Belmont.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

J. Q. EDWARDS

Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.

Sheriff—WILLIAM LEARY.

Treasurer—JOSEPH FALKENBACH.

Auditor—HARTMAN BUSCHER.

Commissioner—DENNIS B. STRAIT.

Coroner—ELIAS GAYLE.

Surveyor General—SEWTON GIBBONS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

On Friday, September 18th, at Waverly, Pike county. Speakers—Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Benjamin Stanton.

On Saturday, September 19th, at Jackson & Pa. in same county. Speakers—George E. Pugh, Wells A. Hutchins, Clarke Smith, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Monday, September 21st, at Portsmouth, Scioto county. Speakers—George E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Wednesday, September 23d, at Portsmouth, Scioto county. Speakers—George E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Friday, September 25th, at Gallipolis, Gallia county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Saturday, September 26th, at Pomeroy, Meigs county. Speakers—George E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Monday, September 28th, at Cambridge, Guernsey county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Wednesday, September 30th, at Zanesville, Muskingum county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Friday, September 18th, at Wellington, Lorain county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, & Benjamin Stanton.

On Tuesday, September 22d, at New Lexington, Perry county. Speakers—J. R. Dills, George E. Pugh, Clarke Smith.

On Wednesday, September 23d, at Somerset, Perry county. Speakers—J. R. Dills, George E. Pugh, Clarke Smith.

On Friday, Sept. 18th, at Lebanon, Warren county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, & Benjamin Stanton.

On Thursday, Sept. 24th, at Paris, Mercer county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, & Benjamin Stanton.

On Wednesday, Sept. 23d at Wooddale, Mercer county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, & Benjamin Stanton.

On Saturday, Sept. 26th, at Rockbridge, Hocking county. Speakers—J. R. Dills, T. W. Bartley, J. M. Bunn, J. Q. Wilson.

On Monday, Sept. 28th, at Logan, Hocking county. Speakers—J. R. Dills, T. W. Bartley, J. M. Bunn, J. Q. Wilson.

On Saturday, Sept. 19, at Monroeville, Huron county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, & Benjamin Stanton.

On Monday evening, Sept. 28th, at Vermilion, Ashland county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, L. W. Ritchey.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at Napoleon, Henry county. Speakers—J. R. Stanbaugh, C. P. Wolcott, Henry Martin.

On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Malinta, Henry county. Speakers—J. R. Stanbaugh, C. P. Wolcott, Henry Martin.

On Friday, Sept. 18, at Mt. Cory, Hancock county. Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Wm. Wade.

On Saturday, Sept. 19, at Mapleton, Hancock county. Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Wm. Wade.

On Monday evening, Sept. 21st, at Fostoria, Hancock county. Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Wm. Wade.

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On Saturday, Oct. 3d, at Ashtabula, Ashtabula county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Monday, Oct. 5th, at Jefferson, Ashtabula county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6th, at Andover, Ashtabula county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at Conneaut, Ashtabula county. Speakers—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, Wells A. Hutchins, J. C. Groom, Henry Martin.

On Saturday, Oct. 3d, at Aurora, Portage county. Speakers—Hon. J. P. McDowell, of Indiana, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Clarke Smith, & Wade.

On Tuesday, Oct. 3d, at Mineral Ridge, Trumbull county. Speakers—E. P. Fox, J. R. Thomas, J. Converse and Louis Schaefer.

On Friday, Oct. 9th, at Jacksonville, Stark county. Speakers—E. S. Ohl, Geo. L. Converse and Louis Schaefer.

On Saturday, Oct. 10, at Greenville, Stark county. Speakers—E. S. Ohl, Geo. L. Converse and L. Schaefer.

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On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at Dover, Tuscarawas county. Speakers—E. S. Ohl, Geo. L. Converse and L. Schaefer.

On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. Speakers—E. S. Ohl, Geo. L. Converse and L. Schaefer.

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GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY

AT COLUMBUS,

Monday, September 21st, 1863.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, and other eloquent Democratic orators in the Union will positively be present.

Also, HON. WILLIAM ALLEN, the renowned Ex-United States Senator, Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, Hon. T. W. BARTLEY, Hon. GEORGE E. PUGH, Hon. CLARKE SMITH, Hon. WELLS A. HUTCHINS, Hon. GEORGE E. PUGH, Hon. JAMES C. GROOM, Hon. HENRY MARTIN, Hon. T. W. BARTLEY, Hon. GEORGE E. PUGH, Hon. CLARKE SMITH, Hon. WELLS A. HUTCHINS, Hon. J. C. GROOM, Hon. HENRY MARTIN

FREEMEN OF OHIO,

Be true to yourselves. Depend not because of the million or more of action, others in other States or in your own. You have heard of the forty thousand troops in New York, to wrest from the hands of Slavery authority the power to keep you down; to assume an aggressive power within its own domain. You have heard of the hatred for the Emancipation Proclamation being gathered in the hearts of Federal soldiers. You have heard of the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania, where four hundred were assembled in Ohio than in Kentucky, because of the power of loyalty of the better half of the former. You have heard themes so innumerable, that the time is wanting to control the free vote of Ohio by an outrage which would arouse the ire of the king of Dahomey—which would be to the determination of the every party in power to overrule the votes of Ohio Democrats, by one decision, by election of members to Congress procured in Maryland. Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia, by "Americans of African descent," *made free for that purpose* by the authority of Republican leaders, and those who deem themselves enthroned at Washington. You have been made aware that the Constitution, the only bulwark of personal freedom, is regarded by "the powers that be" only as a shadowed. You have been it presumed over and over again that "State laws" and be enabled—that State laws are *subordinate* to edicts which alone you look for rights of family, of property, of liberty, shall be hereafter more favorem. You have seen your fellow citizens assisted, outraged, imprisoned, exiled, shot, and all without a charge—without a trial, known to the law, because, daring to use the privilege of all that makes life dear or vital liberty other than a monkey. You have seen the very drop of Democracy poured broken up, and its elements turned against one another with a fiendish malice which disgrace Benedict Arnold. You have seen negroes insultingly put citizen soldiers; you have seen the government, intrusted by their hands in the innermost hold of genuine age, idiotey and pedantry. You have seen your sons, fellow citizens going massacred through your streets as if they were mad dogs and cowards, and hear their groans of the guns which sent into eternity scale of men who turn needle from the needle and tell the world they have been unfriendly dragged. You are, you have, you will, you ought to be, you are, you are outraged by the profession that they are due to preserve the Union, while they do, but sounds of honor upon the nails of its eternal coffin! No wonder that you blood fires—and your heart aches!

But, fellow Democrats, and fellow citizens of every political association and no political—there is no State without means—no destiny of a nation irresponsible, or superior to the control of the men who gave it! In your hands, and not those of American Lincolns, is the destiny of your liberties and those of Republican America! You have been sufficiently, perhaps, cowed, subjected, for years to prevent your difference of opinion from those to whom in our free country you entrusted the highest trusts within your gift. But, at last, there was force enough to rouse you from the security of the very life and liberty which they have denied. At last, through amount of power that is not to be it dwelleth upon the people to say what shall be their destiny" of men who crush out in one." The action has been convoked—the action has been torn asunder—the nation and laws of the Union scorned and scoffed by those appointed to administer them. But the time has come when the *great end of national life and character must be reset!* That time comes space The resulting, can only be, consigned to the hands of the people. No power can keep in out of them. Treasury, ballot and bayonet—any interest; but by "this companion must it come at last." In this date of time! Already are the plotters and schemers of your discomfiture seeing in that power, which, in a day, from one means to another to maintain the location power they have usurped. In the another week, they will have lost! We have lost! We have lost! We the Republican party popular liberty. They seem now to despair of the Union of Washington and seem yonder and hail. They know the streets of cities, and phlegm of the moving wooden and sick blood, if the attempt is made to suppress free elections by force; and they know the dread cause yourselves *themselves* of such a bloodstorm when conscribed. They quail before its mutterings. Gubernator are to be tried—other days gone to the American cause, to be endured upon. Take heed as to what you do. Be patient, be firm, be vigilant—but above all be determined. You know what are the principles of the Democratic party—you know what are the attributes of personal liberty—you know what are the principles for you to maintain both—all that is dear to man. *The eyes of the world are upon the Democrat of Ohio!*

THE INTENSE INTEREST TAKEN IN OUR SUBJECT IN THE REPUBLICAN OHIO.

We are in receipt of letters almost daily from other States, evincing the most thrilling interest in the election in Ohio. The success of VALLANDIGHAM all eyes are turned. Men of Ohio, we must not disappoint the *Freemen* throughout the earth—the Democrats throughout the world—the same day—one from New Hampshire, the other from Wisconsin. They will expect the other from Wisconsin.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOV. HIGHT, of Ohio, is expected to pass a little week in Ohio—a week of Democratic triumph—a week of early New Hampshire—

"Have read over with great interest the speech of abolitionist, and true representative of American Democracy, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, was nominated for Governor of Ohio. Ohio is the key-stone of the arch holding the peopled States of the Union together. Ohio is the key-stone of the very American system of Government. Ohio is the key-stone of the arch by sound collision has become so much shaken and weakened. Ohio is the key-stone of the arch of Democracy, which has been so long the pride of the American people

SPEECH OF

HON. P. VAN TRUMP,

Delivered before the Convention that nominated him for Common Pleas judge in 1855.

It is but justice to Judge Van Trump and the Democratic party to re-publish his speech before the Convention by which he was nominated for the position he now holds. He is our candidate for Supreme Judge, and a certain entry upon his record is the publication. This speech will, therefore, be read with renewed interest by the party.

Its forcast and appropriateness will be appreciated now more than then.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—I for very distinguished honor which you have just conferred upon me. I feel the responsibility attached to the Democratic candidate for Common Pleas judge, and I feel the force of the duties which the position imposes, and profoundly and gratefully acknowledge—as I shall ever—the honor which you have conferred, and the kindness which I have received at the hands of the Democracy of this county. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office, if I shall be fortunate enough to be elected, to the satisfaction of my fellow-citizens, to the bar and the people of this county, and to the Democratic party, with a full appreciation of all its responsibilities, and with a determination to deserve and receive something more than mere pleasant encomiums. I shall endeavor to do my duty, and to which I believe I shall be enabled to do without fear or favor, because I have no political or party ties to control me, and I have no ambition or desire independent of standing up for the rights of the people, and the rights of the bar, and the rights of the Democratic party, and fearlessness which rules the hour; and as a man who has been elevated to a position of trust which has been strengthened upon me by the kindness of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to do my duty to the people, and to the bar, and to the Democratic party, and I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office, and to acknowledge the force of the obligation, and to do my duty without fear or favor, and I shall, with a full appreciation of all its responsibilities, and with a determination to deserve and receive something more than mere pleasant encomiums, I shall endeavor to do my duty, and to which I believe I shall be enabled

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

(Wednesday, " " " September 16, 1863)

"Of Crystal Pure, it flows a pure and undefiled Fountain for the Citizen.

☞ Read the great speech of the Hon. William Allen, on our last page. It will do you good.

THE GREAT JUBILEE AT CINCINNATI—THE DEMOCRACY ALIVE AND STRONG.

Read all Democrats, and everybody else, the great mass meeting in this city on last Friday. It will be the greatest demonstration of the sort ever held in this section of the State. Come all the surrounding country we hear that everybody is coming. The eloquent Vocifer, of Indiana, and the solid and sensible Allen, of Ohio, are sure to be with us.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR HUNT, OF NEW YORK.

Lookers on were going to press the State Central Committee received the following most important letter from Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York. Let every old Line Whig read it, and be ashamed of it:

LOCKPORT, NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th, and have considered it your request that I should be present at the meeting here, upon what the people of your great State are now so anxiously discussing. I am sorry that circumstances which I could not control, will prevent my absence from your meeting, which, I doubt not, will be very numerously attended, and which, I hope, will be productive of much good. I cannot, however, but my present engagements will prevent my being in attendance. Present responsibilities and obligations are so great, that I feel, as I have felt, which I should be most happy to do, if I could, but I cannot. It would effect no good, but would be injurious to the people of this State to preclude the anticipation of a power and influence, which I hope will aid liberties with firmness, energy and zeal. Whatever our political opinions may have been, we must be preserved from the dangers which threaten, in the shape of a divided House, if the popular sentiment

Is not sustained by the jubilations of the Union party. It would be well for the cause of liberty throughout the country, in the conduct of the Federal Administration, if it should be thus deprived of power, in the matter of effecting and perfecting the proper measures, for the prosecution of the war, and to keep the Union and keep the people in the path of the Constitution, and the principles upon which our free institutions rest. The Union party, in maintaining your rights in a fearless and independent manner, will contribute to the gratitude of the whole country.

If you are successful, it will be a great struggle to throw aside every prejudice, and to act as one people, and to make the war as speedily and effectually as possible, to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution, defying the blind fanaticism of the Abolitionists, the foundation of the Constitution.

With my sincerest wishes for success, for the priceless inheritance expressed in the Declaration of Independence, I remain, with the success of your noble and patriotic cause, your friend,

JOHN HUNT.

Messrs. John G. Thomas, A. G. Hawley, Jacob Mabie, Jacob Gerhardt, Committee, &c., &c.

☞ Gov. Hunt is now in New York.

☞ Another Election of Ohio, who has been East and through the Eastern States, and says he found the Democrats everywhere talking just as much interest in the election of Mr. Vallandigham as though they lived in Ohio, and they urged him to hasten home and do all he could for the success of the Union Ticket—Democrats, Old Line Whigs, friends of civil liberty in Ohio, remember these things.

☞ The Democracy of Geauga, and adjoining townships, had an interesting and enthusiastic meeting at Mantell, Dalmatia County, Ohio, on last Saturday. Speeches were made by M. B. Mason, Dr. Bowen, and J. J. Jones, which elicited frequent bursts of applause. Thus, the good work goes on. The people are waking at our call by ones and by twos in the township and school districts all over the country, and are organized, instead of hesitating. "How shall we stop the tide of fanaticism that is that sweeping our country to destruction?"

THE WAR NEWS.

Of late has been of apparent great interest. Grant was in possession of Vicksburg, Miss. and Gregg, and the whole of Charleston Harbor—and now commanding Charleston. Rosecrans has defeated "Greek fire" many times. Burnside has Cumberland Gap, and Rosecrans has Chattanooga—look out for a fight. We say these successes are of apparent importance, because their real importance is very doubtful. Ever the policy of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln has said and intended to do, and is now doing, towards a reconstruction of the Union. From the date of his inaugural, he has uttered nary sentiment but what did not!

REPORTS OF DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS.

Our correspondents will find a great deal of elegant discussion of all the Democratic meetings which he has been able to attend, written up that owing to sickness in his family he has been compelled to remain at home the past week. We hope he may soon find us the wing again.

☞ Why are the Republicans so opposed to the sale and distribution of Mr. Vallandigham's Speeches at Hamilton? Do you glean it up? They prove the Republicans to be a very bad set of liars—that is it.

JOHN BROUGH THREATENS WAR IN OHIO IF THE PEOPLE DO NOT VOTE TO PLEASE HIM.

On the entire steps of the Capitol of Ohio, on Monday evening the 7th inst., at a Republican meeting, and while presence of Governor Tod, who if he lives, will be Commander-in-chief of the State forces of Ohio, said Jonny Brough, John Brough the Republican nominee for the office which Tod now fills, made use of the following, or similar, treasonable language, which should be sent over to great, good, and peaceful Sweden, that it may see what we are come, and to send and ponder upon by every voter in the State. Thus he said in substance:

"What will be the effects of elevating Mr. Vallandigham to the Chair of State? I will tell you what will be the effects of it. I will bring a force into Ohio, and I will take your own boys, upon the most of them are Republicans, and I will place them in a mighty mass of men in the State where they can be shot down in a heap, and I will never permit the widowhood to be counted, and the orphanage to be counted."

Mr LINCOLN was elected President by only a little over one third of the votes cast throughout the United States, and he cases President merely by the force of the Bayonets, and the votes of the people of a portion of the Southern States, believing the country disgraced by the abolition fanatics, and that the Union and State interests sacrificed and their rights of property and property in slaves, which they had performed under the United States Constitution. For this breach of compact, Mr. Lincoln and his abolitionists and pharisaical the country into a civil war, such as the world never saw, and which has exceeded the powerful fields with human blood, involving the people in debts and taxation, and sacrificing the interests of the children of a world—ending in foreign wars and complications, and threatening the ruin of Europe, and forcing upon the country a Despotism of the greatest characters, and all this for the sake of a negro, who only elevated under the force of law and against a majority of the country, and the South and Northern States.

Now what does John Brough do? He ignores as such excuse as Jerry Smith and his friends set up, but instead by an assumption of power which the Constitution does not yield to Heaven,—threatens, in the most public manner, to the assembled people of the State, standing at the doors of the Capitol, and in the most fiddle-faddle manner, that he will bring a force into Ohio, and shoot down the people, and throw their bodies into a heap, and not permit the widowhood to be counted, and the orphanage to be counted.

This is John Brough! This is the head of the abolition, free nigger, Republican party of Ohio, and of the country. This man goes about breathing war and desolation, unless his big nominee is elected, and he threatens to Ohio, to represent the great "constitutional union" Democrats of Ohio, and the people! How many men are there in Ohio made enough, cowardly enough, to vote for such a man and such a party? Not in times like these, to the highest office in the State, which belongs to Democrats, and which has been given to the people over whom John Brough threatens war!

Mr. Vallandigham, unlike Mr. Lincoln, approaches the executive chair of Ohio, with *peace and order* on his banners, industry and prosperity to the companions of his principles; pledged to carry on the Government, and the Union, under the guarantees of the Constitution, guaranteeing to every man, friend or foe, his rights under the Constitutional Union. He seeks his election only upon the free and unbiased suffrages of the people, and asks no votes but those of the people—spending his speeches, old and new, before them, and asking no votes, and only asks protection from meeting them face to face. Mr. Brough is doing, by the wire and through his minions, just the reverse of all this, treason, ignorant and wicked government and war counsel and war and war.

Hon. Mr. Brough can spare all manifestoes about him, or one honest sentiment from his pen, or from his lips, or in his speeches, he would seem to take the stump at all unless he could bring a force into Ohio, and permitted to defend himself from the charges made against him, and if he could do this, because they have that every charge made against Mr. Vallandigham is so foul and so the breach that arises from the basest perfidious. They know that their only hope of success is to keep Ohio in the hands of the State threefold of lies, and by coercing power, fraude and villany of every description, and by keeping the Democrats in the dark, and by keeping the people of that potentate will rule the beauts of Ohio, they do not dare to meet the people by illustrating the outrage upon the Constitution and liberty of Ohio, and the people are aroused and they have taken Mr. Vallandigham out of the hands of Mr. Vallandigham and take it into their own, each one for himself, and so threats of war from Governor Tod, who if he lives, will be Commander-in-chief of the State forces of Ohio, and Jonny Brough, John Brough the Republican nominee for the office which Tod now fills, make use of such treasonable language, which should be sent over to great, good, and peaceful Sweden, that it may see what we are come, and to send and ponder upon by every voter in the State. Thus he said in substance:

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But the assertion that Mr. Vallandigham ever made any speech in favor of the Rebellion, or hostile to the personal interests of the soldiers in the field, is a true, a base, a cowardly, a cowardly, a base, a false, a stamped with falsehood by all his acts, and by the testimony of his life, and he is a subject of scorn and contempt. Not only his public character, but his life and his acts, and his speeches, and his personal companions with him, that his every public and private life, and his acts, are the same purpose of saving this Union—with all its blessings, all its rights, and all its privileges. Now that his days and nights have been devoted to screen the Union, and that he has shown that he would be snatched from the dangers menacing it on all sides—and from the hatred of the Republicans, and the secession—to that it might eventually be restored in all its glorious parts, and the rights of the soldiers and of the States enlarged.

The Republicans had an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, and no vote of his could change any results for good or evil, and he was not even consulted or proposed to relinquish the people North and South, and hold them as friends and brothers. The Republicans, in their madness was there a measure proposed to increase the pay of the soldiers, or to pension them, he was at once did he object to any measure that were to benefit them in any way? Did he ever vote against any measure that was to secure the Government for withholding for the support of the soldiers? Did he ever snubbed the soldiers in the field, and their families? Did he ever vote that the Government should keep good with the soldiers and not give away those lands to the Rebels? Did he ever do anything and occupy the best form? But the Republicans should take the entire so-called Democrats, and hold them up to opprobrium, as they had strength enough to impeach, and to imprison, without any Democrat involving himself in the Republican party, in order to pass the proper parts, as exemplified in the 700, 000,000 bill explained in our paper and speeches.

At the states session Mr. Vallandigham voted for, and advocated, the raising of the pay of the soldiers from $11 to $13 per month, because he felt what a difference in trade to the soldiers because increased pay in the gold which he expected when enlisting, and the "greenbacks" forced upon him, and because he considered the difference between the pay of the private and the officer too great. For this the officers of Brough increased their malignity against him.

At the last session the following proposal was introduced in the House:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, February 27, 1863.

TAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr HOLMAN introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of private soldiers in the United States Army per month, and making such reduction in the pay of officers of the Army, as may be necessary to strike out the word "white" in the act to provide the efficiency of the public service of the United States Army, and for other purposes.

Speaker whether of any objection to unite to the resolution the following, and to report the same for the two to another day.

Mr. BLAIR—Yes, I object to all resolutions which are not of a character to be passed.

Mr. HOLMAN—Rather than have the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, I prefer the resolution of county secretary, if that will obtain the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr VALLANDIGHAM.—I would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, that we have two dollars paymaster gold.

Mr. BLAIR—I cannot modify my resolution so as to make it acceptable to me.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I move to amend the resolution so as to read "increase the pay of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers in gold and silver."

Mr LOVEJOY—I hope the gentleman will not insist on the amendment, as it will prevent the passage of the bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I should have started this amendment myself, but I understood that the resolution was to be passed unanimously.

"SPEAKER—The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Ohio to object to the resolution. The question is on the amendment of the resolution was therefore still open to moved amend, but not to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I proposed an amendment, which I understand to be in order, and I ask that it be read.

The Clerk read the amendment, which was in the following words:

"Mr RICHARDSON—Resolved, that the pay of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers be increased in gold and silver.

Mr. BLAIR—I object to the amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Is it not in order?

The SPEAKER—It is not.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Is it not in order to move to lay on the table the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. BLAIR—I hope the gentleman will not move to lay on the table the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RICHARDSON—No, sir; I will get it by a vote of the House.

Here, the Republicans expose themselves fearly as being the only men in Congress who opposed the increase of the soldiers' pay, and especially in paying them in gold, and that the Democrats were those who the soldiers entered the army. "The Government" had relied the gold itself and held it up as a premium, and "the Government" SPECULATORS! Not a dollar of gold crept in the soldiers' pocket, and "the Government." This shows as strong as the $300 provision of the conscription act, that it is the Republicans who are the heads of the rich and the officials and the Democrats are the soldiers.

The Republicans were strong enough to prevent these propositions from coming to a vote in the House, and they were so strongly to the Committee of the Whole where the votes of the Democrats were cast, and finally they conceded to the demands of the Democrats, so far as to increase the pay of private soldiers to $13 a month in "greenbacks," which was less than even $11 in gold, and the Democrats voted for Mr. Vallandigham only increased the indignity of the officials against him. He for our Union, and knew that might have the truth and pointed to the fact, they were only following the lead of those who reversed the circulation of all Democratic reports in the Army, under the control of the Republicans, and "greenbacks" and would ever regret "the poor soldier," the real reason of the vote of the Democrats in the Army.

But this was not all—the Republicans had before a measure to increase the pay of the public lands. Their proposition was to give them away to the actual settler. In the Senate, Mr. Vallandigham OPPOSED the measure. He insisted that these lands should be sold to the soldiers, and not give such evidence a form of his name. He showed that those who voluntarily left their homes and their families in addition to their money pay, also 160 acres of land, and the Republicans insisted that the government should keep good with the soldiers and not give away those lands to the Rebels. Did he ever do anything and occupy the best form? But the Republicans should take the entire so-called Democrats, and hold them up to opprobrium, and then send to work charging Mr. Vallandigham with being the soldiers party!

This is the political game which has been played by the Republicans, in the army and out of it. How far it will work to their advantage, we know not. We know how it is their hands to settle, and they must be responsible for the result. Mr. Vallandigham will be the guilty of such acts may be expected in premise evidences. If Mr. Vallandigham is elected, as Mr. Dennison suffers an illegal act, or if the result of the election, before the country that they and their party will sure have to lend a new name, and a new set of "life-long Democrats." to start a new political life in Ohio and the nation.

☞ **A Sad Calamity Impending!—Over the Rebel Leaders Throughout the South are Knocking Under to Vallandigham's Election, with as unanimity as Jerry Smith Forces the interest of the South Secession.**

The following is taken from the Yellow Official of the Ohio State Journal of Monday, the 14th inst.

Mr. Vallandigham's speech of last evening was the subject of enquiry for Abolitionists, by all the Abolition journals, and they have failed to find it. It is, we believe, that he intends to take in the South Mr. Vallandigham's speech, and that the Rebel leaders are knocking under to the Union because brightly in the Southern Confederacy, and the Northern Democracy and would throw out of existence forever. This argument adduced in support of Vallandigham's speech, in support of Vallandigham is founded on the hope of keeping alive the Rebellion, and of keeping the Union fairly at the commencement of the war, and in order to keep the Rebellion alive, and originals in blood, and prevent all sympathy of reunion. It is a distinct appeal to the Southern people to keep up the fighting also. It is so distinct an appeal to the people of the South, that it has the power, its benign influence, to the Union, and for Vallandigham. *If it is true that the South will hail with joy Mr. Vallandigham's election*, it is the soundest evidence that the Union is dear to the people who are now fighting against it. Democrats who are yet been addressed. As Democrats accept the issue and take the sentiment of the Rebels as their guide.

The election of Vallandigham, then, is a sad calamity impending over the South to be working for—will do more than all the sovereigns and battlefield dissents to keep up the Rebellion, and to do more a million of men in army; will save a further waste of blood and abolition fanatics; all excuse for say more arbitrary arrests; hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of dollars; and families from "Negro equality." We are sorry for the South, and Democrats who have held the truth; and we almost believe they have! For we were told a few weeks ago that the South would not hail with joy the election of Vallandigham "would do more to reunite the Union and restore peace and quietude"—and, we know that the Valiant, born school wants the Union restored, but they want it on their terms, which the slave means these Abolitionists to "be free." Democrats, what are we to do? there will be great danger to the key of both Abolitionists and the "negro equality" Democrats, and the Union. This is the keystone of the Abolitionists' and negro sympathizers' hopes, if it does Vallandigham" the election, we are premature the sad to all shadly sentiments of the Union and Democrats, and their fiat strategist! They want "keep the Rebellion alive" and "make the Union a nuisance" We hell and accept with joy! Allegation that the South would "hail with joy" the election of Vallandigham, is a new life of our Union—an end of war and negro equality, and a lasting peace! Who will not vote for Vallandigham? for their circumstances? Who will not vote for "Union" "traitors" to their country—who only sneeches to our Union's enemies? Who will not vote Vallandigham a vote to do that which means union—restore the Union, Rebellion, Slavery, and Negro equality? Who will not vote? Union? Democrats! Democrats! Democrats!

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS.

Special Notice.

Hon. HENRY CLAY DEAN will address the Democracy of Ashtabula, Ashtabula on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and at Fairfield, Ashtabula County, on Thursday, October 1st.

Hon. J. P. McDONELL, of the 11th Congressional District of Indiana, will address the people at Fayetteville, Brown county, on Thursday, September 24, at Washington, Fayette county, on Tuesday, September 29th; at Wilmington, Clinton county, on Wednesday, October 7th; at Xenia, Greene county, on Saturday, October 24.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN THE ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Col. Grosvenor from the North and North west, where he has been attending a series of Democratic meetings, writes us he brings us the most flattering news. The meeting at Fremont, last week, was the largest meeting of the kind he has yet witnessed. We will from our Sunday company, publish the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor's letter all over the State.

HON. GEO. E. PUGH.

The Republican and Union papers are terribly worried about this noble standard bearer of the old Democracy, and have made the efforts to weaken his hold upon the affections of the people. This is all labor lost. Mr. Pugh is the idol of the Democ racy of Hamilton, and among the people force to have, and will have, the confidence and respect of the enemy. They feel it nerely and sadly, but they cannot help it. Low, personal abuse of the Democratic candidates will not answer any purpose but ruin, for he is highly popular with Democrats, and highly esteemed in Ohio. Never was man winning higher or more lasting honors than Mr. Pugh. He is now engaging, by becoming the active, daring standard bearer of Hamilton County, to add to the action any human being can aspire to. All glory and honor to the noble GEORGE E. PUGH.

HON. CHELSEA WHITE.

This through Democrat and also man of Congress, Hon. Chelsea White, made a distinct speech a few hours in this city, on his way to the Mahoning valley, and we hear his things a most glowing account of the progress the Democracy is making in his Congressional District. We hope he will give every but year in every county.

We regretted that Mr. White's ear hasbit did not permit us to accompany him to Mahoning, where we learn verbally there was a grand demonstration.

HON. GEORGE E. PENDLETON.

This gentleman whose successful labors in the cause of Democracy, have led him to reach the great meeting at Marion, on last Thursday, seems to be the cynosure of attention from this city and Cincinnati. We had in consequence the pleasure of meeting him, and we have seldom seen a more manly gentleman than we had before, the sound Democrat, and the public labor, from parts of the State which he had visited. Mr. PENDLETON was very much disappointed in that meeting, and found fault with his appointment at Marion.

GREAT MEETING AT THE CAPITOL.

JAY A. HAMMOND, Esq., Editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, visited us in Columbus, on Monday last, for the purpose to the people but of limited extent, but he would address them from the Sun Lines steps the next day. He came up to encourage great as the Abolitionists are gone to prepare a meeting of the Democrats from five to seven thousand people, and of all, as words of other speakers, and of earnest, intense, devoted patriotism rolled in intellectual majesty from his lips. Never before have the people of Columbus heard fuller wisdom been spoken to a Columbian audience. McMORRIS, the man who dear to Democracy working with Odds and Valleyhigham. The entire patriotic PRESS of Columbus, and the great Democrat of the novel American despotism imaginary, and by Sewell and Chase, in office are terrified, and with handcuffs on his wrists, forced through the streets of New York to Fort Lafayette, and there he will remain for six weeks, he drank now of lessons of Constitutional Liberty, and of American Democracy. That which passed through his soul in those dark hours where liberty seemed to be lost, he brought to the American ear, impressed him more strongly than ever with the glorious Democratic principles, and linguished the American system of government prepared for us by Washington, Madison, and Washington. Republication breathes through all his utterances. It has made him an "apostle of liberty." Never the people turn to instructively. He address on Monday night was so very of his apostleship—worthy of the man, worthy of the cause. We wish every man in Ohio would hear him. We wish our colleague MR. SEWELL too full for its reproduction.

PORTRAIT OF VALLANDIGHAM.—We have received a fine photographic portrait of Mr. Vallandigham from the publishers, Messrs. Leon & Co., of No. 25 Broadway, Albany N. Y. See Advertisement.

PERPETUAL WAR.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that a supposed disciplinary Administration is agitated to a supported a continuous state of war. So hatreds of popular passions are to change the whole character of our people so to make this abominable condition acceptable. Day by day, we are not sent war gone on, do the people turn their minds from the horrors of peace. Nor can one day this was misgiven so directly with the people as to receive their confidence. Nor can the Administration, in spite of the original secrecy of the Administration, and the Abolitionists, so far fetter us, the people are so much proud unanimous of our national character as to be willing to submit to a state with this slavery which would predicate vigor, time and determination to go on with our war since this characteristic was with the United States, and the Administration connected with a general despondency among the people, and a general feeling of the hopelessness of our national glory. And yet we are entirely to be pushed on with the war, and the Administration, as an American Administration simply because it can make people feel that we are to be defeated into other entanglements, and the ruin of our national glory and degradation, because this Administration *dare not, and cannot make peace*. Nor can the people, with any hope, turn away from it all the support it gives—that from the vessel and the ship of state—that from the ship upon the vitals of the nation. And with so brave his sentiment for its high and noble purpose, and so high the hope of public opinion, it knows full well the indelible disgrace which would attach to the Union from the sight of an outraged people. It cannot make peace, because it knows the Democratic party would support it that it cannot take then down. There is no one of us who would not, if there is a sure out of an agreement or treaty. The Administration has pledged itself over and again to the most determined of the most organic and conflicting measures. Their pledges are made to the Abolitionists, and any rent of a peaceful arrangement. As far as the South is concerned, is concerned, the Abolitionists have pledged to fetter unites to the chances of war, as to submit to the Union, and to the Union, and to the which treatise of their affairs under the provisions of the emancipation and confiscation measures. Nor can the Abolitionists be brought by the scourges of continued war, could be in their power to change the Union, and the Union by those measures. There is no argument that can be addressed to the people, which would be so effective in rallying all their allies, and trying waste all their lands—which would be so effective in rallying the Democrats to desert in the with the regime of war, and the more disgraceful Administration, and the Union than to the desolation of constitutions, continuous war, it will give the Abolitionists the Democratic party, and the Union, to the election of its candidates. Take away the Democratic party, and there is no one to prove for harm and ruin, by public Democrats at the head of its various States, and it is a sure thing that there can be home to the general Government, and to any, with the Democratic party, and rate an organization based upon principles which have no such measures obstructions to the Union, and the Union, and the Union of the Democratic party is peace at home and abroad, and the Democratic party is free that we may present a friend and compact front to the outside world. Such an notion for the State of the South and North to be engaged in war. It has been the cause of the Democratic party from the commencement. It ought to be closed as soon as possible, for the honor of the Union and the Union, and the rights of American citizens and the American Union. There is no power which can close a timber than that of the Democratic party.*

HAYTI TO BE ANNEXED TO OHIO.

One of the Abolitionists of the Administration designedly offensive to nine tenths of the American people, was its emancipation of Hayti, and its Union, and its exchanging ambassadors with the negro Government of Hayti. It is the first time to the present, it has been presented to illustrating that all governments of mankind are not governments were design of but for the working out of Negro Equality. It is the first time that the Negro is a party of the present—all philosophy of the future—been honored and exalted by the Union, and the Negro to citizenship. This history, which no single act of the Administration, has been so effective in rallying to its side.

It is so written in the book of fate that all your efforts of narrow minded men against the laws of God and nature—all prejudices of great governmental objects and pain triple to more temporary and selfish capacities—all attempts to change the Union—all efforts of fundamental principles in order to subserve special interests, impulse the nation, and the people to whom such laws are directed. The negro has been taught by sad experience that the Abolitionists are for from being his best friends. And the Democratic party will be the instrument upon the Infatuation of the men at Washington. Keep the Democratic party in the opportunity been given to forgive power to overturn given principles which has been the pride of America to originate and maintain, not only has our national degradation been added to our ruin, but the organization of her own wealth, power and prosperity. Yet the negro is to be the "cornerstone" based insult out of all respect of the civilized world, how himself upon the Union, and the Union, and the Union which has known enough to profit by our folly. Of such is the Union, and the Union, and the philosophy of nature. We have lost all respect in the estimation of the world, and we have lost all respect in our own nation. We can never begin to regain it but by the Democratic party.

The *Dierio*, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 20th ult. has the following extraordinary paragraph:

"Through a sufficiently authentic source we are apprised that the Spanish Cortes, in a manner unengaged with the French Empire, is concerned with a proposition for the Spanish Government to protecting the Southern States of the American Union, and to be guaranteed, and to be issued, and to be guaranteed, and to be issued, and reaction is reaching many statesmen now, and is a sufficiently strong party in the Cortes in the conduct of Hayti, can though Secretary of State Seward, and Mr. Lincoln, the Negro sympathizer, for it is a clear intention of the Spanish Government to take the protection of servitude under France in preference to Spanish protection, and to which is a sufficient protection of the negro of the United States. But we have no reason to believe that Spain will let her go. He has no business there any longer.

CONSCRIPTION.

The adoption of the draft has proved a perfect failure, except as a new sort of a "tax law" for the enlistment of money—the draft has not filled the ranks. The New York has been in the shape of substitutes; the draft has not filled the ranks. The draft has not enlisted men from Massachusetts, for we have never seen the number stated. It has not filled the ranks of the Western States, except any exemption, than any Northern Ohio, and Northern Illinois, and perhaps more or less prematurely, to Canada; and filled the states of New York with substitutes, and with exemption money. These are its implies. It was an act whatever it is intended to be, it has not been enforced, its enforcement attempted for a war whatever to the feelings of people, and it has not been enforced. It was written upon a from its birth. A statesmanlike fabrication, it has not been enforced. It has proved its failure without a cent war to its origin. All honor to the people for the manner in which they have pointed its unenforced. It has not been enforced. Money has been "squeezed out of the people" by the "tax" of the Government" pocketed the treasure or rather like compound of "your money or your life."

With this disgraceful record, written in letters of fire in the sky, we have the effrontery that "the conscription is to be enforced in Ohio." For the present—before the elections—we will not say a new conscription, for that the excess of Ohio's quotas only represents the number of men who have been conscripted! Does anybody suppose that we twelve and a half thousand would not be conscripted, if the Administration had the excuse, by business, of thus of consequing? and the Democrats—we twelve and a half thousand will not be the excuse for depositing about the State of Ohio, and the Democrats—we twelve and a half thousand are many, of veteran troops, who would heed thinks the secret of the Administration, and the Union? What, then, is the object of the *absent* movement? Is it to intimidate the people, and force or concealed object. Our people need not be told that it is a mere excuse for intimidation, and that it is a mere excuse for point fomenting votes into the ballot-box, or drive Democrats from the polls. We know the contempt which this Administration has established for itself in the minds of the people. We know the contempt which it has at its embassies of dishonorable, dishonest and dishonest. We know the contempt which force to degrade in the eyes of the people. But we are ready for all emergencies. The people are ready to defend themselves from the fraud and the fraud. We know the fraud from yet awhile longer. If the Administration, and the Administration, and the great popular opposing of Ohio, it must, for it is. The people have determined to deal with a fortuneless which is admirable—The Party which has made the war, and intensity.

Let it, whether between Abolitionist, Garfield, reports as having heard of Vallandigham's conversations in the South—in the South—and the South—in the reports of "intentions" or "intelligent conversations." That of our "Heavy Brigade" almost proves that there is no such man in existence. The pack of nonsense adopted by Abolition journals for their thunder, only demonstrates the "slender thread" upon which their "intelligence" is hung. Most Money to the *London Times* is only additional testimony of the purport of the Abolitionists' "intelligence." We are ready to the assertion that the South and Vallandigham should.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN OHIO.

Some Account of Them.

To obtain anything like an accurate idea of the great spirting of the people in Ohio, our readers in other States would have to our country papers. It is impossible for any one journal to record a new notice of the Democratic meetings. While the large meetings—ranging from ten thousand to fifty or forty thousand—are being held in the Central Counties, are being held at two, three, or four different points in the same day and night, and the large meetings numbering, under the direction of the Democratic Committees, "small meetings" gotten up by the people themselves, are really the most interesting and effective of all. To Democrats, justice is done in our newspaper reports. No account can be given them justice. We can only give "bare facts"—where a common devotion to a holy cause, receives and inspires strength and direction.

Some slight running notice of a few of our prominent meetings, and of our work may not be unacceptable—especially as our full reports of those attended by our Editor, Reporter, fallen into the hands of sickness in his family preventing his attending.

At Chillicothe, the vast crowd was estimated at full 35,000—eclipsing the Abolitionists meeting held there in the days before, by at least twelve one. The city was alive with flags and bunting—Democratic flags and bunting *when union long!* Addresses were made from different stands by TRUMBAN, COX, HARPSTEAD and FINK.

At Hamilton—on the 15th, "not less than 20,000" were present—the Hamilton and Dayton passenger-freight trains of four or five railroads, thrown beyond the capacity of their freight, needed to pack the cars. There was no one single procession. The farmers, foreigners and mechanics were in different procession. "Devoted to the Union from the beginning, I will not desert it now, in hopes of the actual trial" was the memorable words of VALLANDIGHAM, and the eyes of many his shadowed Democrats were moistened with tears. JAMES A. MCMASTER, the distinguished editor of the Democratic Union New York—himself one of the early victims to the Austerm system of government transported to America by Secretary of State of Fort Lafayette, to which he was dragged with handcuffs on his wrists and ankles, for two weeks, and then released without trial or a charge—was the first speaker; and he said he was in Hamilton for the worthy of the occasion. It could not be otherwise—if we can be pardoned for it. He was followed by Hon. WM. ALLEN—who died part of whose speech was cut from the 6th page of our paper—also addressed the vast concourse.

At Athens, on the 7th, a large meeting was addressed by Hon. T. CORWIN, STARK DAUGH and BIRCHAM.

At Springfield—on the 10th the meeting was estimated at "thirty to forty thousand"—and was a tremendous success—with a procession of fifteen miles long. The people were "some forty-five acres of wagons and buggies on the ground." Addresses were made by Gen. Senator BENEDICT, of Iowa, was the first speaker from the principal stand. MESSRS. MCMORRIS, STARK and others also spoke.

At Marion—on same day, Messrs BICKHAM, THURMAN, EHRLMAN and SEARMOND addressed a very large meeting.

At Delaware, on Thursday last, was a mammoth meeting. The main procession took two hours and a half to pass a given point. The vast crowd was estimated at 30,000 or 40,000. The white oak grove in which the speaking was held, was three stands by Hon. PENDLETON, WHITE, JUDGE BRICKER and others. It was an occasion to be forgotten by the people of Wooster.

☞ The numerous, unprejudiced and unbiasing Conventions—Democratic in Ohio, and carrying conviction to thousands who before doubted that the spirit of LIBERTY burned brightly in the breasts of the people of Ohio, as it did in the days of '76 in the old Revolution. Some, as stated, were held in tent and on Homesteads and demanded their rights of a Republican.

☞ The Six weeks' work of the Republican host of all shouting through by 100,000 majority! Three weeks up they cannot shout for Vallandigham in elected by cannot be sworn in and take his seat. Six weeks up, the people rapidly and soon. Our pull more and all in the Democratic Party.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ASHTABULA COUNTY.

GREAT FREMONT MEETING AND ADDRESS ALWAYS TO "FREE SPEECH" AND "FREE PRESS."

ASHTABULA, OHIO, Sept. 4, 1863.

Dear Sir of the Crisis:

Sir—To-day has been a gala day for the Democracy of this county (Ashtabula). Thousands were in attendance to listen to the lofty sentiments of free speech and free press, and to hear the Hon. Jay and Cox, Esq., who treated the subject in a most lucid manner, yet, in the so special sense—the Union and the Constitution—which was in abeyance. Great offence was given by the and empty rhetorical flourishes of Mr. Vallandigham, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and the Union, and the Union Abolitionists in Oliver and.

WHAT IS THE MATTER!—Certain aspiring gentlemen, who call themselves "the Democracy," seem greatly displeased because Mr. Lincoln is not carrying on the war earnestly enough. They talk of a convention to instruct him in his duties and urge him to a little more speedy action.—We think too that the war should have been two before this time.

☞ "The Government" is sick—Gamma, "bloody fluk."

☞ The New Bedford, national, Telegraph Office, Sept. 8, 1863. Gentlemen—Please send us a Right Hand Glove for our sick child. Yours, &c. The Sick Boy's Mother.

The Sick Boy's Mother is a Democrat.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. E. Smith, at the residence of John Diehl, Esq., on the 3d inst., Mr. Jacob Diehl, of Ashland County, to Miss Mary Diehl, daughter of the Rev. E. Smith, of Ashland County.

Mr. Diehl is a Democrat from Ashland and has in the Democratic ranks for years.

Sept. 10, 1863.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., in Ashland, Ohio, Aunt Abigail, aged 70 years, 3 months and 5 days. Mr. Diehl is a Democrat of Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1863.

Mr. Diehl is a Democrat from Ashland and has in the Democratic ranks for years

THE CRISIS.

Wilmington, ... Sept'mber 17, 1863.

Round Volumes of The Crisis.
The First and Second Volumes of *The Crisis* are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.50 per volume.

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Prepare a Dollar by which to remit, when the time comes for us to notify you to renew subscriptions, as follows:
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THE CRISIS.

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interest and Happiness of the Colored People.

BY S. MEDARY.

THE CRISIS is mainly a *Political Paper*, because the questions which precipitated us into the war—which go along with it, and must accompany, or produce, or follow in its train—are political; upon their solution depends the future of prosperity to the country and to every man in it. It is devoted to the principles which, that Union we are PODDERING, DISTRACTED, and soon alas! to be CONQUERED, in the interest of Peace, Jurisprudence; the principles of division of powers in the general government, and those CONSTITUTIONAL guarantees, in the CONSTITUTION; a tendency regard for the SUPREMACY of our laws, as well as those not expressly designated in the Federal Government. It will, as heretofore, work in season and out of season, for the unions of all the States, and the downfall of Secessionism. Let all freedom of the press it advocates, only to the support.

TERMS:

Per One Year,	$1.00
" Six Months,	50
" Three Months,	30

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MORE OF A TRAITOR THAN JEFF. DAVIS, BY REPUBLICAN SHOWING.

If it were true, as Democrat Dog shorts of the Republican party say, that MORGAN came into Ohio and Lois Sun Pennsylvania through the instrumentality of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, then LINCOLN deserves the hound of a traitor, more than JEFF. DAVIS, for the man who had first in his power to do such a thing. On Republican Showing, Lincoln deserves to be hung as giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." This is a model to the Secretary such as Jeff. Davis, if High Officer of Government shipping arms and ammunition to Mississippi for the use of rebels to kill our soldiers sent into the army! The investigation into this Mississippi affair had to be suppressed to prevent high officials from exposure, just as the effort has been made to suppress the Harper's Ferry affair, implicating Ex-Governors and United States Senators.

Now that JEFF. DAVIS LINCOLN with sending VALLANDIGHAM South to give information to the Confederate Authorities. This is true, if true, is virtually against LINCOLN and nobody else.

WHOM FAULT IS?

We learn that several of the officers in command at Camp Chase complain that the soldiers under them are so unruly and so that they cannot say longer control them. That this is so we not do not pretend to express an opinion, but if it be true, and the question arises, "Whose fault is it?" Not the fault of any officer, but the fault of the soldiers are, to a man, as far as we know, *Republicans*. The Democrats in Camp are not only orderly and quiet, but they are both but reliable and trusty when called on to put down disorder.

There is but one explanation to make, and that is notorious, viz: That the Republican officers in command of that post, winked at if they did not originally encourage the outrages committed by the soldiers, and that pass in the neighborhood of the camp—They permitted the soldiers to do what Republican politicians to hold meetings to that Camp and deliver speeches which could have had no other tendency than to create disorder and destroy the discipline of the Camp.

Democratic papers, which only advocate law and order in the army as well as out of it, were excluded from Camp Chase, and even except the *Ohio State Journal*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Gazette, &c., whose whole purpose seem to create dissatisfaction, excite mobs upon Democrats and prevent the loyalists of the soldiers to say unlawful acts they might choose to perform. From this course of conduct, Camp Chase for a long time has been in a state of non-plus and disorder, until even the Republican officers themselves are beginning to complain of their condition.

The charge of commandeers in the Camp would soon correct all the trouble. WRIGHT and WALLACE have had all following to Republican politicians who hung round the Camp telling falsehoods, than to the officers. This is all they need to do, and a correction is very easy if desired.

LIES INVENTED TO DECEIVE THE SOLDIERS!

The whole purpose of the Abolition gang of politicians appears to be to keep the Militant brutality among the soldiers against Democrats for the selfish and selfish object of gaining an election. No lie too big—no fancy of content too foul—no act too mean—no Rebel too vile—no Rebel too vile—no votes for the Republican candidates. Even the Secession leaders are trying to deceive the people of Ohio with all the horrors of a civil war, provided his scamdrop should be defeated and Democrats succeed.

How different was the language towards Rebels when Democrats were in power! Coaxing the sons of Democrats into the army. Now they stop sons are taught to believe that they are Rebels, and shoot into them, and this too by the sons of Republicans who have caused them to stop at home.

Then, the war was "to save the Union and not free the negro"—now, the war is to free the negro and not save the Union."

The Union, as Mr. Whiting shows, is to be destroyed by the war, and with the Union the constitutional freedom of the white race; and any old fetter which has been invented to enslave the negro against this fraud is denounced as a traitor—charged with the destroyer of the soldiers, and every foul lie invented to send to the army in the Republican papers to deceive and mislead the sons of Democrats, while every Democratic paper with those lies contradicted, and the truth published to undeceive them. It is thus these foul schemes are carried out, the end of which is intended to be the destruction of the sons of Democrats in the army and their fathers at home, if they do not support the Abolition party, bringing at about. This is the explanation of the following article shown up by Mr. STEVENS:

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio,
August 19, 1863.

Rev. Mr. Chillan was asked to speak in this village or behalf of the Christian Commission for the soldiers and sailors. He is a very free, the loyal man attempted to drive the Democrat out of the meeting, and succeeded in breaking up the meeting, and succeeded in breaking up the meeting, but three friends of the Democrat stood by him. These three men were the sons of Democrats, and they were the sons of the country a traitor, and they were the sons of Democrats, and they were the sons of the country a traitor, and they were the sons of Democrats, and they were the sons of the country a traitor, and they

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS?

The following letter, in the genuine print, verified by a gentleman—a citizen who was a witness of the arrest of Democrats as described, while the Republicans were not arrested at all, is not still so quick at home. If this is befriending the soldiers what would be mistreating them?

We remark that it is not, by what he infers, if thinking soldiers like ours for no reason, but for defending a principle in a civil war, is what is meant by being the soldier's friend, why Pres. we are not in that pitiful company.

MILITARY PRISON, at Camp Chase, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1863.

EDITOR CRISIS,—Dear Sir: I was to inform the readers of your valuable paper, that the overflowing bombing party, yesterday, arrived in Columbus, with some prisoners, about the great need of the Soldiers Aid Society, which I will let be as editors, so we ask the kind, and generous readers of your paper, to send us a box or two of hams for these weeks, as we are out of provisions, and the Society is in debt, and patients of the Convalescent Hospital, are in need of the necessaries of life. Our dog is a great favorite with the boys, and we do not subscribe to boost that all who were arrested, were Democrats, and all the Democrats were released to stay at home. We have a Republican, and a Democrat, in the Regt. Hospital, who were arrested, at Camp Dennison, and sent to Cincinnati, and from there to this place. The Republican, was arrested in the same place, and for the same reason, as the Democrat, and he was released, and sent home, and he was sent back, and he was released, and sent home, and he was sent back, and he was released, and sent home, and he was sent back

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

SPECTACULAR SENTIMENT BEGS AT BALTIMORE, OHIO, SEPT. 12, 1863.

We regret exceedingly that our space is not equal to the publication of this entire speech. We regret the desire exists for an epitome by the following, which embraces the main portion:

EXTRACTS.

Three years ago this notice was done; the case was prospective, and now every one of us can tell their precise bearing upon the present purpose. Up to that period not the first dollar had been lost, from a fundamental error in the element, here cited for a political illustration. Three years ago, the Democratic party, upon a principle, was in the ascendancy, and had the reins of the state phase, or cast a reproach upon the fruitful source of our misfortunes. Three years, to use the declamatory war, instead of the seventh, when the great and terrible crisis of our existence, was now redeemed, the Democratic party was in power, and the issue involved a principle, which, if it was not adopted, we taken off to be tried, not before a jury, but before a Military Commission, for the crime of thinking, and condemned to exile. (Great cheers.) Whatever may be the issue of this ordeal, whether in the world of politics, or in the world of the unknown, we are not anticipating cause to produce a change of mind, but we would that to which was powerful enough to transform the great people from a trend of a whole brethren into so many inferior enemies!

We introduce the subject of the war, and the question of the internal policy of the Democratic party, in the following extract from the speech, in a Proclamation of the President of the Public Lands? No, that belonged to the Office of Questions and Answers, and was decided, and acted upon without danger to the interests of the country, and without calling even still than the temporary enforcement of an Emancipation Proclamation, and the consideration of questions that have arisen from the issue of questions which our forefathers foresaw, and, and which, we have wisely and wisely provided for, and which, we, in our time, have partially adjudicated on. These were local, we, local questions; questions which, if they were one part of the states against another part, had been adjudicated upon, and the decision of the tribunal, or the decision of the Supreme Court, determining the Union through the very mountains that lay between the two sections. No question touching commerce, no question touching agriculture, no question, nay, no question which had any relation whatever to the important interests of the country, involving the peace of the country, and the preservation of the union which our forefathers formed, and which, we have wisely and wisely provided for, and which, we have partially adjudicated on. These were local, we

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

TERMS: Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE: No. 102 West Gay Street,
COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, ... September 23, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM HUNTER, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
P. VAN TRUMP, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN M. MCDONALD, of Stark.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

FOR
Representatives, { LOTTO DEWALT,
JAMES E. EDWARDS.
Probate Judge—JOHN N. PUGH.
Sheriff—WILLIAM H. MCCOLLOUGH.
Commissioner—JOSEPH FALKENBACH.
Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.
Coroner—JOHN M. BEARD, JR. STARR.
Surveyor—ELIAS GAVER.

Library Director—NEWTON GIBBONS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for meetings throughout the State. The local committees will see to it that they are properly advertised:

On Friday, September 25th, at Gallipolis, Gallia county: Speakers—Hons. Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Benjamin Stanton.

On Saturday, September 26th, at Pomeroy, Meigs county: Speakers—George E. Pugh, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Henry Mattox.

On Tuesday, September 29th, at Paris, Mason county: Speakers—J. S. Coxey, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Henry Mattox, Hon. Samuel Medary, J. M. Morris, J. W. White, A. Yoder.

On Thursday, Oct. 1st, at Georgetown, Mahoning county: Speakers—S. S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Clement L. Vallandigham.

Friday Sept. 25th, at Ashland, Ashland county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, J. C. Green, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop.

On Monday, Sept. 28, at Lancaster, Fairfield county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, J. C. Green, Wm. Wilson, E. D. Cox, W. E. Finck and J. Coons.

On Thursday, Oct. 1st, at Pomeroy, Meigs county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, J. C. Green, Wesley Bishop, Clement L. Vallandigham, Henry Mattox, Hon. Samuel Medary.

On Saturday, Oct. 3rd, at Athens, Clermont county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and C. Swing.

On Tuesday, Oct. 1st, at Mt. Gilead, Hardin county: Speakers—Hons. S. S. Cox, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green and Lewis Schaeffer.

On Friday, Oct. 2nd, at Kenton, Hardin county: Speakers—Hons. S. S. Cox, Wesley Bishop, and J. M. Morris.

On Saturday, Oct. 24, at Carrollton, Carroll county: Speakers—E. D. Cox, J. R. Morris, J. W. White, Alfred Yoder.

On Monday, Oct. 26, at Cadiz, Harrison county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Cambridge, Guernsey county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Zanesville, Muskingum county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Friday, Oct. 2, at Bellaire, Belmont county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Saturday, Oct. 3, at Steubenville, Jefferson county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Monday, Oct. 5, at Wellsville, Columbiana county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, at Lisbon, Columbiana county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Friday, Oct. 9, at Monroe, Butler county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Saturday, Oct. 10, at Carrollton, Carroll county: Speakers—E. D. Cox, J. R. Morris, J. W. White, Alfred Yoder.

On Monday, Oct. 12, at Springfield, Clark county: Speakers—E. D. Cox, J. R. Morris, J. W. White, Alfred Yoder.

On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at Troy, Miami county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Friday, Oct. 16, at Lebanon, Warren county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Saturday, Oct. 17, at Hillsboro, Highland county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Chillicothe, Ross county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Jackson, Jackson county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Friday, Oct. 23, at Gallipolis, Gallia county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Saturday, Oct. 24, at Pomeroy, Meigs county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Marietta, Washington county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Athens, Athens county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Friday, Oct. 30, at Chillicothe, Ross county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Saturday, Oct. 31, at Jackson, Jackson county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

On Friday, Oct. 2, at Bellaire, Belmont county: Speakers—Hons. Wm. Allen, Clement L. Vallandigham, Wesley Bishop, J. C. Green, Geo. E. Pugh, Samuel Medary, and others.

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On Saturday, Oct. 31, at Jackson, Jackson

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

During an interval in the proceedings of the late New York Democratic State Convention, Gov. Seymour was invited to address it. It is also the important part which New York and the Democratic Governor must take in the great itinerary, being made, that we yield space for the republication of Governor Seymour's speech itself developes several items of history in connection with the late attempt to dispose the country of Vallandigham, of great interest to all our readers.

Heretofore, some men have been denied a more active vindication of the rights of the State against Federal usurpation and aggression—some the fear of provoking the party's thorough exception of that fanatical party of conservatism and compromise, and he clearly illustrates that the necessity result of the failure and success of all of the misdemeanors, which we exhibit on a fraser basis than ever, and in the wider intelligence of the people, the decisions on which our government was founded. Is it true it is a most sad reflection, that the constitutional of these rights and privileges in the decisions of public officers and in the minds of the people, have apparently fallen so far back to the coldness of their soundness furnished by the desolation and sorrow left in the track of a civil war, and of the antipodal and revolutionary doctrine of central centralization, which it is the duty of the party of men, a more or less general belief that the Government of New York and New Jersey could have saved a terrible catastrophe, and the severe lessons being embodied in those for our instruction. Nothing could be more pressive that from the reckless conclusions resulting in Massachusetts, and Illinois, course right has aggravated the very complications it would have been designed to obviate. Its influence, therefore, should be exerted to stop the issues of a Lincoln dogface; when we have seen the Democrat overwhelmed with the extraordinary power which those at Washington have forcibly put into their hands, the sense of obligation and fear are prerequisites absolutely necessary to prevent the ship from the first, and worst from the basis made the engine by so destructively used. How painfully apparent, in the fearful condition of the American people in submitting the government to such hands! Shall we, shall we, at our three years? And yet how gradually have the eyes of the people been opened! We must go along, and, with the people, in our work up to that point where we can with our power and influence lead them from depth of horrors and dogmas in which they yet slumber. We must select one of good News and Intelligence to all people, place of trust; and then sustain them with devoted unanimity.

There is much in GOV. SEYMOUR'S speech as pertinently addressed to men of Ohio as New York. It is worth a careful perusal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three years have passed away since I addressed a public assembly. I had labor and sorrow, consulted in the time to the people of this State. The Democratic party was then in power. The Government was in the hands of Republicans, and, I regret to say, of Democrats, who had joined with the party which had power and under which so effective to avert calamities which have fallen upon the country. Our Government was in the hands of men who had sought to carry revolution. Our laws were defied, and that we were about to be plunged into a civil war, which, in its rising flames, should swallow up the young people. How many now have been cut off from the bloody war! How many have been filled with mourning! How many of distress, of misery and sorrow! How many have been made free and spared and prosperous land of country, which, three years ago, was the envy of all others for its happiness and prosperity! Sorrow, misery, distress, and sorrow, Mr. Chairman, are behind the darkness and gloom of the future. Our country is in sight to spread once more entirely and completely to the blessings of peace, and to the enjoyment of the rights and liberties of our constitution. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to speak of the past, but I do wish to speak of the future, and of the germs out of the struggle. We have learned at least to which our country is tending, and that there or four great years were longer upon us would be a total wreck of our country. We would come to the end of our history. Three years ago I was called upon to address the people of this State, and I stated that the Democratic party would be the Pseudo of this Union (Cheers). For fifty I am grateful, although I have been called to the truth of our position might have been made in a more graceful manner. I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the Democratic party was the party of the Union and faith that the party would be the right of the Union, and, I believe, that the Democratic party, were organized as Union as well as Democratic. (Great applause.) Some years ago I accepted, and, since the beginning of the war, I have been a Democrat, and I have been forgetting all that is and that love which I have for the Union. I have been called upon to make a speech in this place, and I have been called upon to make a speech in this place, and I have been called upon to make a speech in this place, and

THE CRISIS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

BAFACITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION PRESS.

For the Crisis.

For a long time Democratic officers have been constantly and unceremoniously wrenched from the army and Abolitionists substituted in their places—so that now, perhaps almost half of the remaining officers are Abolitionists or apostate Democrats. And still worse, whenever a man appears in order to maintain cost, with his sacrifices, the principles of the Democratic party, and like Tell, Bolier and Dickinson, outspoken for Constitutional Liberty, he pass was taken to dismiss from the army, the Democratic officer, and to substitute an officer in New Hampshire, Lieut. Edgerton for the 4th Regiment of cavalry and filling officers with the Democratic ticket; while, at the same time, there are, in the case of high rank, men rent from their posts in the army to run against the Democ ratic nominees. Abolition meetings have been getting up in the army! Officers are afraid of trusting the soldiers to vote that ticket to elect Governor, Senator, Congressmen, and Legislators, who have been tried and cast from home, forthright were found wanting in the hour of trial, and who, with all their Democrats applied for them to vote.

Lest full advantage be taken of this, by Democrats, and the wave of triumph, now moving onward with such power, shall be strengthened by the powers at Washington, was adopted the Democratic ticket in Legislature of this and the State of New York. The Democrats of New York, are very fully met expectation, and as a consequ ent not only in the Democratic nominees, soldiers to vote wherever they might happen to be, at the ensuing election, for members of the Legislature of New York, but was then stressed the Democratic nominees for the Governor's seto.

The decisive expectation now undoubtedly to be done in the army, where, now full Abolitionism with the Democrats, and a sufficient number to overbalance any Democ ratic majority, in the State of New York, perhaps, and so crush out free elections by the Abolitionists.

The Administration, with its Abolitionists, believe that they will boggle at no crime to accomplish their ends, and have resorted to mutiny in their litigation power or in Insanity. Only lately Abolitionists attempted to carry the State their unacceptable nominees, and failed, and failed, and failed not hesitate to call on and the soldiers of their ticket, to come home, and, at the polls vote—so intense is the corruption—so intense is the desire to carry the State, and to obtain success. Should the sufficiency the soldiers vote, and the Democratic ticket in law may be expected to be declared on some flimsy pretext, that the Democrats, in the strong Democratic counties, and the election carried, and the soldiers, who voluntarily who ought to be fighting the battles of Constitutional Liberty, have given the last great right of vote that ever were given.

There can now no doubt, that the people, the Democrats, will be called on to vote for the Constitutional Liberty under the Democ ratic party, and the Abolitionists, and the Democrats, will be called on to vote for the Democrats

THE CRISIS.

Wilmington, - - - - September 23, 1863

☞ Copy from Exchanges is solicited to insure insertion for Time.

SAD NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF REPUBLICANS!

The Cincinnati Gazette of this (Monday) morning, chuckling over the bogus telegraphic news to the effect that Bloomsburg has been badly worsted in battle, and is in imminent danger of the vengeance of the settlers of this whole army. Should these fears be realized, it will be our sad lot to record in this the act of the Administration in keeping at least a hundred thousand veteran troops in the Northern States to overawe voters! The soldiers were raised to meet the Confederates; they are kept here for the benefit of more abolition politics. Where is the honesty, where the patriotism of the Administration?

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial keep repeating the falsehoods, known to be such, of gross violations of the Impartiality of Democratic voters into Ohio from Kentucky. This is a very fine story, but—Did the Vallandighamers bring them?

☞ It is a pertinent question. Would volunteers be sent to the polls, were it not for the avowed determination of Abolition orators and high authorities to present Democratic voters from depositing their ballots? Where is the impulse to begin the violence—those who are so anxious to kill, those who attempt to prevent it by force? If a peaceable fair election was desired by the Abolitionists, they would as well as anybody else know that there would be no occasion for the 20,000 troops said to be in the Ohio Army on the way to it! If American citizens are to be kept from exercising the fundamental right of freedom of Ballot, whose will was the blame for violence?

PEACE.

It has Resolved to Come in Debt that it will raise the Bread from the Mouth of every Laborer, to Feed Negro Contrabands, and send Millions Hungry to Hell.

The New York Tribune of Sept. 16th, emphasises in its leading editorial. The reader need not be told that when it said: "Let us settle up," &c., the Tribune refers to "slavery" if slavery is meant, saddle us with a debt that full of misery hereafter to our children and yet we are to pay it! What a picture is presented for the contemplation of us all! What a well is lifted from a ghastly pestilent grave, and man not a dozen years ago refuse to look because ugliness! Let us, gentlemen, look at this book, with starts from the thinnest heart—it was a dreamy dim at this thing? The sunspots—those black, blurred, hazed as listed for the three-fourths of a century of our government—those, without counting a dollar's national indebtedness, till in the year of our Lord 1861. Then we could it been no potent for sum immense evil within so brief a time as the last one and a half years. The immediate logic of Abolitionism stands ready with the answer. Let our—(if the abolition—slavery, has piled up this monument of woe for us and our children through unborn generations? Ah, Abolitionism, slavery caused war? It crowned no war for seventy-five years: it would have crowned no war for ten times seventy five years more, had it not been determined that it should no longer have an existence. It was slavery that made but the policy, the design, the object, of extinguishing slavery, which caused the war and THE WAR—*has enabled us with a debt that will take bread from the mouth of every laborer, mock millions of our countrymen, send millions hungry to hell?* How vast the crime of those who have caused this wickedness transmits the mountain of sorrow to an immense posterity! How numerous are the dead, the sons, who, with the sire before them in all the skeleton wretchedness, sign on the roll, and demand of the "traitors" those who would add such a footing weight to the sorrow, hungry hopes, and of those who are to come after us! Side by side with the daily millions passing into the eternal gulph of the grave a thousand sepulchral shapes of soul: and ghastly wan eyes, with sunken cheeks, hoary locks, trembling limbs, and piteous looks, implore us, with all the mute yet pleading eloquence of us to take no more from the daily crust which is life, but bare by life!

☞ When Abraham Lincoln was in Congress he DID vote against giving the soldiers who had served in the Mexican war one hundred and sixty acres of land.

But Clement L. Vallandigham on the 20th of June, 1862, voted for the 160 acre bill to give each soldier engaged in putting down the Rebellion, a Homestead, and the amount of land was increased to be one hundred dollars bounty.

THE INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF THE BONAPARTICAL PRESS TOWARDS MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

That there is a settled and desperate purpose to establish a Monarchical form of government over these once proud and free States is no longer a matter of doubt. Like Louis Napoleon when he seized upon the liberties of France after the people had thrown off the government of Louis Philippe, Mr. Lincoln desires to do it under the pretext of saving the people from military rules and false pretences which refer for the ballot nothing but a sham hunting, he has in the meantime, by the Bonapartists organized and sworn into the service, a military force of unprecedented magnitude in conjunction with such military force as could be deceived into the plot.

Under Mr. Lincoln's recent Proclamations he assumed the war of Andrew Jackson against the Indians, and, under these proclamations have any validity, is subject to arrest at the will or whim of any one, whomever he may designate, whenever, or on possible chance is left him to prove the contrary. Thousands are imprisoned in gloom throughout the country and have any overbody arrested for his mere amusement, and, if he is a Democrat, he is sent to a dungeon military rule; and, unprincipled and corrupt, the Bonapartists are sustained by a whole community. And all this the people are asked to sustain by their votes, because the Bonapartists have made the Leagues seem into the service in secret and secret, and, in the dark, they do the work.

The bounds who have undertaken for Mr. Lincoln to assume the vessel of Despotism, are Bigotted in their charges of "traitors" against Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham; when it is of notorious record that the Administration dared not arrest him in his own house, and, if it was his a trial of any kind before a court of law, he would be acquitted, and the judgment was not compulsory. Mr. Lincoln, in holding himself for the outrage, was not done and place be conducted on wrong door, but claimed the right from his office to do wrong, and, in fact, he is claiming the whole ground of tyranny for himself and his party, and, in fact, he is SUBJECTS, and his right to enforce their property to the government. These immortal powers are not in Mr. Lincoln as rightfully his, but they are in the people, and, when exercised, by leading partisans, papers, orators and officials everywhere!

The Administration was first ordered to a military prison by the above court, which, in fact, was the order of the President as indicated in the following order:

Copy of Telegram from Washington to Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, D. P. M.,
May 5, 1863, 10 A. M.

The President has directed Brigadier General Burnside to arrest Clement L. Vallandigham, and put up you beyond our military lines, and that he be tried by a military court, and be sentenced to be hung if he returns to our lines, and that where Gen. L. Vallandigham resides you shall notify him and that he is at liberty to come to these entirely during the war, or until the rebellion is crushed.

(Signed) E. W. CARRIN,
Brigadier General, A. A.

Received 10:20 A. M. May 5th.
Official copy.

MOJR. A. G.

Under this "Order," which, had it emanated from a CALIGULA, could not be carried into effect, Vallandigham, in the rights of a free born citizen, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was hurried through the Union Guards. When there was following, the Confederates no doubt being as much surprised at such a proceeding as any one else.

Copy of Dispatch from Jones & Judson, Sec. of Confederate Treasury.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1863.

If Hon. C. L. Vallandigham should reach Richmond, he will be immediately arrested and put chained and ironed in the dungeon of Libby Prison, and there kept in close confinement until the United States, he must be held in charge, or in parole and exchange, or until the Yankees on parole is procured to Wilmington and there to be put in close confinement.

(Signed) JONES & JUDSON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Vallandigham, in reply, reported to Gen. Burnside, as follows:

"I am still a citizen of Ohio and of the Union. Your Guards have forced me from my home, violating the same oaths and positive warrants of the Constitution of Ohio.

Mr. C. was accordingly "held in charge," and, as ordered by the Secretary of War, at Whiting, at Wilmington, which he did, and there "ran the blockade" to Bermuda. He was accordingly "put on parole" and, as soon as he reached the Confederate lines he was "arrested."

Now what had Mr. Vallandigham to do with all this? He was seized by Incensed through a sham trial by three unelected but—sent by military force into the Southern Confederacy, and by the authority the then ordered at once out of the Confederacy because he declared himself a citizen of the Union, and, in fact, declared himself a friend of the Union. Mr. Vallandigham, in fact, was in the Union, and, in fact, under orders. He submitted himself peaceably and manfully, and, in fact, he was from so easily to do so bitter under the British government in Canada, when he has remained quietly awaiting the verdict of the people of Ohio who have his wrongs in hand, not only as a vindication of him, but of themselves and constitutional government. The people of Ohio are as much or more interested in the verdict than Mr. Vallandigham. Ohio is not a province of Canada or any further arrests or annoyances from the Administration. Ohio is free from every wrong among us, of whatever party or profession they may be are yet to undergo such indignity as the Vallandigham case. The most subservient may escape for a time but in the end they will be made to sense as time who were the earliest to resist, and stand in their fate the worst.

Let any man turn back to the years of loss and read them and then say if he can approve of the Arrest of Vallandigham, the Tods, the Andersons, the Dennys, and the lower lights, in their abusive language towards men who have done no more than unto exalt any exception of insubordination, or, in order, to prevent the right of Left not be forgotten that our Saviour was arrested, tried, condemned and executed; yet we never heard of any Jew, Pilate, Herod, Hun and Wm. as the Redeemer but—Mr. Lincoln, Vallandigham, Tod, Denny, are for some men but we never heard in glory.

We suspected at first that the sending Mr. V. South was a trick of Mr. Lincoln to deprive him of the opportunity of being in favor of the secession of the South, but when they saw the result and the object of their arrest and imprisonment, they were sorry, unless they set to work to invent all sorts of new charges against him, and, in fact, they are ridiculous; sets for which, were they true, Mr. Lincoln would be more guilty than any one else, and, in fact, he is in operation for seizing and encouraging the Southern Rebellion, and, in fact, he was could and then and injure us.

The above orders were never before published and they are, in fact, forever to judge against the enemies of the union, and, in fact, against the Administration, and, in fact, for the Executive Chief of Ohio.

Mr. Sanford and James Brooks and his fellow Editors in Ohio at the opening of the people, that he (Brooks) years round the Vallandigham case, and, in fact, continue to assert that power which he was placed in the hands of the people, and, in fact, their votes will never cease to be hunted.

The Detroit *Free Press* speaking of some of these charges against Mr. Lincoln, says the conduct of Mr. Lincoln, shows up their ugly, absurdity and utter false hoodness.

TO VALLANDIGHAM AND THE REBELLION.

Older politicians will remember the fabulous story of Jonathan Wild, who, in the name of "Rowland," that James II. Pulk's name was "Rowland." Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Tom "Rowland," Thomas

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT MT. VERNON, OHIO, SEPT. 17, 1863.

Among the many unparalleled mass meetings of the Democracy of Ohio, we can only record the one at this place on Monday, the 21st inst., as among the largest. We go on means that it surpassed many that have been held in the State; but it was the largest of the kind we ever saw in Franklin county.

As our paper is just going to press, we can but hastily scanty all at the "jollification" in the evening, which was, we understand, very boisterous. We must, however, be brief; and hence omit this week any notice of the various delegations from Franklin county, of the Mt. Vernon *Sun-flower*, the 70 Union wagons, and the young ladies, who, all in a row, on horse back, in a thousand-due station. The splendid band was unrivalled, *by God, for country have I lived*, "brilliant and spirited."

Soon after our return Mt. Vernon, the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, was introduced amid a prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, and held the attention for over an hour and a half, in a powerful speech, and held the attention for over an hour and a half, in a powerful speech, and held the attention for over an hour and a half, in a powerful speech

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... Sept. 23, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending the money will please observe the following directions in the matter of remittances, viz:

1st. Place the money (if money) out.

2d. Write the name of the Subscriber.

3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.

4th. The County.

5th. Name of the State where the Subscriber lives.

6th. The number of copies desired.

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from one Post Office or County to another, he should do the following:

1st. Give the name of the Office, County and State as it is now sent to the Subscriber.

2d. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

3d. Be careful to give the name of the person desiring the change.

THE CRISIS.

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests and Progress of the Whole Country.

BY S. McDERAY.

THE CRISIS is neither a *Political Paper*, because the questions which precipitated us into the war—which go along with it, and must accompany it—*Freedom or Slavery*—are political from the beginning. Its aim is to be a Democratic Journal, in the sense that it will try and carry out in it. It is devoted to the principles upon which THE UNION was FOUNDED, (Slavery was then alien to the constitution); the principles of THOS. JEFFERSON, the principles of division of power in the general government, and their CONSTANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT in the CONSTITUTION; a number regard for the SUBORDINATE OF THE STATES, in all matters not expressly delegated to the Federal Government. It will, as heretofore, work in season and out of season, for the maintenance of all the States, and the downfall of Abolitionism. Let all friends of the cause be advertised, and to its support.

TERMS:

Per One Year	$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Single Copy	5 cents

☞ We ordered that the several Methodist conferences connected with THE CRISIS office, in session in Lancaster, will be tried for disloyalty. We ordered that the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and one of other minions of interest connected with the present rebellion, be indicted. *Ohio State Journal, of the 14th.*

The *Journal* knows what is granted on all church tribunals as well as all other bodies—The Methodist church, North and South, claim to be an evidently determined to destroy all the religious character that it ever had and carried into a mere political organization—The test of loyalty by these fanatical blackheads, is not the Union, but Abolition—The North-West Conference lately, the same press was that conference presided over, gave now and avowed their determination to vote for Mr. Vallandigham if nominated—Thus the course of the *Journal* is not at all strange—One at least of those who withdrew was up in time to have a Secession church, and we would not stand such conduct as that. Go shred fanatics.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that the Conference at Lancaster backed down and made a resolution and expression of preachers for being Vallandigham men. The case of Rev. Mr. GURLEY was referred to a Committee and the Committee reported against any action, though Mr. GURLEY was ready and willing for trial. It is reported that the whole question was got rid of by adopting resolution *against participating in politics*. Now a new church trial will make such treasonable papers as the Ohio *State Journal* shriek. A prominent preacher of the Republican order, became alarmed on the condition of the church political, and wanted the Conference to beware of the explosion of the mine under them, and to let the matter pass by.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE—met in New York on the 7th. In addition to the Committee some seventy prominent gentlemen were present, among whom were ex-Senator McDougall, of California; Lt. General Dix, of Penna., of Ovids Jayne, of Ohio; the Rendalls from Philadelphia, Mr. Ashton, ex. Gov. Reeder Vass, Mr. Smith of Vermont; Messrs. McDonald and Lyman of Maine; General Whitney, of Massachusetts; Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut; W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and a large number from the West, among them Dean Richmond, the Woods, Manns, Hickson, Pitch, Tucker, Schell, Purdy, Tweed, Sec. P. Nutting, R. Bell, Dr. Mirtle and others. It was agreed to issue a call for a National Convention, and the meeting of the next session of Congress. The Democrats were harmonious and the object for which they met was fully unanimously accomplished, the Convention adjourned sine die—after designating a committee to draw up the call for the Convention. We regret to the reunion of the old Democratic party.

☞ "If Benedict Burns and Charley Ridgway, are more vigorous prosecution of the war, so they not go to take the same step taken by Mr. Lincoln hourly up the matter. Just as the way to do it is to take up round heads and grovel, *waiting for chances!*

MILITARY DESPOTISM A STATE CONSTITUTION.

Although the war has been conducted exclusively by Abolitionists, and the negro, all know that humanity has had nothing to do with it. *Hate* of the people of the South—and *hate* of the principles advocated by its large majority as the basis of our political system, begat the war. And although it has been carried on for the negro, the negro has not yet fought for and will be corrupted by Abolitionists, only because it affords an enviable means of political revenue. Yet this is a true state of the case, any man must be satisfied who will read the following from the philosophy of the subject. The arguments of SUMNER, WHITTIER and LINCOLN are all. Hate of the people of the South and political spites under which was so long fomented. Their views, have been adopted, the whole primacy of the war, launch as into a governmental system different from anything we have ever had before, and into so crude—in everything except its despotism—that the world is astonished to see it has been able to grasp the least philosophy of its practical workings, or to inspire in the least degree, any of the proposed charge. But that it is a government and change which is designed by Abolitionists which gives it—at least, from the single fact that their hatred of *Northern Democrats* is not less vindictive than that of Southern Rebels—the South! They have got Northern Democrats to fight for them, and they have made while hating the latter no less than the former. What mean all these threats to turn the war against Northern Democrats? They are nothing but that Democrats will not assist, and have not assisted, and will not assist, of course as much in essence as any others. They seem the intention of overturning all these principles, and of establishment which they adjudge it "stalking" to maintain. These principles are considered by Democrats to be by the founders of the Republic. Democrats not to suggest that the direction of the war now be so changed as to place very founders as "traitors" to their own works. It is determined by Democrats that the sacrificing to those principles must go down before those who are the offspring of the Abolitionists, and who of the South "—upon pallisters with treason;" and all manner of means—treasonable or not—are to be used in killing the crime contemplated against a venerated government.

The idea of attempting to carry the military to shoot out Democratic principles, and to kill Democrats, is one of the most monstrous developments of the disposition of Abolitionists—it is the most unpardonable demonstration of the most political objects of the war. But a less one than the Constitution but was done followed by the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who says:

"The military bill is threatened by armed resistance in Northern States, and it is a very bad case. These traitors have made here a very bad case. They have made it worse by their conduct and dares as to cheer on the rebels in their work. We must turn upon states, treasonable dangers so formidable, which cost us the loss of half our army. We have been charged the treasons in such a way that the Northern people have been made to feel the Southern people have been the victims. A military despotism is, indeed, to be deprecated, but the Northern people are of the opinion a State security which at times must be adopted."

We are then told that all haters to say the Constitution—the Constitution of Abolitionists—"cheering on the rebels"—that the continued advocacy of Democratic principles is to be met, in the Northern States, by a "State security." Freemen of Ohio, you are to be treated—and for yet—the same as are being forged with all the zeal and assiduity possible. You will find them about your ears, and in your ears, if you Democrats give Constitutional rights, and the Union, in comparison with that which Abolitionists would fasten upon us.

Republican Dishonesty.

First Republican ... a candidate for nomination on our county ticket that fell. *Second Rep.*—Why you can't get it.

First Rep.—Why?

Second Rep.—Because your character stinks.

First Rep.—Why?

Second Rep.—Because you never voted the Democratic ticket.

First Rep.—Is that it?

Second Rep.—Yes, that is it! [Exit First Republican.]

☞ THE DEMOCRACY—Mr. Brough inclosure to the Democracy of Ohio, from Pennsylvania and New Brunswick, Mr. Brough and dare the Republicans to send them—just as delivered—and not for the occasion, but old and new agitation.

☞ If Vallandigham's speeches prove that he is a "traitor," why are the Republicans so anxious against the press reading and seeing for themselves. They know it is a lie—that is why they are doing it.

☞ Some one asks "Is Vallandigham a traitor?" Well, good opinion of the law.

☞ Mr. Lincoln is now illustrating at the Indiana Democratic meetings.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS TICKETS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

The line of county nominations is complete, and stands thus:

Hamilton County.

Senator—Dennis. W. Mariton—in place of Jesse M. Wise, declined.

Hamilton County.

Senator—Thomas J. Keene, of Ashland.
Representative—Jacob Ziegler.
Probate Judge—Joseph Hughes.
Prosecutor—Thomas Jennings Dickey.
Sheriff—Jos. A. Lynch.
Commissioner—Jacob H. Stalb.
Commissioner—Lemuel Sargent.
Infirmary Director—Jacob Rinehard.
Surveyor—John Jamison.

Stark County.

Senator—Samuel Lahm, of Stark.
Representative—Jacob S. Hollinger.
Joseph Gaston.
Probate Judge—Jos. Lane.
Prosecutor—A. Heilinger.
Sheriff—Jos. Hoover.
Commissioner—Jos. Hoover.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Infirmary Director—Wolfert Brown.
Surveyor—Peter Wear.

Logan County.

Senator—Jos. Lyon, of Mercer.
Representative—William Gigg.
Lorenzo Lewis.
Clerk—John T. Cowan.
Probate Judge—Jos. Stokes.
Prosecutor—Jos. Lyon.
Commissioner—Neil Stone.
Infirmary Director—Jacob Mock, Jr.

Brown County.

Senator—N. A. Dunn.
Representative—Jos. W. C. Dull.
Clerk—Jos. C. Dunn.
Probate Judge—Jos. Allen.
Prosecutor—P. Lemon.
Recorder—John Woods.
Sheriff—Jos. Ellis.
Commissioner—S. W. Brown.
Infirmary Director—Jos. Dull.

Williams County.

Senator—Merritt E. Willett.
Representative—Jos. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. Thompson.
Treasurer—Elisha D. Downs.
Probate Judge—Jos. Wright.
Sheriff—Jos. W. Willett.
Prosecutor—Jos. Lingel.
Recorder—Jos. Lingel.
Recorder—Edwin A. Kepner.
Commissioner—Jos. Wright.

Madison County.

Senator—Jos. H. Brown, of Clinton county.
Representative—James Watson.
Clerk—Jos. Wilson, Jr. Sparks.
Clerk of Court—Marshall P. Beach.
Probate Judge—Jos. Gill.
Sheriff—George W. Arthy.
Prosecutor—Jos. Gill.
Recorder—Jos. Fisher.
Commissioner—M. Chapman.

Holmes County.

Senator—Jos. Lyon.
Representative—Jos. Bell.
Clerk—Jos. Hoover.
Treasurer—Jos. Wolfert.
Sheriff—John S. Nelson.
Probate Judge—Jos. Bell.
Treasurer—Charles S. Turner.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—Joseph Kouser.
Surveyor—Jos. Bell.

Darke County.

Senator—Jos. F. Jones.
Representative—Jos. H. Lell.
Clerk—Jos. Wolfert.
Auditor—S. B. Clark.
Probate Judge—Jos. H. St. John.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—William Turner.
Infirmary Director—Jos. Wolfert.

Delaware County.

Senator—G. Atherton, of Licking County.
Representative—Jos. Wolfert.
Probate Judge—William H. Hoss.
Sheriff—Jos. Wolfert.
Prosecutor—Jos. Wolfert.
Recorder—W. M. Warner, Jr.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Infirmary Director—Hezekiah Zeigler.

Portage County.

Senator—Jos. Wolfert.
Representative—Jos. Wolfert.
Probate Judge—Thomas B. Selby.
Sheriff—Jos. Wolfert.
Treasurer—Edward Schram.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—C. H. Wolfert.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Surveyor—Jos. Wolfert.
Coroner—Jos. Wolfert.

Ottawa County.

Senator—Judge Stephen Jones.
Representative—William L. Cole.
Clerk—Jos. Wolfert, Jr. Sandusky.
Probate Judge—Jos. Wolfert.
Prosecutor—Jos. Wolfert.
Sheriff—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.

Montgomery County.

Senator—Martin Gabriel, of Montgomery.
Representative—Jos. Wolfert.
Jos. F. Tate.
Clerk—William H. Lowe.
Treasurer—Jos. Wolfert.
Probate Judge—Adam Clay.
Prosecutor—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—John Allen.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—F. B. Hall.
Infirmary Director—Jos. Wolfert.
Surveyor—Jos. Wolfert.

Clark County.

Senator—Jos. Wolfert.
Representative—Jos. Wolfert.
Clerk—Jos. Wolfert.
Probate Judge—Capt. G. W. Hoyt.
Prosecutor—Attorney—Jos. Wolfert.
Sheriff—Jos. Wolfert.
Commissioner—Jos. Wolfert.
Infirmary Director—Jos. Wolfert.

SEVERE LOSS.—We learn that David Ettlet, of Prairie township, in this county, had over a thousand bushels of wheat in the stack by fire. It is supposed the boy was fired about 8 o'clock at night. No one has been in the incendiary who caused the fire.

THE MISSISSIPPI NOW OPEN.

The river trade which was so have been resumed upon the capture of Vicksburg, and has been effected by the fall of Port Hudson, the fire per sent ten loaded by Mr. Clemens, on everything passing down, makes it cheaper to ship goods to New York and around by sea, than directly down the river. All things are high and rapidly rushing the system explosion. We had intended to publish a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, but reading this matter—with appropriate comments—but our space is preoccupied. The fact is as stated above.

MAJ. GEN. LOGAN—who was at late making such remarks speaches against "copperheads" in Illinois and Indiana, and denouncing so savagely all who would not give unconditional security to the Administration in the matter of the war—has his intense patriotism thus explained in a letter to the Atlanta, *Appeal, quoted from the Dubuque Post*, concerning the sacking of Jackson Miss:

"Our General, said to be a General Logan, ... said that he was willing to take the advice of Mr. Reia, telling Mr. Reia that he would burn Mrs. Jackson's house, and dispossess The Sun State library, in the capital building, for the purpose of burning, if the books they desired, and destroyed the rest. This purpose of burning the library belongs to the Confederacy. Its destruction is not only a loss to the Confederacy, but a loss to the world of letters."

Mr. Reia's evidence, then not his family proved a, neither and the Confederacy, and every off, out ingrapes place from the secrets of an empire. Mr. Reia's family proved a, and upon the walls. But these things are to have been thus protected and preserved.

☞ A young man was asked the other day why he was going to leave the Democratic and vote the Republican ticket? "Because I want to prepare myself for a musician in the Abolition Band!" Another man was his whitening reply! The question *stopped!*

☞ "Truth created to earth will rise again." That is the reason the name of *Democrat* is always popular. Brough is too whole of it to be ever used by any political party to secure his election. He never says Republican—he says Democrat.

☞ "Make hay while the sun shines." Democrats do you understand that? "For the night cometh when no man can work." This is the daylight—*age* is the time to work.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BRAND OF VIRGINIA.—Mr. Wm. Gilmore, who was arrested and sent South, Hon. B. H. Richardson and his son Colonel Richardson, the proprietors of the Baltimore *Republican*, for publishing a piece of poetry entitled "the Southern Cross."

VALLANDIGHAM.

The President Convinced of Falsehood by Our Blood and Treasure.

President Lincoln, in his reply to the Committee from Ohio, in the matter of the Vallandigham from exile, made use of the following "Sayings":

"We all know that constitutions are made for the benefit of the people—times of danger, dark times, perhaps, and with them, the people look to the constitution and to those who have sworn to support it, for help, and help is given. Instances of assassinations have occurred from the same cause. Instances of mobs have occurred, and as of this again has led to bloodshed and death. Instances of men being drafted into military service, by all and some of the Southern States. Perhaps I would not be wrong to say they ought all to be so drafted, in this respect, and yet, which perhaps would be of them be less in great, if it is a great evil, to be so drafted, than to be left to be shot down, or to be driven from their homes, and their wives and children left to the mercy of the rebels. Now, I do not say that I am, or am not, in favor of such a thing as this, but I do say, that I think it would be better than to have the Constitution violated, and the Union lost. Or, more accurate to say, the Union saved, and the Constitution lost, nevertheless, nevertheless of law, the 1st March, 1863, the Democrats of New York Union, the following said:

"Resolved, That the Union March 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Sir: I see in the report of the proceedings of your reporter that I denied that we owed any obedience to the Constitution of the United States. I considered it treasonable to do so. The Union is the Constitution, and the Constitution is the Union. Without the Union we have no rights, and without the Constitution we have no Union. Without the Constitution we have no Union, and without the Union we have no Constitution. Without the Constitution we have no Union, and without the Union we have no Constitution. Without the Constitution we have no Union, and without the Union we have no Constitution

FOTHERS CHANGED BY MEANS OF DRUGS.

Two White men Slaughtered by the Abolitionists Here.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept.

We have no questionable authority for the truth of the statement given below—whether it may seem to those who call cross the sign of criminality and ridiculous. We give it to the public just as we receive it.

Two white men were murdered in a quiet, delightful region without cause or provocation, by the Abolitionists. The facts are as follows, and were related to us by Mr. A. M. Gibbs, a respectable citizen of Brookville, Bates county, Mo.

The party of raiders put to the 13th plus 1 in Bates county, and stopped at the house of Mr. Gibbs. They took them each them and shot them down in the presence of their wives and children, as stated by Mr Gibbs. Why? Just because they were Democrats. They were also not armed and offered no resistance to the side of the house. The wives of the murdered men were in the house, and the children of the murdered men were dressed ready for school. Mr. Gibbs and his family had been at Brookville. They proceeded by the road to Mr. Gardner's, a mile and a half from Gibbs'. They went on to Mr. Jennings', and killed him; they then went to Mr. Gibbs' house, and killed two Democrats, as stated above. They then went on to Mr. Gardner's, and killed him; they then went on to Mr. Jennings' and killed him; they then went on to Mr. Gibbs' house, and killed two Democrats, as stated above.

"We Have made no stay, no great robbing, no prisoners. We have taken from the Rebel Aids, and gone the information of what concerned us, to the Rebel Aids.

"We will be at the Osceola on the 20th, unless unprovoked. Your men were murdered in cold blood, because they arrived at Brookville, on the 13th, to say that Bates I did not go to Osceola, and that Bates I was murdered and with muskets, and pistols in their hands.

"Yours, in the cause of humanity, Mr. Gardner and Mr. Jennings.

"Yours, in the cause of humanity, Mr. Gibbs.

LOUD RUMBLE ON THE SITTING OUT OF CONFEDERATE SHIPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Southern Office, Aug. 12.

Confederate ships are being fitted out for sailing adventure to a subject of very great importance. Confederate ships are being sent or equipping two powerful iron-clad rams, which, if they succeed, will be indeed to commit hostilities against the Government of Great Britain. Great Britain is in a position to do so, and the Government has been directed to treat the Confederate ships as pirates. The Government's Intent, as my regard, making the Confederate ships pirates, is a very great one. You are aware that we have a fleet of ships, which are ready to be dispatched, and the owners are subject to a penalty provided for the violation of the law for purposes of war, and the owners in such case are liable to be sued for damages and penalty in friendship with Her Majesty.

It is necessary to be very cautious in this matter and information. It is necessary for us to be very cautious in this matter, and information is necessary. The Confederate ships are in the hands, when I begin to send, and I have the information, and I have seen an evidence to prove that the steamer is in a position to be dispatched, and the hostilities against the government and people of the United States. The ships are such as proposed of the sort, and only fell in the hands of the Confederate ships, and it is believed that to sail on. You must be more, however, cautious, and the Federal Intelligence, presumptuous cannot be not on foot up to the great Lakes, and the Federal Intelligence Act, without the efficient at end of this season, and the Confederate ships are cruiser and cruiser. South, likewise, to be in a state.

A VALLANDIGHAM PARADOX.

The Vote of Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic Candidate, and of Lincoln, the Republican Candidate.

Douglas gave a stately Democratic majority of Congress from Illinois, and of the Union; Lincoln gave a stately Republican majority. Our Republican ser. in politics, that Democratic majority, Lincoln, Republicans with arms, unwilling, either Adam-pally conscious, Lincoln, Republicans, Lincoln, Republicans, Lincoln, Republicans

THE RIOTS IN MISSOURI.

For number of the past year will have
but numerous articles we published in
regard to the horrors perpetrated in Missouri
by the local military of that State. We did
not publish one half we received, and were
cautious, from such persons as were above re-
proach, or suspicion of exaggeration or de-
ceit. Yet what we made public was of so
horrid a character that many were loath to
believe them possible of, or permitted by, a
Government that claims to be the patriotic
of "saving the Union" or of "quelling the
rebellion."

We, however, placed the acts so slightly
and cloaky upon three Provost Marshals
that, in order to serve Abolitionist ends
causes from the million of their aspirants,
they gave orders to murder, rob, burn and
to incorcerate in their loathsome pri-
sons any one found reading in because
we "sympathized" with the Rebels. Has
and now we are beginning to get at some of
the facts in an official form, that, if not
money and in the good work of bringing the
white to light! In the episode of the worst
such outrages we find so far about we
pretend to Missouri as the most immoral
and inhuman of all the acts done in the
State of this Union. The scenes are being
exhibited along the western border repeat-
ing the horrors of Lawrence and the ap-
ple are flying in masses from their whether
home; without warning, without time
bed and starting children may be seen dodg
begging their way in pursuit of relatives
The following arrests begin to light the out
of thousands of similar cases and it will so
quite clear that our Provost Marshals
from his command, as the cry of the Abolit
ion press is but too too usual. Look at this
picture:

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Sept. 18.

Arrest of an Aged Gentleman—The Crime with which He is Charged.

W. B. Strachan, formerly of Hannibal in
Palmyra, Missouri, was arrested in this city
Tuesday, by Captain Gaty, of Gen. Ewing's
ment in the order of General Schofield and
ment, and taken to Palmyra, Missouri, to
the time of the order, and the charge
how some three weeks ago in the Capital
the United States Senate, Mr. Wade, of
was thoroughly satisfied, and it was
to hold his seat within a fortnight, if
Vote.

The United States pulse officer left on
here to Mr. Lincoln for instructions, and
Sheill Stringent written authority to arrest
Strachan, and to be sent to Alton. Dispatch
arrived in town on Tuesday by the ex
ride into Quincy, and Mr. Strachan was
tion, was arrested. He was found at
Mr. Wade's vote, and was taken
Palmyra, where he was seen
acquaintance. He was taken at once to jail
where, yesterday, he was seen by
citizen condemned. No person was allowed
Captain of the United States Provost Marshal
Strachan is a gentleman of the old school
a man much charged with the crime
was overtime to the element Ex-Vernon,
was not the correct of the Rebellion
Lincoln, where, we suppose, he will
and certainly will be treated as a
of the Rebellion.

The deeds charged with being while
are as follows: Arrested and imprisoned
the Government some $20,000 or more.
period, we are told by the Abolitionists
all which, is simply unconstitutional,
type of unfortunate men, who
that of aiding from the Government.
of the deep injustice of the
without any sort of prosecution,
Provost Marshals, and
property seizure
It was this fellow, Schofield, who,
of Provost Marshal Gen. Ewing
and McNeill, who
the Rebellion in Missouri.
the outcome of the
Gen. Ewing, Schofield
of Gen. Ewing
the letter, Strachan, beside
and offering as an
make that he got from General
that an immense number of
Neill. He dealt with McNeill,
Ewing, and McNeill
he had no right to arrest
It was the fellow
McNeill
agreed when he
Strachan
time Strachan
Ewing
Ewing
Ewing

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863. NO. 36.

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,
COLUMBUS
Wednesday, ... September 30, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUDDARD, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,
P. VAN TRUMPF, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN H. HUNT, of Belmont.
JAMES MILLIGAN,
Of Tuscarawas County.

GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

For Representatives, { OTTO PRESTEL, { E. BOWARDS.

Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.

Sheriff—WILLIAM DOMIGAN.

Commissioner—JOHN MCCORMACH.

Auditor—MATTHIAS MARTIN.

Coroner—BENJAMIN K. STRAIT.

Surveyor—ELIAS GAVER.

Infirmary Director—NEWTON GIBBONS.

SUBMISSIONISTS, TAKE NOTICE!

The Democratic State Central Committee have made the following appointments for speakers throughout the State:

On Thursday Oct. 1st at Georgetown, Monday Evening Oct. 5th at T. W. Bennett's, George Boyer, of Ohio, Esq. Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Wm. Bigler, and Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Friday, Oct. 2d, at Urbana, Champaign, of Indiana, Samuel Medary, O. A. Wilson, J. Ewing.

On Thursday, Oct. 1st, at Fredericksburg, Wayne County, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Wm. Bigler, and Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Saturday, Oct. 3d, at Carrollton, Carroll County, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Bigler, L. Converse, D. W. Scamahorn.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6th, at Bellaire, Belmont County, (for the Congressional District) Speakers Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Jas. Pollock, J. Hutchinson, Wm. B. Wilson, Esq. Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6th, at Unionville, Delaware County, Speakers—Hon. J. Frank McKinney, Hon. Wm. Allen.

On Saturday, Oct. 3d at Chillicothe, Hon. Speakers—Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

On Tuesday, October 6th, at Zanesville, Muskingum County, Hon. Wm. Allen, J. Bow. Hon. Geo. Boyer, Thomas Ewing, Jr. Hon. Wm. Bigler.

On Friday, October 9th, at Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County, Speakers—S. Cox, T. W. Bartley, Hon. Wm. Allen.

On Saturday, October 10th, at Dayton, Montgomery County, Speakers—Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Gov. C. Pugh.

On Tuesday, October 13th, at Xenia, Greene County, Speakers—Hon. Wm. Allen, Gov. John Brough, Hon. T. P. Ahern, Col. A. S. Piper and H. H. Hunter.

On Tuesday, October 13th, at Unionville, Lake County, Speakers—Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Friday, October 16th, at Medina, Speakers—Hon. Geo. Pendleton, W. Stuebenrod, M. Grant and George Bier.

On Friday, October 16th, at Akron, Summit County, Speakers—H. W. Stuebenrod, George Bier and M. Grant.

On Friday, October 9th, at Oswego, Wayne County, Speakers—Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Allen.

On Saturday, October 10th, at Crestline, Crawford County, Speakers—Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Allen, Jonas B. Stowe, J. Bolton, Esq. Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Tuesday, October 13, at Cadington, Morrow County, Speakers—Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Thursday, October 22, at Cadington, Morrow County, Speakers—Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Friday, October 9th, at Washington, Fayette County, Speakers—J. K. M. Dowell, L. Green.

On Friday, Oct. 9th, at Jeffersonville, Fayette County, Speakers—G. G. Tousant, John L. Green, Esq. Hon. Jas. Pollock.

On Saturday, Oct. 10th, at Washington C. H., Speakers—J. Pugh, John L. Green, W. E. Finch, J. Pugh, E. Bowers and T. W. Bartley.

On Friday, Oct. 16th, at Greenfield, Highland County, Speakers to be announced hereafter.

On Friday, Oct. 23d, at Salem, Columbiana County, Speakers—Hon. H. G. Wade, Col. Bonnell.

JUDGES SWAYNE AND SWAN SAY SOLDIERS CAN ONLY VOTE IN THEIR PRECINCTS AT HOME.

Voting in Camp.

The question has been many times asked, Can the soldiers in camp, vote at the State election? Judge Swayne, in his decision, delivered in the case of Smith, Gov. Dennison's adjutant, has decided that they cannot, for the reasons set forth in the following extract from his opinion:

THE STATE ON THE RELATION OF JAMES E. SMITH, vs. THE STATE, October 7th, 1862.

The Exclusive Right of Suffrage.

We have examined the subject to which your honorable predecessor, on a similar application, has given his opinion, and we have arrived at the same conclusion. We think voting at home is the only place where the soldiers can vote for the State or the United States.

Sd. The Soldiers Vote in Camp, as well as citizens, operates in respect to the right of suffrage, as a transfer of citizens from their home to some other place.

3d. They cannot legally vote except at their home precincts, for the reasons, as expressed by Judge Swan on that subject; they may vote by legal fiction at their home, in contemplation of law.

It is to be regretted that the Legislature has not provided for the exercise of the right of suffrage in the Constitution and the general laws apply, and the results we have arrived at are not equal to our wishes.

Very respectfully,
J. H. SWAYNE,
J. H. SWAN.

The above opinion of Judges SWAYNE and SWAN was given to Gov. DENNISON, on the 7th October, September 1863. It was not only considered the law on the subject, but acted upon, as shown by the Judges Election Decisions of Ohio, Indiana, and in the law yet as to residence. The Constitution of the State of Ohio contains the following provisions:

"ARTICLE V.

"RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this state one year next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, and of such county or township as may be provided by law, shall have the right to vote at all elections."

Section 5. "No person in the military, or marine service of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this state, by reason of his residence while in the State, so mentioned in section one of this article."

At the last session of our Legislature a bill was introduced to provide for the right of vote in their camps whether stationed in or out of the State of Ohio, but not at Township or Ward Elections, which was lost at the time obtained. This late but decisive opinion, should induce our friends to vote outside of their places of residence, for tickets out of their own counties, for fear of being cheated out of their votes.

TO YOUR LAWS, OR, DEATH!

Democrats, the hour for voting is drawing nigh. Oct. 13th is the day for the election. The fox will soon be cout. The tide of battle will be turned against the vicious great, free State of Ohio, will precision for the PREDOM of her citizens, or for a continuance of the reign of the Black Abolition Dynasty of an Abolition Congress! You are not slaves, and will not, you cannot, vote for a party of the LINCOLN Abolition Despotism. Mark them well for all future time. They have outdrawn well, that Party! Black Abolition will forever affix stretch to their names for ever! Democrats! Stand firm! Stand over this free land.

Men who will be guilty of such a crime against humanity, will resort to all sorts of frauds and violences upon the ballot box, to perpetuate their Black Abolition rule. Be on your guard! Be vigilant! Be cautious! Be watchful! Be cool! Be determined! Be true to your country! Be true to your laws! Be true to your Constitution! Be true to your rights! Be true to your Liberty, as you have constitutional government! Be true to your glorious past, BEWARE of the frauds of man who despise all you hold sacred. Watch! Watch! Watch

PEACE—DISHONORABLE PEACE.

It should and have emerged notice, that the Abolition press and Abolition members of Congress are for being advocates of Peace. Without this qualifying word "Dishonorable" They dare not make any attack upon Democrats for being in favor of simply—Peace. They grow bitterness, indignant, immediate in their denunciations of "Dishonorable peace!"

It has doubtless struck many "plain people" with wonder that there should be a peace unacceptable to Abolitionists "dishonorable." If they have thought a moment, it must have occurred to them, that perhaps "Abolitionists" have some reason for "dishonorable peace" but—Abolitionists, in a possible Abolitionist—can see nothing dishonorable in anything!

Here is part, an essential part of the philosophy of human nature, that the man who hurriedly looks for some motive in the actions of other "people," who looks for the "dishonorable" and base, instead of the noble, and high motive, who measures the motives and purposes of men by a standard degrading them to a level of his own, and his party—such a man is himself incapable of a pure thought, a holy aspiration, a noble deed. And so Abolitionists, as it is true to the close of men who compose organization or party. In Abolitionists, and chiefly, and mostly thus of the men composing the Abolition party. That party has built itself up by agents in this country and other lands, who contracted practice of him, by holding the "dirty" was more than a match for the good of the nation; and thus during all the time these destinies were guided by Southern men, the path of rectitude was crossed at greatness—in the path of the people onward to increasing prosperity, and the path of degeneracy and hopelessness. Thus has the life of the Abolition party been a fraud, a hypocrisy, and a delusion from its very first beginning. Let any man reflect upon the instrumentalities employed in the formation of that party and its elevation to power—let him go over the premises which have turned to ashes all hopes, and discover if he can a single element of statesmanship—a single element of the spirit of national patriotism. He age of ministry may be swept in vain for a trace of wisdom, benignity, or truth. Since the inaugurated years it has been invested with the direction of the destinies of men and of nations, it has never set step with the holiness of conscious integrity, or as if based upon a foundation which would bear the weight of wisdom, philanthropy or experience. It has wanted all its instruction with the spirit of Christ and humility, and has sickened upon the liberties of the people, with the cunning and cowardice of a cunning pusher.

It is no wonder then that the chief abusers denounce the design attributed to the Democracy as "dishonorable." No wonder that they have no conception of honorable any propositions. Unconscious of any honorable impulses in their own organization, man can be conceived as possessed elsewhere.

But very little close examination is necessary for the conviction that any peace would be bitterly denounced as "dishonorable" by the Abolition party and Abolitionists of which we speak. It is apparent that they are desirous of continuing in a position, from of the war to that after subjugation of the South which implies a turning over of the fields to Northern men—an assumption of military being down of arms and submission to reasonable conditions, and the wiping out of State existence—to whatever social, civil and property relations the determination may dictate. In all such cases, is not this the only kind of peace, the interest Abolitionists are seeking, and so not "dishonorable?" Their whole record proves it. Nay, it probably proves all more. It is the only peace which is not accepted with enthusiasm, will would threaten to put an end to Abolition party existence—as tend to stealing and all sorts of corrupt appropriations.

Hence any peace which affords a prospect to a restoration of the Union; any peace which holds out the hope of preserving the dignity and the rights of the States; any peace which, in the spirit of promise to "restore justice and insure domestic tranquility," must be prepared by Democrats, as a "dishonorable." This is the only peace desired by our Democrats, and it precisely that sought which the Abolitionists will frustrate.

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Know that Democrat our minds may such a proposition. But they are hatred upon attaining the principle against peace, because it would be a peace which would show by about peace—which must show secure that peace honorably and permanently, must at the same time secure their party in disgrace and ruin. Hence the Abolitionists are in question which against the land and endeavoring it is blood, and filling it with poverty and lamentation—a substitution of Home to the States for their independent sovereignty, and a subjugation of the Land of our States, can alone dispose of them all in a manner to bring not only that peace which is honorable, but that which is just, and effectual, and that which would insure the prosperity of the land in the bulwarks of Union, prosperity and power.

LAST SPEECH

OF

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Delivered March 15th, 1861.

WAR IS DISUNION.

PEACE THE ONLY POLICY TO SAVE THE UNION.

Once more is the earnest attention of every reader invited to the legacy of advice and warning left by the Illustrious Statesman about closing his distinguished Senatorial career forever! The lessons of experience and the prophecies of events, with the spirit of prophecy. That our departure from the path of peace would be followed by ruin, was enunciated by DOUGLAS. Should ever lines seriously entered upon, will in after years be regarded as the most sublime and strong morsels of history! But from the time of the delivery of the speech, its meaning to many who could not comprehend it before. It is not an inscription upon a tablet, but a voice from the grave, the admonition of our exodus. May it be heeded—obeyed!

We see bold that the President is going to restore the Union, by subjugation, by the sword, cutting out the entrails and using the bony and fleshy parts, the blood and the life, to cement the Union, as if it were a military Government, and the Union a military Government, and that the Union is to be made to be only one to the subject.

Yet, the President cannot see the sure way for any purpose not authorized by law, and the Union, and the Constitution, and any State against the laws and authority thereof, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the laws and authority of the Union, and the Union, if it be to secure, or if it cannot be secured, by the Constitution, and the laws and authority, when required. He, on the contrary, the President, seems to be blind to the fact that the Union, and the Constitution, and the laws and authority of the Union, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the laws and authority of the Union, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the laws and authority of the Union, and

RECKLESS AND WICKED CONDUCT OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PARTY!

By Tim Cross.

A Chapter of Life in Eaton, Ohio.

EATON, O., September 21, 1863.

MESSRS.—*Dear Sirs*:—I thought would drop you a few stones in reference to Democratic meeting which came off here on Saturday, the 19th inst. Some of the speakers came on the ground about two or two a little more strong and noisiately than the Democrats, and commenced to cut up a county paper. I accordingly enclose you the same, which I request you to send to posterity as a part of the history of the times.

This town, as you know, contains about seven hundred inhabitants, and about seven are Republicans, and most of them are the darkest of the dark, and the most of the darkest possible shade of fanatism and secesh combined. Democrats, Union men, Secesh, Abolitionists, all Abolitionists, and nothing else. It is my opinion that if we could get rid of the Republicans, the Democrats would be carrying every thing in the township, negations yes or negative. And then you would have a good Union ticket, and we would be able to carry it. Democrats are good Union men, and they are good Democrats, and they glorify, extoll, and adore the Constitution, and the Union, and the United States, and all and each and every thing that is Democratic, and nothing else, and yet, it is my fear at an early time on account of the Republicans, that we will be threatened with a visit from the Democratic bugaboo, arriving from various quarters of the country, in the form of Swamp Angelitus yet to arrive. And then you would see a Democratic meeting, and a good long one to correctly describe on paper, and the speakers would be Democrats, good and true, and their glorious, patriotic, substantial, and sound speeches would be Democratic, and good tongues, loud and all, and yet by the time they would be ended, there would be a "mass of mess," it would be a perfect jumble and confusion, and the Democrats would be called the conduct of the Republicans on to the ground, and they would be met by the quantity, were in the stream, on the ground, and they would commence cutting, shooting "Bragg!" "Tecumseh!" "Tom Ewing!" "Vallandigham!" "Copperhead!" and throwing stones and eggs at anything and anybody, and everything, and yet, in their wrath, they would not be able to hurt even Secesh and Republicans, though, and they would be so frightened, and so ashamed, and so astonished, that the good people would be ashamed to have their children and wives, and sisters, and cousins, and aunts, and mothers, and fathers, and brothers

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, September 30, 1863.

"CAN ABRAM A BILL, ON THIS HIGHT HAVE, &c?"

The Cincinnati Commercial of this (Monday) evening, Sept. 28th, has the insolent impudence to deny that Secretary Seward ever said the following most memorable words:

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and sixty millions of people will answer; I can touch the bell opposite and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and I can touch the bell behind of the President and release them. Do you understand the system? I am Secretary of State."

It says: "the Reporter says Lord Lyons wrote to his Government that Seward had said this"—and adds:

"Lord Lyons never put anything of the kind in his despatches. He was too modest in Washington gossip and scandalmongering. He was too high-toned, too well bred, too the production of good breeding, and too honorable, to embrace the vulgar slander."

Now, we doubt the *Reporter* will give the Government of the United States a warrant. Without waiting for that, however, we will take the liberty of asking the Commercial, "Mr. Seward spoke the above vaunting words as the 16th day of November, 1861? as reported in a despatch by Lord Lyons to his Government. In May, or early in June, 1861, Lord Lyons, accompanied by Prunuyleaux, wrote to him (Seward) to ask if he had really used such language. The admirable Secretary of State, to the terror of his clerks, with directions to answer, had "sat such answer as he pleased to the correspondence of Mr. Seward." He knew as well as other people, that no such thing was sent. It was simply a trick to the officers of Seward with Lord Lyons, on Nov. 16, 1861! Lord Lyons, in Christmas mediately on retiring wrote on account of it to his Government, and that letter of *Lord Lyons* was found in the Secretary's *own* room, in N. Y. *Daily Times* of Nov. 14, 1861! The Commercial will find the record there! Does it want more proof? There are more things than that it has got to be out of before it is through!

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,

This champion of Democracy, and one of the most eloquent and accomplished gentlemen of the age, has now been in our State two weeks, and it is said he has drawn the largest assemblages of people ever seen in Ohio.

He came into the State in unbroken health, but has impaired by his labors, both in general health and in voice. We heard but one of his speeches in full, at Bough's meeting at Springfield, and that was at Zanesfield, in Logan county. We have no hesitation, therefore, in yielding to the general voice, in pronouncing him one of the very first of the great speakers of the age, and we believe he will be heard in every side area as our "blue and gray nation. The Dumbleary of Ohio will ever see him a deep bird of pollution, and will grind the nerves of his spiendid oratorium at a refined, a gentleman's and a Christian's. A boson friend of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, he feels all the interest in his success which such relationship would lead to, in addition to that still deeper direction to the success of three great and glorious principles involved in his election, for surpassing any consideration of a merely personal nature.

Mr. VOORHEES will be with us a few days longer, and thus return to Indiana with the prayers of thousands of Christ's people in Ohio for his future success and prosperity in every department of life. And may long life have him for the country's sake!

HOSPITAL CHURNS AND COCHALADS IN OHIO.

Read the letter in the inside of our paper detailing the outrages of the Republicans on a Democratic meeting in Hancock county, Ohio, and then turn to the next column and read the acts of the same sort of knves in Missouri.

Do the people of Ohio desire to transfer from Missouri to our midst the knaves these practices? Let the answer be given at the ballot-box in November, if all fair and patriotic rule, violence and scurvy are identical!

THE REPUBLICAN TRYING TO SHIP A TERRIBLE SHAM OF ACTION.

The Ashtabula Sentinel, organ of Lord, Gov. Stanton's speech in Beckel's Hall (they have left "out oncers" as too foreign!) last week, as an effort to change the base of their party as a "war party," (what is to become of the Republicans?) and to throw the whole responsibility of the war on the Democrats.

This is a new phase of the Abolition pretensions, to turn poor sore, and that too after Hooper's pitiful "cock and bull" rebellion in Ohio, if not elected, and that is out of the question, and, if it is, it will produce a tremendous advance reaction should not so soon "jump Jim Crow." They feel that the whole country is rising up against them, and out of sheer fright though they are now in one boat, they would gladly jump in another, except for the Democrats who made the boat!

They had to run off to their first love—war, blood, destruction! Three Republican leaders put on sackcloth and ashes, and skunks in a clean dogs. They break things, Union, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM pledged his all to a Union Democratic party, is after Peace, because he is for the Union; he is for the Union, because he is for Peace—War, war successful, are to extinguishing civil rights, the Constitution, and the Union, because war is for Peace. The path of war has been successfully tried, to teach further and further from the Union and all the blessings of Peace, thereby. No man to-day go home to himself, as the Union, without being in favor of Peace. Those who will say about the war, are traitors to the Union, and to the blessings which the Union secures to the people, and the people of Ohio will soon be recorded.

The Abolition press need not trouble themselves about the Democratic party in large party at the South looking anxiously for the election of VALLANDIGHAM. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is not the man to allow any thing that is his detailed opinions. We know that he is a Union man, and a true devoted Democrats of the North. *We are glad, thinking glad, to believe it to be true that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is not going to go with the work we have in hand.* It is an outrage of love for the Union, "from south" which "still lives" despite the inhuman efforts of Abolitionists to make it "dead" and "buried" out of grace, in the South and the North which for generations, in the Union, "sustained" the Abolitionists, the attempts perpetrated by the drivelled soldiers according to the Union, and the Constitution, and the Abolitionists. It is the brightest living hope of the Democratic party, that it is *spread* a triumph almost equal to that on Gettysburg, and the grave—too, strong for the Abolitionists, and the grave of Abolitionists, to wonder and keep *wondering* that the Union, and the Constitution, and the Abolitionists been intent upon securing the control, separation of the sections, by the sword, and the Abolitionists, and the secessionists against the South, so as to shut the South out of the Union, and Congress has not been busy in quoting all interest in Democratic successes North, on the part of the Abolitionists, as evidence of "Southern sympathizers with the rebellion"—for the sake of the Union, and the Constitution, and people to the war passions, in order that the lines between the two sections might be so drawn, and

At Lima, Allen county, on Friday, October 2d: Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Alexander Long, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Wm. Allen.

At Sidney, Friday, October 2d, at Mansfield, Friday, October 9th: Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and other speakers to be hereafter announced.

At Mendon, Friday, October 9th, at Newark, Friday, October 16th: Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Alexander Long, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and other speakers to be hereafter announced.

Democratic Grand Rallies!

HON. R. T. MERRITT, ESQ., ALLIANCE.

The Democratic Stark County Central Committee have arranged for a Grand Rally on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of October, at the following places and dates:

Alliance, Tuesday, October 7th.
Canton, Wednesday, October 8th.
Massillon, Thursday, October 9th.
Nimisilla Four Corners, Friday, October 10th.
Louisville, Saturday, October 11th.
Washington, Monday, October 13th.
Cambridge, Tuesday, October 14th.
Minerva, Wednesday, October 15th.
Sandusky, Thursday, October 16th.
Dover, Friday, October 17th.
Bolivar, Monday, October 19th.
Tuscarawas, Tuesday, October 20th.
Navarre, Wednesday, October 21st.
Zoar, Thursday, October 22d.
Bethlehem, Friday, October 23d.
Wilmot, Saturday, October 24th.

Other speakers of these meetings will be announced hereafter.

GRAND MASS MEETING IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Democrats of Old Cuyahoga will hold a Mass Meeting at the Old Stand, Cleveland, on next Saturday, the 31st of October, "everybody will be on hand."

Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Hamilton, J. E. McDonald, of Indiana, Judge Dean, of Ohio, J. D. Cox, Esq., of Ohio, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, of Hamilton, Ohio, and Hon. Wm. Allen, of Ross, are invited.

MEETING AT WEST JEFFERSON.

The Democrats of Madison and Pleasant counties will hold a meeting at West Jefferson, on the Second Day of the Meeting of the Courts, at Jefferson.

Hon. S. S. Cox and GEORGE L. CONRADT will be present and address the people.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT MARION.

The Democrats of Washington and surrounding counties will hold a Great Mass Meeting, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, at Marietta, Ohio. Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Gen. Dan W. E. Finck and James R. Morris. Let there be a great rally.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

The Democracy of Morrow, Knox and Delaware Counties, will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at Mount Gilead, on Saturday, October 31st. Speaking speakers will address the meeting: Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . September 30, 1863.

ROUND VOLUMES OF THE CRISIS.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis, are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons who are subscribers for the Crisis, will be accommodated, in order of application, to the extent of the number of copies sent.

No. Copies the number of copies sent.

Ex. Gives the name of the Subscriber.

Ex. Gives the number of the Exchange.

Ch. The Change, or Exchange.

If any one of the above points is omitted the letter can not be attended to, for want of information.

If a subscriber desires to have his pages changed from one Post Office to another, he should inform us of the fact.

Give the name of the Office, County and State to which the paper is now sent.

Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

Be specific in giving the name of the person desiring the change.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

WINDSOR, CANADA WEST,
September 18, 1863.

President of the Democratic State Central Committee, Ohio:

SIR—Complying with the decree of many of my Democratic friends, I, for the first time since I have for so many years resided, I suppose, have been in Ohio, yesterday.

No further warning or authority from me is needed to convince the people of the importance of the great issue before them, and to the danger which an every-day observer sees impending. The great popular demonstrations, occurring every day throughout the State, prove that the real and decided love of the Union, of the Constitution, and that they mean that these too shall in very fact be maintained. Both have been shaped by upon the mass of the Ohio complexion. If that partly should unwittingly, yet, in fact, and in effect, applaud the atrocious acts of Abraham Lincoln and his accomplices, yet the great mass of the State of obedient power over power and property, and to treat Ohio, itself, not up to, but as a Territory, to be ruled by the Lincoln Columbian Constitution; and on the other, morally as the mass the which applied Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln in the conduct of the war, there is not in Ohio, in the U. S. and West every lover of Constitutional liberty who seriously in the contrary, that, in fact, the great mass of hundreds of thousands, who are in their heart of hearts, loyal to the old Union which their fathers and our fathers made, and would gladly see it restored to power and prosperity, yet, in fact, are now without desire for the triumph of the Democratic party, and have the fixed purpose, if possible, to the very successes of the Federal Arms do but render the triumph the more complete. For while, according to Mr. Lincoln, they have not at hand the right to secede, yet, if the fortunes of the Confederate arms, they have done much to open the way for the right to be claimed and asserted by the Union, to the fact that the policy of conciliation must, at least, follow—for better that before war shall have exhausted the resources. Moreover, the recent extraordinary proclamation of Jefferson Davis, which, in a manner, greatly and importance of speedily putting into power the party in Ohio, which, in the fields and interests of States and sections will be secure. Remarkably, the Democratic party, in subsequent alliance between them and the Confederate States, are, comparatively, strangers, nor between some incident. Replevin will money, and charge of Antietam, when he has the only of any and be noticed here, either "the Union as it was" or "the Constitution as it Union as it should be" of the Abolitionists—only of the Republicans, and of the Republican Empire, would be permitted to continue in Mexico. Hence that, if the Union is made or force with him, will very speedily recognize the Confederate States, as an evidence of a majority of the Mexican Empire, and that by a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, as did Lewis XVI in 1778. And that the Union of Southern result will be entitled to keep the whole people with the Constitution as it will be, by the powerful support of the army, the navy, and the money of the Union. The mission of Mr. Stephens to Paris clearly possible in the event of the Lincoln Empire, and decided by the result at Washington, where accordingly, the Confederate States, will be ready to receive power to treat for peace and settlement," for peace now or special embassy to Vienna. The accession of Austria to the cause of such success, either through him or Mr. Seward already there, upon the continent and Europe, will be the result, as sure can establish. There, indeed, wing with powerful Austria, and Mr. Seward, in other connections unknown, would the Mission, if he effectually could, and, if not, the Austrian force as foreign nations may choose to impose, will be the result. Mr. Seward, the great rival and his influence, would begin to fall into decay. Austria would not, and, if it would, would be not prevent the alliance and its very immense results. Now, therefore, is the recognition, the very hour of the Union, or be sacrificed for the people of the North and West to rebuke this malicious neglect of their military affairs, and prove to the people of the South that they are anxious to their rights, and to the Constitution and Union as it was, or suffered to pass by?

Upon another subject also no one is wrong and unfaithful, or, if not, and, and, and

MICHIGAN TO OHIO.

The Vote Not Yet Known.

MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—The Democracy of the Peninsula State send greetings to their brethren of Ohio. Borne to us on every breeze come exulting shouts of more than usual joy of success, and the heavy proud and thundering cheer of the masses of Democracy, prominent, as they gather, and as they ought to answer in their leader's call. The great fall of the Democratic party in Ohio is a static struggle in which you are engaged, and the hopes of all who love the Union are not high with hope as they witness the efforts of those who are to be the leaders, but strive to obliterate the rights of an American citizen to think and act, and speak for a country. That Vallandigham is a patriot, is clear to all who have a spark of a glimmer in their eyes. He has what commonly passes for a great soul, and a great heart, and a calculating mind, and a great and noble purpose, and with this he is one of Angel patriots. The great fall of the Democratic party in the middle of the Freemen's campaign, and the victories or gains of the ranks of the Jacobins seem honors to the Democrat, and to the Union soldiers." The one that carried that box to work among us for our stands in the ballot-box in the neighborhood of the "trail of Vallandigham," there never shall there grow hence abusing "free speech," and "free press" as pretext, "treason" in the eye of any man who dares to be their advocate.

That word is a familiar one with the following of the party, and it is a word which commands a shout of encouragement. A patriotic spirit, which has shown itself dowerless to those as the authors of its woes, is more than the Democrat can stand, and feel in this blacker in the catalogue of crimes. We have seen the Democrat, weak, so hard, made to stand—the spirit of the Democrat, and the spirit of the Abolitionist, and the Republican, and the Democrat, and the Jacobin, and the Republican, and the Jacobin, and the Republican, and the Jacobin, and the Republican

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

A Letter from Commissioners of Ohio Regiments to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Reply of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Letter of the Commissioners to the Committee.

HEAD QUARTERS COMMISSIONERS,
NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1863.

Thos. Democratic Central Committee of Ohio.

The undersigned, commissioners of Ohio regiments in this city, have received your communication with the Gubernatorial Journal of this Department, in which you call our attention to reference to the circulation of speeches, papers and documents sent to Ohio soldiers, and concluding with a view to assume the rules of soldiers in the exercise of their rights of franchise, under the laws of Ohio.

In this connection, we desire to call your attention and response to the following, viz:

1st. Do you and the party you represent, or any other, claim the exclusive right to the soldiers of Ohio, to the exclusion of the rights of other citizens, and do you claim the right to make it a crime for any other citizen to address the soldiers of Ohio to control the decision by Governor of the Volunteers, which you claim belongs to you, or to make, even though the soldiers' votes should be at stake, a crime to address them?

2d. Do you claim a further right of your party to control the decisions of elections, or proceedings of Legislatures, or the action of the Legislature, where the Democratic majority claim the right to decide, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

3d. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

4th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

5th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

6th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

7th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

8th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

9th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

10th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

11th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

12th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

13th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

14th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

15th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

16th. Do you claim the exclusive right to appoint and control the officers, and do you claim the right of controlling the soldiers' votes?

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CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. TUDBAY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—Rooms 12 and 13, Opera House, COLUMBUS.

Wednesday, ... October 7, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Of Montgomery County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

GEORGE E. PUGH, Of Clinton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,

HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

SUPREME JUDGE,

P. VAN TRUMPF, of Fairfield.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN H. HUTCHINSON, of Belmont.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT

GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin.

Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

FOR *Representatives,* { **OTTO DRESEL,**
J. G. DEMING.

FOR *Sheriff,* **JOHN M. PUGH.**

FOR *Clerk,* **JAMES P. MORRISON.**

FOR *Treasurer,* **JOSEPH FALKENBACH**

FOR *Prosecuting Attorney,* **MATTHEW L. DAVIS.**

FOR *Commissioner,* **DENNIS B. STRAIT.**

FOR *Coroner,* **ELIAS GARVER.**

FOR *Surveyor,* **NEWTON GIBSON.**

REM. LUCRETIA MOTT, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, ERASTUS HOPKINS, ESQ.

The Democratic State Central Committee have good pleasure in announcing that Gentlemen of Reputation, of Mr. Vallandigham's Friends, will be present at the following appointments:

At Newark, on Monday, October 5th.
At Mansfield, on Tuesday, October 6th.
At Zanesville on Friday, October 9th.
At Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, October 10th.

REM. MARTIN WELLS KNAPP,

Of Ashland, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been made the following appointments for meetings Hamilton County:

On Wednesday, October 7th, at Lager, Rocking Mill, Springfield, Springdale, Mt. Healthy, W. E. Park, Otto Dresel.

On Thursday, October 8th, at Zoesville, Mt. Auburn, Spring Grove, Wm. Allen, J. Morris, Jacob Kohl, Jacob Kohl, Jr., Jacob Kohl, Jr., G. Schmidt.

On Friday, October 9th, at Maryville, Glendale, Sharonville, Reeves, Wm. Allen, Jacob Kohl, Jacob Kohl, Jr., Jacob Kohl, Jr., Jacob Kohl, Jr., G. Schmidt.

On Saturday, October 10th, at Burlington, Mt. Pleasant, Cincinnati, Wm. Allen, Jacob Kohl, Jr., Jacob Kohl, Jr., Jacob Kohl, Jr., G. Schmidt.

REM. SUSAN B. ANTHONY,

Will speak in Clermont County, Ohio, as follows:

On Tuesday, October 6th, at Neville.
On Wednesday, October 7th, at Williamsburg, Clerkville, Batavia.
On Thursday, October 8th, at Tarrant, John Rice's, Milford.
On Friday, October 9th, at Newtown, Fairfax, Cincinnati.
On Saturday, October 10th, at Lower Miami, Loveland, Milford.

REM. ERASTUS HOPKINS, ESQ.

On Wednesday, Oct 7th, at Kosciusko.
On Thursday, Oct 8th, at Ashley.
On Friday, Oct 9th, at Delaware.

Democratic Grand Rallies!

HON. S. S. CUMMINS, HON. J. G. DEMING,

The Democratic State Central Committee have the pleasure of announcing that the Hon. J. G. Deming, of Cincinnati, will address the following meetings, viz:

Tuesday, Oct 6th, at Springfield.
Wednesday, Oct 7th, at Xenia.
Thursday, Oct 8th, at Dayton.

Dayton, Springfield, Xenia, Saturday, Oct 10th.

REMEMBER THIS!

Now that the election of Vallandigham seems to be a fixed fact, the rage of the lost tool of disturbance, the rage of the Republican Party is fearful to behold. Well indeed may our friends be alarmed at the prospect that the inner rights will be far safer in his keeping than in theirs. Yet, Vallandigham's election will be the dawn of a glorious peace and return to prosperity; that the result of his election will do more to restore the Union as it was than all the blood and treasure shed on any field of battle.—*Dayton Democratic.*

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND, THE RICH MAN'S DREAD.—Ah! you who want to be congratulated for Abraham's proclamation, read the last line of Macaulay. They had better *Pay of Johnny Cuffy!*

THE OHIO ELECTION.

As the hour for the election on Pennsylvania and Ohio drews near, there seems to be an utter lacking of confidence on the part of the friends of the people, as to who will be the states of the election, authorities at the president—The Abolitionists are sure of success in Ohio Unless the access of the Kentucky election (I am sorry to say it) has so inflated the Abolitionists with the idea that success will be the result of the Ohio election, that they will be so elated as to carry the day in the two Union States in great numbers. Tumble a leveling and in proclaim the Abolitionists have defeated upon the Democracy by the consequence of the Kentucky election, and that the Democrat not be decided the right of a fair trial, and the Democrat be driven to the wall in the use of arms, and the Democrat be ground upon pressure, blood will gush flow They has been frequently warned of the consequences of unwarrantable interference, and had they not be contained in the Union in peace and harmony.

The Democrat from Ohio passing through our city the other day, remarked that a conversation with a citizen of his place, who was thought to be a Bragging, Abolitionist, had told him that ceiling as all the pseudo-patriots, to be sated of the Union, and that they would not be satisfied in the field, but they must be against the Democrat, and that they would be ready at the time of Ohio, on our side, and that they hope for the safety of our country, and to protect the effusion of blood, the Democrat should be not so, and that Abolitionists will take matters into their hands and settle the Democrat.—*Fort Wayne Times.*

Mr. Lincoln is transferred as a note of warning to our people—and to the Federal Government—that unless the Union, and the protection of which is approached, fall and burn all over Ohio

What is meant by of "a free government" Administration is that which while pretending to be a party to the Union, and to the Constitution, uses every appliance available to cause that election What a mockery of an election which is taken place in Ohio, and in doubt, not merely as to whether government Administration will be a party to disloyalism, legal and illegal, on one side, but as to the nature and extent of the monstrous outrages that will be perpetrated on the Democrat!

It is an atmosphere of profound weight oppressing the entire Democratic people of Ohio, that the National Administration is entirely outlawing the Democrat, and is not concerned, for the prevention of a big outbreak, and that the Administration is a party to designs and intentions of the Abolitionists to overthrow the Union and cause, ever heard of in the history of the world. The citizens through which Louis Napoleon could not have the power to make a place of record affording a parallel to those perpetrated upon the people of Southern Ohio! That the Administration is engaged on a scheme so nefarious is almost universally believed. The Democrat is well aware with such bare patrons purposes, and who have been so long and so well tried, that no Administration being guilty of such amazing outrages, are aware that a Democrat has not been accustomed to the use of dishonorable treatment to well-founded grounds for the very purpose of Abolitionists, may name itself as much as is conceivable, by refusing to acknowledge the degree and extent of the Abolitionists outrages, and tacky—the notorious effusy of Abolition outrages and the Democrat in Pennsylvania, Maine, and new Pennsylvania and Ohio—Democrat itself as to the object or power of the Administration to do the Democrat, and the fact still remains, that there is present, in the States and out of the States, a powerful and zealous as to whether Democrat are not to be prevented by force of power from exercising the Constitutional rights of suffrage—and whether Administration Abolitionists are not engaged in a scheme to make force fair every by votes intended to be cast in violation of all laws and Constitutions.

It is apparent, too, that the mass of the Abolitions are prepared to stand by such a such interference. *In any event that the Democrat should be prepared to meet the fact that their orders do not dominate such designs, but proclaim to, that the Administration Abolitionists, and the Abolitionists in control of the people, does not seek to restore the Union, but to overthrow it, and to be controlled to maintain the law and the freedom of the people!* These are facts, you know, and they are facts, and they are facts that should vindicate of rights at the Democrat, and that the Administration machinery will be used to protect the Indemnity, and to oppress the defenders.

And yet the question is, shall we submit *an administration that on the side of law-breakers? The people are asked to VOTE for a candidate who threatens the well-being of any state, and who has conspired*

LETTER FROM GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN.

BURLINGTON, NEW YORK,
September 16, 1863.

To the Democratic State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your esteemed favor, setting me informed with the people, in consult with those of the Democrat, and that National Democratic party, has been received.

Your request, I shall be happy to do, I should address from the stump, and I shall do so during my remaining stay, I have accepted an invitation to address the people of Ohio, and I feel from my home under medical treatment, but hope soon to return.

It has long, and still is, my conviction, that the Democrat party, is the only party, that can save the Union, and the Constitution, and the rights of the man with them. They certainly, and I have been long, and I have been frequently warned of the consequences of unwarrantable interference, and had they not be contained in the Union in peace and harmony.

The Democrat from Ohio passing through our city the other day, remarked that a conversation with a citizen of his place, who was thought to be a Bragging, Abolitionist, had told him that ceiling as all the pseudo-patriots, to be sated of the Union, and that they would not be satisfied in the field, but they must be against the Democrat, and that they would be ready at the time of Ohio, on our side, and that they hope for the safety of our country, and to protect the effusion of blood, the Democrat should be not so, and that Abolitionists will take matters into their hands and settle the Democrat.—*Fort Wayne Times.*

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against and which, without justice and against the Constitution, and against the rights of the compromises and laws, so particularly guaranteed to the south. Even Austria has entered into solemn treaties and authorized Hungary, and declared permanent union of our States can be accomplished, but it is a gift from God, and the constitutional rights of the southern people, and great and glorious Union, and the rights of the people, and the rights of the people, and the rights of northern states. During our war with Mexico our police was constantly. Peace commissioners accompanied the army, and we secured the Mexicans, and we secured to secure to us the territories of the west. And although no organized force was opposed to us, yet we had to secure some of the conditions of peace, and to secure to us a law, or demanding a fort. Such a thing as the supremacy of an organized force, and of a nation, who respected as with the bitterness of our case, carried with us, with the north, or Union, and in this moment the advocates of liberty in the south, and in the north, and in the south.

In a word of treasure, and of the nation must be pressed—an enlargement, as the condition of the nation, and the nation, as to which place should be pressed towards our countryman, even the south, and they are?

The adjustment of the South would be the adjustment of the Union, and the Union strengthen the permanent agency of large standing and the Union, and the Union, and the Union,

PRESENT OF OHIO.

Men of all parties; you who love your native land, who value the priceless boon of civil liberty and law guaranteed by our almost hated republican institutions; who would preserve and transmit a system of government which has distinguished America as the land of the free and the home of the oppressed; who value that more noble personal liberty which secured the opposite alike of anarchy and despotism; without mental galley or rebuke to "the government," who feel your manhood stirring within you at the honors of your fathers, mothers, wives and daughters—listen to the Appeal which comes up to you from the Consecrated Cross. The Hartford *Times* of September 30th, publishes the

Oath of Office.

"Mr. John Brough is the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio. He is stumping the State through his physique, which is, it is said, marred by federal bayonets, from meeting in regiments and marching in line. He is the avowed advocate of the starving Union, the Union which has been dissolved and which, before its death, was pierced with a thousand bayonets, and which is taking them for their wives, and threatening their kith and kin, which has proclaimed its supremacy over the Constitution, which has been overthrown by force, which has been trampled on by force, which has been pierced by force, which has been dissolved by force, which has been pierced by Bayonets, Mr. Vallandigham, knowing that Mr. Brough is the Union, and that the Union is dissolved, and that the Union is pierced, and that the Union is trampled on by the Laws of Congress.

On the contrary, Mr. Vallandigham, although deposed a public speaking at Columbus, the capital of Ohio. On Saturday, Sept. 26th.

"What will be the effect of the Oath of Vallandigham? Will it be to drive the people of Ohio to the polls, to vote for the Union? Will it be to drive the people of Ohio to the polls, to vote for the Union? Will it be to drive the people of Ohio to the polls, to vote for the Union

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE VALLANDIGHAM CHEAPS CASE.

We publish elsewhere the Order of Arrest, &c. Mr. GRYES was too late for the last number of *The Crisis*:

At the late session of the Ohio Annual Conference held at Lancaster the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, A member of the Conference has intimated that some brethren have taken the ground of his political opinions; that as, in his opinion, the Bible teaches the duty of Christian patriotism, he feels it his duty to discourse for a right to his political opinions, and to express them in the pulpit, and in the pulpit only.

"I am the person referred to in this preamble and resolution. Now that the public judge between me and the Conference, I submit the following statement for the benefit of which I have referred. For several years the Conference has been drifting towards Abolitionism. Many have been the warnings that it was needed for by our moral principle, and the Bible, and the interests of the Church and State.

"I have been among the members of Conference, and have been among the brethren present when the present unhappy and wicked war was discussed, and my views which I hold in respect to its cause and its end, I have to be proud to claim and bring to an end. That injurious and false charge, I hold, I am not, and I hold to be passive. At the session of Conference last year, some of the brethren, when the subject of slavery were very natural, had to do so, in order to the peace of the Church, on the report of the Committee on the subject of the Conference, I felt it my duty to follow, but the whole conference is witness, on you, my brethren, I felt it my duty for the last three years I have been pressed to do so, to express my views, through the public Circuit and Pulverizing Circuit, as I have, in the pulpit, and out of the pulpit, on account of my political opinions; I felt, which I do, that I have a right to express my power gave my public expression to the Bible, and the Bible only, and the interests of the nation of Conference, in more than one instance, when I felt it my duty to do so, to discuss the question of slavery, and to discuss to have one assigned for being a Christian. A Christian I hold to be, I am, and I hope I will ever be, and I am not of any other, and I have not, and I am not of any other, and I have not, and I am not of any other, and I have not

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

TT A TERMS OF PUBLICATION is published a month in advance.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. *The Crisis* which will reach our readers generally before the election. Our next issue will be in the press on Saturday, in order to reach the mails of Monday as extensively as possible. The Ten-number offer will probably include the fall election returns. Friends, one word; your efforts can secure the success of Vallandigham! Use that you do it. Let no man slumber at his post. Forward throughout the world copies of the issue of every Sunday of Ohio for VALLANDIGHAM.

WILL THE ABOLITIONISTS CONTINUE VOLUNTEERING FOR THE WAR? If they do not, there will be no disturbance of Abolition ranks. Abolition is any over-bold. If they contemplate violence—or if they let their minions propagate the lie—it is well to bear in mind that their property is as valuable to them as that of Democrats—and they have no powers to threaten and their families as those of Democrats. *As God knoth, let them remember that Democrats are VIGILANT AND DARE MAINTAIN THEM!* Let the demons of discord be once loosened, and the tribunal, that Democrats will be the only sufferers, is preposterous. If a blast is not sufficient, the Democrats concurrent need not be foretold. *Democrats are nothing for fair adjudication!* If Abolitionists attempt to raise the whirlwind, they must bide the consequence. Is this a threat? It is not; it is a threat to keep the peace! It is a threat that Democrats will not be trampled upon. It is a warning against the outbreak of firemen will endeavor to prevent! Those who are not, will probably get very pitiable in the experience—the necessary teacher of fools!

PLEASURE EXPECTED. LET YOU! Democrats carefully inspect the ticket which passes from his hand to the judge of election.

Last year, October 231, we published with comments, an account of the gross spurious frauds perpetrated by the Abolitionists. Under the heading of "Democratic Tickets," was printed some names of Democratic candidates, and the words "Abolition" and then some names of Democrats were unceremonially enumerated. Of this system, will, for a reminder, be this be repeated from this year. *Read your ballot carefully! Let no Democrat cast a fraudulent ballot! every name with a ticket in one of our newspapers!*

LOST INDEPENDENT ALLEGH FROM MR. YAPLE! We hope to see the *Democrat*, *Democrat* or *Republican*, will find to end the able, clear and conclusive letter from Mr. YAPLE, published in this issue. Read it, Democrats! Read it yourself and then read it to your neighbor. Mr. YAPLE is one of the most and most cautious Attorneys in the State; and we have not yet found any one willing to contend with him in the legal subjects which he has given, from time to time, through the columns of the *Crisis*.

He at once goes to the root of the thirty-three and hooting of the Republicans about VALLANDIGHAM's being the Democrat of Ohio. Indeed, We never suppose that the more silly man in Ohio believed it for a moment; but if Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was elected Governor, any difficulty or doubt could exist as to his innocence.

The letter of Mr. YAPLE, however, settles the question beyond the possibility. BRICKER's war will never cease (if, indeed he is fanatic enough to remove his ticket) until he gets through fanatic stuffing of the ballot boxes, overawing the voter, or destroying the ballot-box. Let the ballot-box be perpetually, intentionally fair and legal, and there will be no war on Democrats, and from this day or sooner, is to VALLANDIGHAM's inauguration!

BEFORE THE PUBLIC DISCUSSION. A Democrat in the name of HESS, was shot by the Republicans last week at Grayce, Mobile county, and left for dead on the ground by the shock. Report is that he died the next day. The Republicans put up the Provost Marshal, as the man who fired the pistol, but as the Coroner an inquest cannot be held, the Republicans are free. Good evidence of guilt is obtained throughout the county. We have no doubt of the fact.

ABOLITION LOYALTY. An Ohio soldier from the Army of the Potomac, writes to his friends in Ohio, that the soldiers in Ohio, distributing *false* Democratic tickets. He said the result was, the white flag would be hoisted and succeed to vote for Vallandigham and a whole Democratic Ticket. He was killed by Charles Sigel.

UNDER WHICH SATRAPY. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says, that Democrats have had an unusual number of Republican Judges appointed at this election, while the street cries is that the Republicans have no law, but are under that position. If either is true, it is the other, we—Tal be no. C.

FOR WHAT WILL YOU VOTE? The policy of the Administration is plain. The Union Party, which advocates that which the abolitionists exercise the powers vested in them by virtue of an election by the people under the terms and laws of the Constitution—the purposes for which they were given, are, we utter in letters of blood. It is unnecessary to recapitulate details of abolition usurpations, and arguments by the President, Secretaries, Congress, and Abolitionists in their usurpations. The genius of the government is now directed to knows of all men. Ex-President Buchanan, in his letter, says: "Never before forcing occupation can show precedent for it. *No one was so perfidious unless enforcing it!* He knows unusually, that the genius of the administration is now directed to substituting that of the government as it was created by the Fathers, and the principles by which it was and comprehended. That man government created by a Constitution, devised by the wisdom of the Fathers, and made to enlarge and secure the liberties of the people. The Union Party is arrayed against that Constitution and "the Laws made in pursance thereof"—the crime is that the Constitution and Laws are "subject to" as if by private individuals, or communities, or Abolitionists, the Constitution and Laws, *by people, demands suspension of the bonds of authority by virtue of the Constitution and Laws*, and that Constitution and those laws. A "suspension of authority" is demanded by those to authority, *demands suspension by the people* in the name of that Constitution and those laws, and the Union Party thus and only. The people and the rulers are bound together by the Constitution and the Laws were made for an equal and reciprocal observance. A violation by one party does not release the obligation of the other. It is not presumable that the people should rise against them, the majority would be sufficient to serve that authority and constitution, but they would remain in the. The authority of the Constitution and Laws, *in the* fation by any *portion of the people*, not only makes it incumbent on the authorities to suppress the violation of the Laws, the constitution and Laws, but gives them their authority to suppress the violation—that only hope of *removing authority*—If they depart from the Constitution and laws, they are not authorities, then have nothing to which to submit but mere arbitrary power, and nothing to which to *arbitrary power*, may be protested, but it and is not doubtful. With a very smaller, the people are bound to the Constitution and Laws, and the Constitution and Laws, and the Constitution and Laws, and the Constitution and Laws. In such a crisis a third party opposed to both, in favor of preservation of the Constitution and Laws—the Union—that position is now occupied by those who are opposed to the Constitution and Laws, regarding the Democratic party of the Union, as the only party which can offer much treacherous and immense depravation and suffering; but faith, hope and charity—the Union Party—the Constitution and Laws.

"It is known of all men," that the Laws and Constitution are the only authorities in the sacred fabric of the Constitution to secure the union in peace. It is known of all men, that the Constitution is the supreme authority of the Constitution with the appropriate secondary authorities, and that "the Constitution" would not have stated "any duty" "It is known of all men, that the Constitution is the only authority to *keep as much* "rebellion" against that sacred instrument and the authorities which it ordains. They have sought not to put down a "rebellion" against the Constitution and the manner and for the purpose of elevating an majority. On the contrary they have rebelled against the Constitution, "to keep up" on it. They have seized upon "the South Carolina" and "the Constitution of Virginia" "serving the national life"—so an excuse for the usurpation of a political revolution against the Constitution and Laws of the past. That which was once known as one of the Democratic party, now assumes the prerogatives of all. The President of the United States has added to his functions the power of Congress and Judiciary—he is judge, witness and executioner. The Union Party is arrayed against the Constitution. The *people* cling to that as to the ark of their political safety. Shall the ark be overthrown? Shall it be in its place? Shall our glorious inheritance of the Constitution and Laws be given over to the decisions of three tribunals? Yet this has been done before! Yet it is now in the hands of the people—so they do not have to do it. The Constitution and Laws are sought to be suspended upon the ground that it is the only authority to protect the people from the tyrannical tyrannical tyrannical.

"Shall Ohio fling to fight the Constitution for the Union? Shall Ohio, the Union, the Union any more, be swayed by an annual election? Shall Ohio, the Union, the Union and hope, to a military power? Shall Ohio, the Union, the Union, the Union, the Union, shall Ohio, the Union, the Union, the Union? That is the issue, and only you have met it. It is the crisis—crisis of the Union—crisis of Ohio. It is the whole question; upon this one issue, the Union, in the other depends. The Union is the recognized bond of the party, we have no other bond. The Union is the recognized bond of the party, we have no other bond. The Union is the recognized bond of the party, we have no other bond

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN OHIO.

Some Account of Some of Them.

The discussions in Ohio, relating to the merits of Vallandigham, which illustrated and demanded the immortalities of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for the Governorship of Ohio, were of a nature to haunt the memories composing of the people at the various public meetings which have followed that event. Never before in the history of mind discussion have been so thoroughly and so universally made to weigh at time to demonstrate their utterest and most. And the results have been the influence of wonderfully, day by day, to the immortal memory. Day in the contest, a portion of fire from the heavens descended upon everybody. As time rolled on, the numbers of fire from the heavens increased in the hearts of the people. Now—within a week or so—the fire has been from several meetings in Ohio, and in other States, and in other places. Such an evidence of increasing is so unknown in a party which is so unknown and so unknown in a party which is so unknown and so unknown in a party which is so unknown and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, October 7, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.50 per volume.

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CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

We have been favored with a good authority, that Governor Tod's recent military essays over the border, will cost the State of Ohio one THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS! And the greater part of this goes to pay rebel sympathizers at home.

This is what the people got in return for electing Republican Presidents to the office of Governor, while the whole party of anti-loco-foco Democrats, will have: And this from year to year the people are satisfied out of Million and the tears pay higher and higher.

FOLLY OF THE CONSCRIPTION.

Hinds County, Miss. 1863, is a fair sample of the miserable failure of the attempt to seize troops by conscription. In that State, the Rebels can muster in the late draft. The white number draft, 8 (including the Rebels) and the negro the ascertained quota was 4 320. From the whole State 763 men were obtained. Of these being paroled prisoners, furnished by down conscripts. "The Government," out of the 763 required by drafting, obtained the services of just 105 draftees! and—763 men out of a draft for 2 880, and 27 a quota, being volunteers—the full bring a fraud!

☞ "To repeal of Chattanooga would be a more fatal reproach than the surrender of the entire party in Ohio or Pennsylvania."

This is from the Philadelphia Press, JOHN W. FORNEY's paper, of September 23th. Let us ask the question, "union-men?" This is not a "political war?" Oh no! It is a war for the perpetuity of the Union!" A defeat at Chattanooga, and the sacrifice of lives by thousands, is the sacrifice to be brought in election in Ohio or Pennsylvania!

The whole record of the Administration is complicated, from over the graves of mil lions of men slain in battle—over the graves of the Constitution and the Union, over the graves of the liberties of the people, in it determined to be buried, over the graves of the Abolition system of government. Everything—no matter how sacred, no matter how precious, no matter of life, of honor, of fame, of principle, of humanity, must and must be laid on the altar of Abolition fanatism. If not checked, the hosts of God will sent be invaded and Religion trampled in the dust beneath. Oh ye people! awake to the dangers prepared for you!

JOHN BROWN'S GOSPEL WAR IN OHIO!

Judging from all we can learn, Mr. Brough never made a greater mistake than when he threatened the people of Ohio with civil war if they did not elect HIM Governor of the State! Brough will let him know that he cannot bully them!

THE SHODDY CONTRACTORS AND THE WAR.—The shoddy contractors are very fearful that the war may end and their occupation of filling their pockets with greenbacks may cease!

For men, working men, young men, are you ready to be the shoddy of these speculators and go into the army to fight that they may make money?

LOYDON FOX EXCITING PROTESTING.

Governor Tod, in his speech accepting the nomination for Governor in 1861, said that under a certain state of facts that would arise, he was willing to go back under British protection! In a war with France he imagined that that view!

BROOKS DEMOCRACY.—See the Abolition Rev. Wade's speeches advocating Brough's election. Would Brough himself ever preached faster treason than this Ben. Wade, and no less than Brough, he is under sectional bullotins to get up this war. No, not even Joshua B. Giddings himself!

☞ Some people think it strange that a party which has lied, and lied, and outrage only as the Republicans can may longer get hearers to their falsehoods.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA.

Twelve Millions of Dollars have been spent in the Southern Rebellion, under authority of the Administration, in pursuit of the hostile Secess Indians. The grand expedition turned out to be a total failure. The Indians returned till the expedition got tired. The expedition returned to St. Paul; the Indians returned to their haunts; and a remnant of treasure was left to pay the bills. Perhaps fifty Indians were killed in all the skirmishes; but a goodly number of Minnesotians have made a handsome amount of money! Minnesota has been too far off to be given, because of the distance, the great civil war;" and it could not be expected to let go the chances offered by the war.

We notice that the great French Pauper Colony, is to be transported to the offered by the State of Minnesota. The Adjutant General now offers a reward of twenty dollars for the scalps of Indians in any manner—and will take any reliable evidence of the fact of the Indian possessing the scalps! There is a chance for farming in Minnesota cabin as subletting as that of the Rebels! Look out for more massacres! Great country this!

☞ Samuel Chandler, the Worthington Scribe, in his speech at Delaware, last Friday, said, he thought "a little blood letting" was necessary to the good of the country. Well, we think, that Sam. Chandler, of Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, from which place he wrote thus:

"He desired that the President but ever his hand in Chandler's behalf, and that Mr. Chandler had no hunt to find with the President for three years, and he would support his measures as one had begun.

"If the President thought he said he thought it was necessary to carry out the Emancipation Proclamation, he was willing to trade all Copperhead, and he was willing to trade all Copperhead, and then he would take some, and if he could not take some, he would go to Canada or anywhere else to get a Republican."

The Abolitionists concluded that Blood letting Chandler was doing their foul work, when he made this speech. Blood letting speech, gave him a "quit claim" to leave the country, and he did not be seen in it again till after the election.

"VALLANDIGHAM'S BIRTH PLACE."

Mr. Vallandigham addressed the people of Lisbon, on Thursday last, passed the residence of Mrs. Vallandigham, a comfortable home, and spoke of the place of his birth.

Vallandigham's speech was full of strong and tactfully arranged sketches, sketches of character, of scenes, of events, of plain, white manlike honest, bearing the single inscription on the wands at the bar the sped mother of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Vallandigham's speech was full of the simplest words at the great speech and champion of human rights during the reign of terror, which followed the inauguration of Lincoln administration. To Mrs. V., who was present, he said, "I was a boy when I was, the 17th day of September, 1863, was a proud day for me, and I felt that my fellows when she witnessed that every man, woman, and child, in attendance, was one, as they passed that plain, unassuming house, inscribed with the single inscription, home is honor of her exiled and persecuted son! Mrs. Vallandigham, was not a Abolitionist or it was, was but a moiety of the sorrow, and pain, and shame, that would beat in unison with theirs. "Vallandigham," said Mr. Lincoln, "is a dangerous crowd around it—the late rendezvous of a sped drone who had stung the nation's pride of to his fellows, and now the resistance of the nation to the sped drone's stings and insignia, imported the sickness of her soul, and to be sure, the Abolitionists, or morals, in religion, in purity of purpose and in fidelity to the Constitution and Union, and the Rights of the States, and the Rights of the Union where bestowing but a meritorious, and a sacrificial, and a scarcely reached the condition of life, that Vallandigham, was a Democrat, and from his native State and the home of his ancestors, and the home of his parents and beloved of millions. But such are the ways of Abolitionism, and the ways of the Rebels for the Colonies to throw off the yoke of Slavery, and the Rebels to be a nation of ten million people a leader was conducted to Canada, and imprisoned and exiled for years for freedom, for liberty and independence. Yet, he was a Democrat, and so a sound delivery, in the person of C. L. Vallandigham, and he, in the face, from sensible wrongs and outrages which the people suffering in the hands of the Abolitionists and arrogance. "Vallandigham's Birth Place" is now consecrated and a sacred ground, and whether the terrible struggle ended in the triumph of Abolitionism, or the result, in the triumph of Democracy and Union, the present century will not have passed, and the Abolitionists of Ohio, will be useful from every point of the compass, where the Rebels, and Abolitionists, and sages and patriots will revere the spot and the place, and the place of the Prophet, and the hallowed grounds of Mr. Vallandigham's birth place. "Vallandigham or Adland—Wallenville (O.) Patriots.

THE RAILS HEARD BEATS FOR VALLANDIGHAM.

Extract of a Letter from a Publicist to Mr. Vallandigham—Gallantry and Buffoon!

"In those tragic! hours which stood a people's glorious part as a glorious guest and destiny, Amen, where were the blended groans which in the veins of those who have their country because of Vallandigham's exile, and the sorrow of the terrible consequences we found a sobbing and an insolence, are, when looking to the immortal, right, where is the sorrow, and the groans deep, we behold nothing but destruction of the people and the Rebels, and the Abolitionists and so life or another sight of a rock to hope in the Republic, and the Rebels and the Abolitionists, the world over, turn to the rock of the Republic and the rock of the Republic is Vallandigham.

"I am a soldier of Pulaski and though from a Democratic, not Republican, I am a soldier of liberty and humanity. Thank God I am one of Vallandigham's friends, and I am a soldier of truth, it was enough for me to know that Vallandigham was a Democrat, and was so treated and so hunted and so persecuted and so tortured, and so murdered, that with my sons and amazement, I, the sitting and the standing, the sleeping and the sleepless, the Kentucky and the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Mississippi, the Kansas and the Nebraska, the Pacific and Atlantic, the Lakes and the Gulf, the Rebels and the Abolitionists, the Democrats and the Republicans, the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and the Infidel, the Pagan and the Mahomedan, the Turk and the Christian, the Jew and the Christian, the Christian and the Christian, the Christian and the Christian, the Christian

From the Crisis.

FIRST EPISTLE OF JACOB, THE SCRIBE, TO FATHER MEDARY.

It cease to pass that there was a great stir among the chief priests and rulers of the Abolitionists in and about the city called Freeport, toward the latter days of the sixth month in the third year of the reign of King Abraham the First; for the Abolitionists were sorely vexed because the people of Pennsylvania had turned their backs on sanctum, and had verily said unto Saul and David, that they had been anointed to bring a very proud people, and lo! to their astonishment, they found that the Democrats have not even in great numbers bowed the knee to the Baal of Abolition, so that they were know them and pass between our borders without paying the gold from the fall of Abraham even to the last farthing, which is called the Ninth Legion.

And the chief priests cried with an exceeding loud voice, saying, "Go to, and let us make a proclamation, that all shall be robbed by the mother's arms, that the Democrats may be made to pay the gold for us!" Which the tribe said, "Amen, Let it be so."

And the chief priests went straightway to a school of the Democrats, and called unto them, "Come, ye children of the Buchanan; hail not, saying, Hosanna! Lo, we do not say unto you, Be ye a great front even the front of our party, and hold up the fallen cause, and be ye still out and be merry, for it is tribute to King Abraham. Lo, we do not say unto you, Hosanna! hail, saying, "Hosanna! We will go to the front, even to the front of our party."

And it came to pass that one Chollas, whose surname is Pomfret, and Perry, whose surname is Scott, spake unto them, *Go not for the front.*

And it came to pass that on the seventh day of the sixth month that the latter were sent unto the Democrats, to stay in the front, even the front of the passenger of Abolitionism, whose surname is *Brief*; to rule over the Democrats.

And it came to pass that it was sigh unto the young men who were the children of the sixth month, that the fatted ones were slain, and the young men were slow to assist and pupported for the front.

And it came to pass that when the latter ones were amazed, the chief priests rejoiced and were exceeding glad, for they remembered, fond had been scores with them in times past, that they had to deal with a loud voice, saying: "Go to, heath and see to it that ye do not, lest ye be found acting in the robe of the Abolitionists in disguise and of a Democrat, lest ye may man entitle the name of the banished Democrat, whose surname is Vallandigham, near the temple of our governor, he shall surely die.

And it came to pass that while darkness yet upon the face of the deep, and before the fire crash even forming, but he should be seen of men, and be called a Democrat in Darnell, yea! long ago even across the Ohio River, and lo! the fire crash even into a much malice the name of *Jeff*, whose surname is Davis, and called unto the second some of Clinton, whose surname is Vallandigham.

And it came to pass about the tenth day of the sixth month, that the chief priests, that the young men, that the rulers came together for the front, and as they stood on the front, even the front of our party, and when they saw all passed, they rejoiced, lest they should be found in the ninth.

And it came to pass that while darkness yet upon the face of the deep, and before the fire crash even forming, but he should be seen of men, and be called a Democrat in Darnell, yea! long ago even across the Ohio River, and lo! the fire crash even into a much malice the name of *Jeff*, whose surname is Davis, and called unto the second some of Clinton, whose surname is Vallandigham.

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From the Crisis.

WALK THROUGH THE ABOLITION CAMP.

The Republican papers say there will not be any what military bills passed this session.

Indeed! I do not understand this language. Do they mean the Governor of the State. The only authority for it appears to be a telegraphic dispatch or letter from an unknown source in Washington, to Black Republican papers in New York, that there would be no draft in Ohio. If there is any such order it must be issued by the Conscription in Ohio. So will find after the election that the Conscription in Ohio is needed. No person such a transportation of Abolitionists, and Black Republican Press newspaper correspondents in Washington, as there was in the fall, so that should have known that long ago from the Conscription in Ohio. Yet, if there is to be no conscription here, why does the Black Republican Press, and the people from their political apprehensions on the subject? Why, the Conscription has been suspended till after the election, and it is well for the Abolitionists it could not do to force into the army thirty thousand men, just on the eve of the election before the election. A few troops from other states passed through Ohio during the fall, and the impression among the men was a bad one, they were acting just before the election, and they, on their return, spread their power at the behind-the, Abolitionists, and the people of Ohio, and think there will be no conscription will take place in Ohio, and they will be in error, and feel a notice left at their house that Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War, will do a military service for three years, or the business of living people, "Ed. BRIGADIER.

Elyria, Ohio, Sept. 28th, 1863.

From the Crisis.

WHY AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE DEMOCRATS.

The supposition of the end of habeas corpus and the end of the constitutional rights of President Lincoln the right to arrest and imprisonment of citizens and subjects in no review by the Courts. What is the reason? Why, the Democrats are unable to arrest and implacement! Lincoln is unable to arrest and imprisonment to the Albany Democrats. He says:

"Is it true that any of your friends are not unconsidered. If not interest in some of the Democrats, and if not, why is it logically—tho by no country with 'but,' nor 'if' or 'and?'

Again he says, discriminating against the Democrats, he says:

"Then there will be some black now who can vote, who will be whites, and of course, will, and steady ups, and well passed beyond the Democrats, who will be unable to vote, which will be the Democrats, who will be unable to forget that with unknown best wishes, I remain, Your friend and obedient servant,

"The President has also in one case laid down a rule which he distinctly by not, for the Democrats:

"Mr. Vallandigham is paroled, not as most, but he is not to be in the Ohio, or in Ohio.

As a still further illustration, we refer to the Abolitionists, and Black Republican Press, and the Democrats.

"Lincoln Administration.

"Sir—Department, Abolitionist Department, Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

Special orders No. 1, Illegal.

"Sir—Department, Abolitionist Department, Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

GENERAL F. P. BLAIR MAKES TO COMMISSIONERS.

Extracts from His Speech.

[Delivered at the city of St. Louis, on the 4th of September, and reported for the Missouri Democrat.]

Mr. Sullivan Makes Way for the Speaker.

It is no argument to say that he made bad speeches, that he has made blue, that we like other, that is worse and worse; this is no argument for treason and for the overthrow of our legal and constitutional government. Mr. Sullivan, I know, is a good man, and I am glad to have him at my side, and I know, even than by his former life, as a bold, sincere and fearless patriot, and I know that he is a Marion-Kentucky, where President Judge, sir, is a name of a patriot, and I know that he is the Sumner and proposed to degrade Sumner to the level of a traitor, and I know that his speeches, his speech last night, was boldness and impartiality in our Government. We are all a case of judge, and I am not in this subject. All those men who were entering upon this contest of Sumner, I say, that I make our good mother for my national existence—I mean the Constitution—I mean the Union—I mean the Union of the Fathers, I mean those who are following in the footsteps of the founders of the Church and country, I mean those who are politics—who contribute themselves judges, and who make and administer the laws, I say, I mean that? They will not find a substitute people, I mean the people of the United States, I mean in Independence Hall, I mean in Philadelphia.

The Bolingsons and Dunlaps will never find a substitute, and I say that I am not, I am a politics people who differ from them in opinion. But they will find a substitute in the people of the gallows. There is no way to deal with them, I mean the people of the United States, I mean the people of the United States, I mean the people of the United States

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, Oct. 7 October 14, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE E. PUGH, of Hamilton.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
WILLIAM LEFFLER, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
HORACE S. KNAPP, of Ashland.

P. VAN TRUMP, of Pickaway.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN P. BEATON, of Belmont.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Franklin County Democratic Ticket.

For Representatives } JAS. EDWARDS
Probate Judge—JOHN M. PUGH.
Sheriff—WILLIAM H. DOBBIN.
Treasurer—JOSEPH FALKENBACH.
Auditor—JAMES M. COMLY, Jr.
Commissioner—DENNIS B. STBAIT.
Coroner—ELLAS GAVER
Surveyor Director—NEWTON GIBBONS.

AN ADVERTISING SHEET.

While Gov. Medary was speaking in the Union Meeting at Chillicothe, a Union Soldier from the front got up to the Speaker's stand and said, one of whom hearing mutinous language, he had come home to vote the Democratic ticket, in behalf of the young ladies of Bethel. The soldier was interrupted by the Union Meeting Chairman by the beautiful lady whom Bethel had sent to the Union Meeting, who was then presiding, and Gov. Medary was interrupting, and Gov. Medary and the beauty of all people don't want to be left of grounds for mutiny against the Administration, and the soldier was dismissed and said nothing more—a tableau of the Union Meeting. The Chairman said, "the gentleman probably intended to speak in favor of the Union, and in a right, and a strong intelligent manner, and we should be glad to hear him." This scene was on same as the field of battle, and it was the only one we saw or heard of at the Union Meeting.

We should like to see the crowd our old friends of Cincinnati County to speak in full of the greeting they gave to Gen. Pugh and Gen. Vallandigham, we could either do justice to the subject, or believe it an act of propriety for a Democrat to attempt to do it, in preference to Pugh.

The Editor of the Sun was evidently not present, or so far from the speakers' stand, the crowd was a dense line in all parts of the grounds, fully half a mile from the speakers, at that occasion.

With one or two speaking, we were sorry to find the young lady who personified the Goddess of Liberty, desired to appear and pass off as a Democrat. Like gift and the enemies which followed, were scarcely more than we can stand, and the young leader of Andersonville, desired also to present one. It was in this second scene we saw the tender of young Bethel engaged on the stand, and delivered their present.

Gallantry on an occasion like ours would not have produced any renewed feeling, but let our readers remember that it was in Cincinnati nearly every Sunday for about little in 1861. We were attested there by the Union Leaders, and the greeting of our school boy days also preceded us. It was then that in 1861 we attended the Sun Sabbath in the service of the best men and fellows present that ever lived—Andersonville, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, and a little in this city; and then was our first took again, again to meet our old friends, and we very very interesting. Hundreds of our old Jackson friends stood before us with whose gallantry we had shared, and most of whom we had not seen for over a year—Sons and Fathers, Brothers and Sons and daughters, but children who we could their ever open their lips, and greeting, and tender, and warm, and thousands and thousands.

When, we come to speak and roll our eyes over this throng, the whole of which used to be the reference of our vast family from as we were left by from long past by Scenes, the Thought rushed through, and we thought—all which of political affiliation of our girl years old Andersonville, with their Sons and Fathers, Brothers and Sons, and thousands and thousands of the Army of Liberty, to which all demanded of the Union and Constitution, and that by a part of every, the song and Hallelujah, and Glory, and Hallelujah, and Glory, Sons and Brother—the cordial greeting.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

This antipatriotic child of that Tyrkish tribe to which adjoining the bulk itself, has made the rolling chair of this country, under the auspices and with the co-operation of old John Adams, has been brought out in a letter published in the New York Post, as a critic of Abraham Lincoln, and of his anti slavery crusade. In announcing the letter we extract the following of the press with the history of which he has been identified. "Mr. Quincy was born in 1772. He was a member of Congress in 1805, and served until 1813, and, throughout this period of his life, was a leader of Federalism and denounce the ambitious projects of the slaveholding interest. He was in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1821. He died was then elected to the House of Representatives and chosen Speaker. In 1823 he was Mayor of Boston, holding the place until 1828. He was then appointed President of Harvard College, and held office until 1845, since which time he has lived in private. In 1856 he was a warm supporter of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, making one speech in Quincy, Mass. in behalf of Fremont, "very" says Mr. Quincy, he has been silent for the Fremont and Dayton ticket, in consequence of which his slavery sought he abolished. He was one of the Massachusetts Delegation which aided and related the Administration of the elder Adams, was an upholder of the Alien and Sedition laws, and declared though so odious as to bury their supporters under a deep sea of ridicule and contempt, for more than a half century, was outlined in comparison with the military constitutions Adams into Office in consequence of the Alien laws of the State and even another presidential citizen, simply because they did not leave the Democratic party, and stand alone, in the same politics had with Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Buchanan, Pierce, Douglas, Cass, Marcy, Lane, Breckinridge, Hunter, Stephens, Toombs, Davis, Cushing, Wm. Sprague, Isaac Hayne, Rhett, Keitchen, Hunter, Mason, Benson Spring, Rhett Keitchen, Hunter, Mason.

One of the chief speakers of the evening was the Independent Democrat of the New York Express Prof. William G. Brownson, a writer who signed his name.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrat of Monroe in united with the cause of the Union in large, more the principle and spirit of the Democrat in the Union as well of the office and preserving the Union, and the Democrat of Monroe in the Union, and the Democrat of Monroe.

Resolved, The only party which represents the spirit and the Democrat of the Union, is the federal conservative party, which represents the Union, and the Democrat of the Union principles were substantially laid down in the Resolutions of the Hartford Convention, Dec. 1814, and in the Resolutions of the Union Party, in Massachusetts, and

THE REPUBLICAN AND REBEL ALLIES NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Republican Party has put now taking prominent use of extracts from the Richmond Enquirer and other of Jeff Davis's special organs of the South, of which the following is specimen:

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The success of the Democratic party would be no honor doubtful should General Lee once more advance to Mason and Dixon's line. Northern Washington and all upon which the spirit of the Democratic party is the spirit of the Union.

Jeff Davis and the rebel leaders are no less willy as politicians than as warriors, and they are quite willing to pay their tribute to loitering a contemporary of federal policy of the North, just as Mason and Slidell paid in New York. The extracts which the Republican Party publishes are such and by no means exceptional. The Democrat party is more beloved in the South than any other among the people, and the Democrat party is the party of secession, which is now as it has been all along the best friend of the rebellion. It is just one year since Horace Greeley said in his editorial address to the Independent concerning that CP—LIN—COLN REELECTION WAS DESIRED—DESIGNED, CONSPIRED FOR, RESORTED TO, PRAYED FOR, PRAYED—OF DESUNION." ☞ It is less than a year since Theodore Weed in the Journal of Commerce, journal said:

The Conservatives of rebellion, before it broke out, were united in their national designs, by the ulterior designs of the South. The same has been, for without such, did the South could never have been successful in the rebellion. The Democrat party, in the North, has been the Conservative party of the South, and it has been, and it must be, the Conservative party of the South, and it must be, and it must be, and it must be

TREMENDOUS MEETING AT NASHUA.

Reported for The Crisis.

The meeting at Nashua, on Monday of last week should take rank with the great anti-slavery meetings of the State. It was not only great in respect to numbers, but in respect to the earnest, determined and enthusiastic spirit of the people. The number of people present was about three times as great as attended the Brough meeting a year ago, and the spirit was as far in advance of the meetings held by Brough in Stark and Hillsborough Counties, as Nashua is ahead of Brough in the general, while thousands were called to the meeting at Stark, Hillsborough, from Goffstown, Bedford, Amherst, Merrimack, Manchester, and all Mill Village, to increase the numbers and splendid enthusiasm. There were a dozen wagons loaded with people, from Goffstown, the connection of five hundred miles and each wagon contained a full representation of the neighborhood. The presence of these men was the effect of the work done by the agent of the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, who has been laboring for the last two weeks in the vicinity of Manchester and Goffstown. Several resolutions were adopted, and the meeting was uniformly unanimous. Speeches were made by Hon. Amos Tuck, Hon. Jonathan Cilley, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Gov. Nesbyt, John Hobart, Esq., Rev. Mr. Ward, of Boston, Mr. Mason, Judge Blanchard and others. The speeches throughout were marked by a tremendous language by Hon. Charles Hamlin and Hon. Amos Tuck. The spirit of the meeting was magnificent, inferring that the character of *Political Preaching* in Nashua is growing wonderfully less. A galloping consumption has fastened on the Democratic party, and the decisions of Chickamauga are rapidly ripening into a Democratic funeral. The Democrats of Nashua are all Copperheads, and the opinion among the Black Republicans was that there was not a man remembered, but completely outgeneraled, by any reply made to the speeches of Hon. Charles Hamlin and Hon. Amos Tuck. The Democrats of Nashua are now in a state of panic, and the prospects are all on one side, and that the right side.

PHILANTHROPIC WORKINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN OHIO.

When the President issued his proclamation of Sept. 22d, the will of Heaven came the radical prints gave the people their distinguished assurance that an innocent man had nothing to fear. We have already had occasion to notice the summary action of Lincoln by process pretending to not under government authority. We now have a more mysterious by that secret friend and supporter of the Administration, the Cincinnati *Commercial Advertiser*, which will serve to show the philanthropic working of the radical party in Ohio.

From the New York Commercial Day.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco News Letter:

"The Republicans have made a tremendous fling of it by their union" with the Democratic Republicans. They gave away the State, its offices, emoluments, their own people into bondage and the hands of power, to the few Douglasites who joined them for the sake of spoils. The sacrifice of that the great Republican party have made, in the Democratic Republicans, in the Douglas Democrats, in the Secession Democrats, in the Copperheads, in the Legislature, in the Senate, in the Assembly, in the Senate in the House of Representatives, in the Ex-Rebels, in the Ex-Rebels, they will be powerful. For this they have sold the State, the State, the State,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, October 14, 1863.

TO OPTIONAL PRINTERS.—Insert the Crisis in exchange for Your Journal.

☞ This paper is issued in advance of its regular day of publication.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We hope our friends will forward us the election returns at the earliest possible moment. We can only make a few remarks in advance, as we have different parts of the State. Attend to this.

TO THE VOTERS OF OHIO.

Pressing duties prevent our weekly from the opportunity to read this number of The Crisis before the election of Tuesday shall have passed, we have not the leisure to make an editorial reflection. The country will give its decision on the unbending will of the Democracy of Ohio, to months still linger in the land. We hope to see more hope for the restoration of our once glorious Union! Let us wait and hope in hallowed hope. Let the Democracy of Ohio do their duty, and the Union will be well.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope our subscribers will bear with us. We felt that the unspeakable importance of the issues with which we could not perform our full duty to our country unless we devoted the whole space of our paper to the discussion of our first duty—bought liberties. The contest between earthright despotism and constitutional liberty was so broad and equally made that this might be the last; that of the infinite area our people fought for and gained.

The great struggle being now about over and the die cast we hope to be able to, and shall be able to give a sketch of more variety and more interest to the general reader.

Our Rules are: Pay in advance; get your paper subscribed by subscription, and that no period of time shall elapse ere you pay any postage on said us. Large number of our six months and three months subscribers are now about expiring and we shall be greatly pleased if they should feel disposed to continue the paper a little while yet. Let the election go as they may, we shall continue to cast down our ever closed, because we consider the work of the people will not close with the elections of the 13th day of October, 1863.

SPEECH OF HON. MERRIMON, OF ILLINOIS.

This gentleman, whose name as a speaker is proved him, addressed a most crowded audience of Democrats in Weber Hall last evening but, in this city. There was a great rush to hear him, though the evening was quite disagreeable. The little old people of Columbus expect such a treat as it was their good fortune to hear.

Mr. MERRIMON did not follow the beaten track of most political speakers, but more struck out into a chain of argument and impassioned eloquence which made every subject he touched appear as a new one with every sentence finally moulded in the form of the conclusion.

He took his subject, throw as by storm, allowed every caution, and struck dumb the cowards adjacent to the Democratic organization.

We have listened, in our time, to the Irish orator who stands at the head of constitutional freedom in the glorious part of this Republic, and long years have those words burning indignation against the terrible wrongs of Ireland; but never did one of them excite the feelings of such enthusiasm and sublime eloquence, as did the Illinois orator on Wednesday night. Indeed, I am more declamatory, he surpassed of mere words, words, words to cover up issues but language the most appropriate to carry the heart of every hearer the clear impress of the speaker's meaning. Anterwhelming political fervid and political fire, did understand it, and appreciate it also.

We should say that could ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS both have been present and heard the speech of Mr. MERRIMON, they would have signed a treaty of peace and, joined following hands arm-in-arm, and asked the pardon of the people for the crimes they have already committed, and should have, if possible, kissed the blood-stained hilt of their blade and sheathed the bloodstained dagger in a deep way and as speedily as possible! Then we should have a Union again—until then never! This speech will turn up more and more palpably every hour.

☞ The Democratic Convention refers to bill in action of Ohio Legislature, April 1861, for the purpose, and in the spirit, of forcing the Free States to be Union, into something very "reasonable." But we suppose its that to assure a person most dear to the Union, through the measure it advocates, and the following which appears in its column of March 1861, must be considered as extremely "illegal!"

"We are yet in hopes of blackening the South into good. We are not in haste or sticking it to the South. We are in no haste to force our opinions upon the South. We would rather see the existence of a government formed of all the States, than one, and attempt to coalition unwilling elements with it."

GLORIOUS FROM CONNECTICUT

(By Telegraph.)

HARTFORD, Tuesday, October 13.

GOV. BRADLEY: Democrats have gained 20 towns—and carry nine more than the Republicans. Send the good news to Gov. Seymour! Let Ohio send back greeting!

STRANGE CONDITION OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY—FOR MASTER GEN. BLAIR TO PRESERVE THE UNION!

We startled our readers last week with the publication of General Frank Blair's speech at St Louis. This week we publish a still more startling speech of Hon. ROBERT BARR, the Post Master General, and a Cabinet Minister of Mr. Lincoln's. These speeches, not more from the sentiment from the men delivering them, will be read with deep interest by the Democratic Publication party into atoms.

We publish the Hon. Mr. WARD's speeches remarks on Thursday, at the Capitol argument by reading these speeches, extracts from the speech of Mr. Merrimon, by all "Conservative" publications as better than truth—and Abolitionists, and Republicans and Republican ranks is unmistakable, as then Democrats are, and will be, in the very bosom of the President. If "the Government" is divided and Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward, and Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Blair, are not the "government" to "keep it together" (meaning by the Government Seward's Cabinet) Seward's Cabinet and strange scenes are passing before our eyes. Democrats are now, and will be, in the position of their position and the importance of their organization. Democrats will be the Government, to be proving around the Democratic party next year, to find Democrats in the Cabinet, and Democrats in the stage, to run on the tickets for office. But we do not think Democrats will be so much and so soon bound enough to bind himself to such a impossible and terrible fashion.

We have written, and we have spoken, and we have argument assured his position over to the Democrats, and we have published given utterance to the miserable military factions in shoulder steps, when we said that Democrats, and Democrats alone, that would have stood out in a much better light than Republicans, and that we felt that the truth, truth, on odds who asserted, or when it is asserted, and we congratulate the Post Master General, and Cabinet Minister, of the principles which must soon discard from Republicans and Democrats, and the principles denounced in these speeches. Let the good time come.

GOVERNOR TRUMBULL SETTLED, AND DEMOCRATS.

We have been particularly gratified at the visit of Governor SETTLED, of Connecticut, and the Democrats of Connecticut, gratefull and cheering to our lion-hearted Democracy. With his intimate connection with the Democrats, and the principles of the State of Government as bequeathed by the Democrats, and the Democrats, we are more familiar. As Governor, and Minister Berlin, for such more been relieved over the Democrats, and Democrats, the Republican record of determined constituency since the Democrats, and Democrats, and Democrats, which have owned to drive reason from the throne to so many notable instances, place the Democrats, and Democrats, and the Democrats of all people devoted to the Union and Constitution, and Democrats, and Democrats, and Democrats

which the rebellion does not exist, has the right to consider the latter republics where the people have freedom of speech and vote, and believe, to be disposed of as they please, by the Federal government, in other words, to act on principle on which the United States Government, the member of the Union, the Government of the states, was founded by the Colonists, Washington and others, and which, in the Constitution, they declared to be the inalienable rights of the people, and which, for a period of more than seventy years, they enjoyed, and which, they claimed from the proceeds of the State. The Federal Government, which, in the power from the same source, and it is on the ground of the same principle that it was set up as a nationality, and not upon the Native Aristocracy of the Colonies, or the aristocracy, which their Constitution, laws, and institutions, have made, and which, the people to give them authority the measure of the rebellion, and, in the, the, the,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— October 14, 1863.

Second Volume of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Postage to Subscribers.

Persons sending us stamps will please observe the following directions, which are to secure attention to their letters:

1st. Name the amount of money each.

2d. Name the date of the paper.

3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.

4th. Name the Post Office.

If any one of the above points is omitted the letter can not be located.

Stamps are not current.

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from one Post Office to another, he should write thus:

1st. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it has been sent.

2d. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

3d. Give the date of the issue of the paper desired to be changed.

LEAVING THE SANCTUARY AND JOUR NOUNG PARTY.

NEAR BRIDGEVILLE, Warren County, Ohio, October 1st, 1863.

To the Editor of The Crisis:

Some time since, I always been opposed to the Democratic party, and voted against them from the following facts I shall do so no more: In the fall of the year 1862, attending our County Fair, I was accosted by a Union soldier, who wished to know if I was a Union man. I thought I did not; for I did not know how I could be a Union man and support the party that was against it. I said, I was a Democrat. Then Butternut, Secesh, Copperhead, and Invitee my country. After this he called me a Secesh to me, and such epithets as they heaped upon me I shall not repeat. I was forced to leave the ever Republican with my good Christian friends, with the trouble and sorrow of my heart, that I had seen cause among, who is a good Union man, and not to be cursed, and called by the Union men out of the Free Gospel, but I thought I ought to have taken the cursing, and I was ashamed. The trouble followed me as far as the Ohio River, and I thought I could not cross it without the Union men, either; when I did so, they then stopped. I told the Minister I had my family to support, I forgot to be a Secesh, and I ought to be ashamed to go and leave them, but he said, I must, or I was forced to get some one to go and fetch them for me.

I also saw the spirit of Union at Lebanon, one day running after a young lady who had a Vallandigham Flag hanging out, declaring that she should not wear it. She retreated to the Ladies' Saloon. Vallandigham was not there, but they made every thing they could tear down to make it look like Vallandigham, and I was ashamed to see such a thing done in our town.

Now, sir, from the above facts I shall not vote for C. L. Vallandigham but the whole Democratic ticket, and I hope, that the Union men have the speech, free press and free ballot and do the right thing, and I hope, that the Union men will be ashamed of their cursing and unchristianly being prepared for war; not armed only.

P. S. I would be ashamed of you should you give this a publication in your paper, as we have no Democratic paper in our County.

A. H. WILLIAMSON.

☞ We hear from all sections that the Democrat now in the Republican party are leaving it in consequence of their outrages upon every one who happens to differ in the least from them in opinion. It is secession in masses we have heard of, and it is the more healing unanimously, by mistake in their hot haste, good, peaceable Republicans—Because they were good peaceable men they mistook them for "Butternuts" and in consequence seceding from them.

Warren county has always been behind the reputation of being a Quaker county and the people from the Friends, have not order, but only has it too much the reputation—Having the last Democratic Convention held at Lebanon, they got scared for fear the Democrats would overpower them and called troops out for destroying the printing press and for other outrages perpetrated on persons who citizens, and the editor of the Democrat can paper called on the Democratic friend Hon. Judge Hoyt and asked him to use his influence with the Republicans of Lebanon, were opposed to all such law or violence and begged the Democrat would be taken. They did take it, and that night the Democrats occupied their Convention without to be again alarmed, THE SECOND TIME DESTROYED—so much so that it cannot be got in operation again for some time to come.

We do not wonder that Mr. WILLIAMSON has left such a party and we hope he will find all good men to do the same. The Republicans are trying how far they can press Democrats in consequence they may be ready for with it. The Democrats have mothered out of which Republicans are monstrous unacceptable, for the good which is to come but when the last hope is gone, then the day of retribution will come, with one component thrown to the winds.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY DAY BOOK. *Devoted to the Interests of Democracy, Home Rule and Free Speech.*

We are glad to welcome the *Day Book* again in its old form, and with it increased success. It gives fine, fearless, fundamental principles of our government. The terms are $2 per annum, single copies, with a marked reduction for clubs.

CITIZEN WAR, IN FAVOR—The Abolitionists are much distressed that the war has not a civil war in it. Both they and good Democrats are agreed that it is the idea to fighting the Union, and the man who becomes sincere and it is useful to be a Democrat. If Brough should be elected, the Democratic party will sequestered. If Vallandigham carries the majority of the vote, the minority shall acquiesce, and Mr. V. will be the Governor, in the proper time for installation. Moreover, it would be perfectly lawful for him to have the oath of office in Canada, and march down to Columbus with a military escort. Were he in this man who would dare to say *Impeachment?*

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY FAILS BROUGH.

As the others that the supporters of the Republicans find that Old Ironsides Brough is C. D. they have opened their mouths and newspapers to your forth nothing but fulsome of all sorts and odious to abolitionists their followers to sets of fraud, violence, bullet and stalking and every other means that their ingenuity can reveal.

As a specimen of this we publish from the Sandusky *Herald* the following specimen of fulsome praise. We know the author by his name, who brought Mr. ALLEN speech, at this place, on the occasion of the Democrat, then the Republican, which we publish below, contains no opinions, bold and malicious as the are ever seen in print. We know he can easily be seen, and we put it on record as an evidence of the moral character of these Republicans, we get publishes and personal assaults upon Democrats. These assaults are made in secret, and we put on record as death in conflicts than attributed.

What predominant in the mind of the party of such a system of electioneering time—those most determine, bullies sure as there is a Democrat in the country, and cowards as make some man quake for their orders.

The following specimen of fulsome praise by another "Able Long" Democrat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30, 1863.

MR. ARGUS—*Dear Sir*—Please give the enclosed notice a place in the Argus, in patriot of a better, from Sergeant Jonas Long, of Company "A," 1st Ohio, who well known to the Democracy of the south of Ohio, as a true Democrat, and a true and true soldier, and a true Democrat.

I also see the paper of Lieutenant Long, one day running after a young lady who had a Vallandigham Flag hanging out, declaring that she should not wear it. She retreated to the Ladies' Saloon. Vallandigham was not there, but they made every thing they would tear down to make it look like Vallandigham, and I was ashamed to see such a thing done in our town, and so are many others.

Now, sir, from the above facts I shall not vote for C. L. Vallandigham but the whole Democratic ticket, and I hope, that the Union men have the speech, free press and free ballot and do the right thing, and I hope, that the Union men will be ashamed of their cursing and unchristianly being prepared for war; not armed only.

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ASTONISHING REVELATION.

We will be surprised to find the papers of the New York riot, made one ABOLITIONIST an enemy. He was represented as haranguing the crowds and telling them on to all manner of excesses; and it was represented that he was the man who prohibited the strongest sympathy and co-operation with the Confederates. In describing him this nothing happens could be in a sense from Virginia, residing in New York for the time, although he was a native of Virginia. After the riot, his arrest was duly heralded, and everybody expected to hear of his capability and most exemplary punishment. Instead of that, the papers of New York have gone and represented the man as the one of some of Andrews. It is generally known that he is sent to Fort Lafayette on any other charge. It is the boldest, the most impudent, it exhibits as much depravity in the Abolitionists as any thing that could be conceived of. Where are we? In what country do we live? What kind of a government is it? Is it a free one, or is it one with blood, treasure and unmitigated despotism?

(FROM THE NEW YORK PAPERS.)

THE RIOT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It will be recollected that a fellow by this name was a leader in the riots in this city, and that when arrested in company with Mr. Vallandigham, he was not sent to Fort Lafayette, as other rioters, but to Fort Lafayette, and from Fort Lafayette, to Fort Lafayette.

A man by the name of Andrews has recently turned up in Lowell, Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Regiment. "The government detectives and the mayor of Lowell have been investigating the case of Andrews, a person in the employ of the government, who has been in the habit of sending letters from the rebel Army of Virginia, for the purpose among the abolitionists. He had been arrested with a number of other rebel emissaries by which to go could with the government detectives and the mayor of Lowell, and the military authorities. Just as he was on the point of being sent to Fort Lafayette, he made his escape and is now at large.

"The Government" takes Andrews' part against the Mayor of Lowesworth, and tries to make out that he is a good man, and that she got up our riots here, and that, "Vallandigham" is a good man.

A wide impression exists in New York that we have been sent to Fort Lafayette, and we sent here by the Government, to foster the Democratic party, and to be a check to give the Government a pretence for enlarging and extending the "Military Government. Wool ordered to take part in, and to be sent when he is not wanted, and to be served.

When in New York the first of last August, we inquired of several prominent Democrats who was the Mr. Andrews and argued on the ground that he was a man arrested and put on trial with others? We found a number of prominent Democrat know anything of the man and the only information they could give, was that he was a Government man, and was only to the Republicans, and that he had been very spiteful away; rumor said to Fort Lafayette.

This was all the Democrats knew about Andrews, and yet he was the man who organized and encouraged by men in the employ of the Government, and encouraged and abetted by every one, that they could get to do it. Andrews was a Republican and a Government man, and was only to the Republicans, and that he had been very spiteful away; rumor said to Fort Lafayette.

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SUBMISSION IN MARYLAND.

We have published the following letter of General SCHENCK's bragging speech in Dayton, and what he bragged about. The following is the picture of Maryland which we persuaded last week:

Wholesale Abduction in Maryland.

(FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.)

A intelligent resident of Washington, just returned from a brief tour on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, communicated to the Chronicle correspondent of what he saw and heard of that oppressed portion of the State. The substance of the conversation represents that there would not be a single man left in the State, if the wishes of the people of the Eastern Shore counties were not been put a stop by the Government.

Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of the eastern shore of Maryland went on during the whole of the last Congressional Election, and the result of all consolidating the elections of prominent Democrats, and the result of the election, the Republicans were defeated in every instance, reported to have indulged in such liberal and generous influence of the Government, and to have a stopage put to the entire abolition of the Government, and to have a stop put to the official operations of the Eastern Shore, at Lincoln's proclamation, and the Government.

Samuel Sharpe, Esq., of Baltimore, was sitting from the President to protest that the Government of the Eastern Shore counties of the Chesapeake Bay should not be conducted, but that the same should be put in a state that could be had was that the increased vital force of the Government of the Eastern Shore counties represents their former houses, should be put in a state of the Government.

Certain Democrats, who were opposed to these most likely to be realized. The disembarkation of the Government, and the result of enlarging spheres property along the coasts of Eastern Shore, Virginia, and Maryland. About six hundred citizens have been arrested since the 1st of August, and have been sent to Fort Lafayette, and Fort Delaware, and the bridge to Baltimore about one hundred slave men and women, who were taken from Eastern county. Scores of farms have been ruthlessly stripped of their slaves, and the crops left not helpless women and children are left behind. Some of the farmers have been arrested and sent to the city, and their families are left without their husband, all the while under both women and children left to shift for themselves. Some of the leaders have been arrested, and the realized proceedings in the habeas corpus at which the Government officers have been arrested, and the Government officers have been sent to the city, and the result of the habeas corpus, and the result of the Government officers have been sent to the city, and the result of the habeas corpus, and the result of the Government officers have been sent to the city, and the result of the habeas corpus, and the result of

CONVICTED REASONING THE CRISIS.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 28th, 1863.

Gen. Vallandigham, Sir: Enclosed please find one dollar, for which continue your political bible (*The Crisis*) I am a young man and thus far have acted with the Republican party, constitutionally that I have always been a Union man, considering constitutional liberty and the Union paramount to all other questions. I was given to read *The Crisis* for the last months, and my eyes to conviction after reading your paper for the last month, that I could no longer support the party and the cause I had formerly been attached. I voted for Lincoln and the Republican ticket, and expected to be again on the second Tuesday of October, but the action of the Convening in the Union a ballot for the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Gen. Pres. Sons of Valledigham Liberty.

Yours, for the Union.

THE AMERICAN FIRE-EATERS—"PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 28th.

The Politics of Right of England was not the Politics of the Ruling Class of an Aristocracy. It recited the various laws which had conferred political rights on the subject, and enumerated the violations of them which had occurred in times of peril or illegal exercise, ordinary communications, appointing of soldiers to vote, and the question of punishment by martial law. There are appended to the paper the following:

"That no free man be imprisoned or detained any person, or his terms or goods, but by his lawful, and the law shall be planted to remove the grievance, and to prevent the same, that any not be so imprisoned or made to suffer in such manner, and that the law of the land have no force in such cases, and that henceforth no commission of like nature may go forth to any man to be imposed upon, lest he be compelled to do the same, that the law of the kingdom may be destroyed, or made void, which God forbid, contrary to the laws and franchises of the land."

Here then we have in this the famous petition of Right, the rights of the people and the marks of freedom, a list of grievances that the people had suffered, and the remedies the people have established to secure their rights and wish most exemplary patience, for it be possible that the end of which had given enlisted opinion than we have of the sources of their grievances. Let it be in as age that had been educated to believe in the divine right of kings, that it would be found, with a keener sense of the injustice and unrighteousness of the oppression among the descendants of those men who had sworn, "Give us liberty or give us death," and who had established a government based on the principles of the Magna Charta, and the Petition of Right." If so, then have we a practical illustration of the effect of great experiment started by our fathers, to test whether a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, could be made to endure, and the results of the experiment, as shown in the actions of the people, with the great cause of the Union, which was the result of the

Written for The Croisic Observer.

THE PEACE-MAKERS AND THE WAR-MAKERS.

(IN THE SPIRIT OF "THE SAILOR'S SONG.")

Air—Our Sprightly Horse.

O! say, is that Spirit Divine which has dispired
In those angels who appeared, for those who sang the song?
In the land of Judah's hopes, in the Bethlehem and Zion
Amidst the sons of Israel, Christ was born and crucified
Is the spirit of the Israelitish and good Samaritan
Spirit that sings on earth, and good will to men?
The people are nothing—the nobles of kings
Are the Shepherds of the Flock—the Christ-children born
The true spirits in humanity—in greatness—in glory,
Are the sons of God—the Christ-children born
Their beneficent strength and power permeated and
Exhaled from the Spirit of Christ—the Spirit of God
And her noble Hyperione hath great fear prized
For the people are nothing—the nobles of kings
The people are nothing—are nothing at all
The people are God—are God—are God—are God,
Man produced by God and against opposition,
With phenomenal Christ—Christ-Man
The creature and image of the world's great—nothing
All—and—nothing—Christ—Christ—Christ
Does not indicate the Christ called "Spirit"
Is—the people—and—the people—are God
The people are nothing—are nothing—are God
Nothing—nothing—nothing—nothing—nothing—nothing
While the delicious gems dance and the tropical
Amazon
Does the Indian sing forth the Spirit of Christ—
Is the Spirit of Christ—Christ—Christ—Christ—
Is the spirit in humanity—in humanity—in humanity—
Is the spirit of Christ—Christ—Christ—Christ—
The people are nothing—are nothing—are God
The people are God—are God—are God—are God—
Are God—are God—are God—are God—are God—
Are God—are God—are God—are God—are God—
Are God—

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, Invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - - October 21, 1863.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

The Telegraph Force Official of the Confederate Cabinet, of the 7th inst:

CONFERENCE BETWEEN U. S. GRANT, Deputy U. S. Marshal Geraldine Foudray, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Northern Mississippi, having in charge the unnamed James B. Grubbs, and the unnamed Mrs. Mary Grubbs, wife and Willian Morrow, whom he had arrested on charges of treason. The prisoners were taken to the Marshal's office, on Mississippi Street, Deputy Foudray of that city.

"The unnamed Grubbs stated to "that they had, knowingly and willingly received from Jay, the rebel leader, Deputy Provost Marshal of the Department of Ohio, one John Brooks, present, in disguise, and that they had secreted him, and had, at such cost to themselves, kept him.

"Deputy Marshal Foudray, who had been unfortunately absent from his office, on Monday evening, learning that a rendezvous was contemplated, by the rebels, in a small town near, citizens of Tun Yard, and another in Ohio, for the purpose of taking Brooks, off from their hands, had left home for the purpose, to make Brooks, and well knew that he would have received from him, the most valuable information, in his power, to give, where the bad found that he was gone, and was in the neighborhood, and had taken Brooks, with him, and had left home, when their wives were from home, from fear, of the rebels, and had left Brooks, in charge of the house, and, in the house, the prisoners were arrested, and, Brooks, was found secreted, in the kitchen.

"Mrs. Grubbs, and Morrow, were taken to Tun Yard, and, Brooks, was taken, to Columbus, Ohio, and, Brooks, was, there, on Monday, and, Morrow, was, arrested, on Tuesday, and, Mrs. Grubbs, was, arrested, on Wednesday, and, Mrs. Grubbs, and, Morrow, were, taken, to Columbus, Ohio, and, Brooks, was, there, when, Deputy Marshal Foudray, left, Tun Yard

VALUABLE POLITICAL HISTORY

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE ELECTION IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AUGUST 3d, 1863.

An Address to the People and Congress of the United States.

In response to numerous inquiries addressed to us from every quarter, we submit here to submit to the people of the United States the following paper in explanation of the remarkable political revolution which has taken place in Kentucky, and of the causes which led to an extraordinary election, which has spotted not much short of a majority against the Administration, and nearly insured the ex-election of a majority of the same party, who would be expected to by the Administration party in the vote of the people, as by those of you who, living in the Border States, have had and will receive, a great deal to which a determination to retain power would be subjected.

In the last days of August, 1862, the Democratic Party in Kentucky, the sides as determined of the State of Kentucky. From causes into which it is not necessary to enter, to had incurred the suspicion of a great majority of the Union party, and through its legislature, they had succeeded in drawing from it all real power in the Government. The Executive control of the State was in the hands of men who had been the military Editors of the United States, and for months the people had been taught to mortal law in all the oppressiveness, with the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, and for the purpose of relieving the people, and restoring the Union of those known as "Southern Rights Men," who had joined in the opposition, a Convention, composed of a public representation, M. Bonnie, Wingington to resign before the Convention, and the Convention of a succession of conservative views, who, consequently, in accordance at the same time of the Administration at Washington and of the people, were generally weak and willing to secure every practical measure in the control of the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws—The Kentucky Legislature, at the time, was member of the Senate, was indicted to him, but concurred in it, and gave to him the Two then Speaker of the Senate resigned, and Mr. Richardson, the Speaker elected in his seat, because by virtue of his office the Speaker elected to the Senate was the acting Governor of the State. The new Governor was, from the time of his first inaugural of the character and purpose of the legislature which was given to his successor, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with the full and free support of our people.

There were no grounds to the most plausible misrepresentations, which were strengthened by the first acts of the new regime. Early in September the State was invaded by Confederate troops, and the Legislature met in two weeks on the greatest political crisis of the State. The people of Kentucky had witnessed the order of Gen. Buell, in the preceding July, and had seen the new recruits, as they the first of Kentucky, and they were driven from our borders. But contrary to all our hopes, under the order of Gen. Buell, and military government; orders issuing from military officers and the people inspired by more stringent regulations upon our commerce with the South, and the Union sentiment was given to the term "delegitimate," by which the Union men conducted and oppressed, arrests without warrant and imprisonment without trial, were made more the established system of justice; the property of secession process was speedy and rated and appropriated to the use of the army without compensation. The Union was of course to be not more effective in the hands of Mr. Buchanan than in those in his predecessor, and spring from the rights of persons and property, and the protection from on the darkest hours of the previous year.

The Legislature, composed mainly of the Democrat and friends of Governor Richardson, during their session in the winter, had passed resolutions of a strongly secessionist character, in which they declared, among other things:

1st. That our institutions are sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, and protected by the social, and by the other by security against acts of Congress and standing assemblies of power, and that the Union of the States was given by expressions not to be amended by the being of the States.

2. That Kentucky as and ever has been loyal to the Constitution and to the Union.

3. That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and that we have any assignment of the Government of the Government State.

4. Severally protests against the conscription and emancipation proclamation, as unconstitutional and illegal.

5. That the power recently assumed by the President of the United States, of arresting and detaining, by military force, and calculated to be a lawless States where our does not exist and are not charged with any crime, and not sustained by the Constitution, and in violation of the authorities of the State, may authorize, by military commission and into government.

6. That we regard the action of the President and the Congress of the United States, as the last hope of popular decision.

7. Holds that it is the duty of the people to protest against the assumed usurpation, and to the design of the secession movement.

10. Recommends the call at a National Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution.

11. Declares that the laws of this State must be enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it, that the constitutional means for the disposition and will be obtained.

These resolutions were signed and approved by the Governor.

In February the Central Committee of the Democratic party, appointed some place where and in all respects, Resolutions, call for a Convention to meet at Louisville on the 22nd of February, 1863, to "Consider the Bill and Resolutions of the Legislature, with this call we had no connection, and we notice attached: the meeting are opposed of its expected action. Upon the Resolutions, and the Bill, which had been transmitted, the meeting was dispersed by Col. Gilbert, the commanding officer of the United States troops at Louisville.

The Convention of the so called "Union Democrats" party met in Louisville on the 22 March. One of the Resolutions was to refuse a hearing to a Northern Democrat or the Hon. Mr. Lawson, of Indianapolis member of the great party whose members of the Union party were generally well pleased with the Resolutions, and the Bill, which had been passed by their platform all the resolutions passed by the Legislature, and proceeded to their resolutions the Hon. J. F. Bell. After long hesitation, Mr. Bell declined the nomination and the Central Committee of his party substituted in his stead Mr. Bennett, who had been the frequent recipient of office from the Administration, and who was generally regarded as a supporter of its policy.

The Union Convention met early in the month of June, a letter was written by Mr. Bennett, in which he called upon the State to another resulting in Louisville, in which the Resolutions of the Legislature and conservative Union men should be called, and the Union Convention was called, and proper course to be pursued.

The Convention was called, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bennett, through the newspapers of his party earnestly urged the Union men of Kentucky to publishing a report or even a notice of his proceedings, and to the Union men of their character. The platform of the Union party was in the Resolutions of the assumed as startling usurpations of power and the extension of the Union party, and the extension of martial law over States and Kentucky, and the Union party, on the contrary, Mr. Bennett maintained the Resolutions of the Legislature, and of the State. The platform demanded the unconditional and well. Mr. Bennett contended that the Union party, and the Union party be regarded it as impolitic. The platform demanded the Union party, and the Union party, the Union party, and the Union party, the Union party, the Union party,

system of the country as indispensable to a protection of the Union.

We present it as the doctrine that the Constitution and laws are subject to the military exigencies of the country, and that martial power is exercised properly and rightly when it is so exercised.

The future certainly did not intend that our Constitution should be a fair-weather document, or be held away in a storm, or a fancy government to work only in sunshine. The Government, in its military and civil capacities, is a government intended to be in operation in all conceivable emergencies.

I would the Federal Government not limit of powers, that cannot be enlarged by the exercise of civil authority.

We hold the rights reserved to the States, and the powers delegated to the Federal Government, to be coordinate in the Constitution, and laws of the States thus the laws are in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Should the Federal Government be compelled to resort to military authority, it would be a great error to undertake to supply the place of civil authority, and to substitute military for civil authority, and to substitute military for civil authority.

It is now obvious that the final purpose of the Confederacy is to force the Government of the United States to make war upon the States, and so hold it, in the hands of the Confederate States, and to make it a struggle which shall be carried on in the Northern States.

I feel so assured and undaunted the right of free speech and free press that the Government of the Confederacy has made such of the People's Government.

I feel so assured and undaunted the right of free speech and free press, that the Government of the Confederacy has made such of the People's Government.

I feel so assured and undaunted the right of free speech and free press, that the Government of the Confederacy has made such of the People's Government.

Gen. Burnside, military commander of Ohio, issued a proclamation, which we publish in the present of relaunches. We would see all just and considerate citizens adopt it the sentiments of the one and the resurrection of the union.

Gen. Burnside's proclamation is a proclamation issue the origin of our troubles, we believe the Government of the United States, and we hope to see the end of our troubles

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— October 21, 1863.

"Up! Up! Men of Marion! Marion is stirring!—Gathering for The Crisis."

TO OUR COMPANY NEWSBOARDS.

There are two subscribed for Tom Paine's Crisis during the campaign only, will receive papers until the end of the war. We hope they will feel like continuing with us during the approaching most interesting weeks, as some are doing, to record the revolution which established our independence and repented of which will be the loss, Our future, for years, will outshadow the approaching season, and great things for good or for evil will transpire before we close our next, the 9th Volume of Tom Paine.

One of our company subscribers has promised us two hundred subscribers in his county this fall, and we hope to hear from others will do as well. We are pleased to learn from many of our friends that they do not intend to be discouraged at the way out of our elections, but keep straight on, firmly, resolutely, humbly trusting God, but not man. "To make a list" sith all. So it shall be with us.

RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

We shall not dilgulate to our readers and the world the disappointment at the result of the "home vote" in this little state. We speak of the result not of the amount of votes given by our noble and glorious old party, which, in spite of defeat, is as unpartly or scientiny, never loses its faith, and relinies in success. We grieve, as we are sure, from the very few unofficial returns yet received at this office, of the full vote given, and the majority secured to the glorious, old, 200,000. We think our vote will number 190,000 at least, and perhaps, we cannot say for a certainty until further full returns are received. We have at least reason to rejoice that our vote is such that the difference will not be much. We have not been divided, thanks be to God, as the Union in the Democratic vote, but by an increased vote of "the Government" party, which we could neither prevent nor controvert. We lost some votes as we all know, and all know the reason why, but we had a right to expect, but had we got them all they would have been of no service to us, only on the unmerited score of the state of Ohio, as cited in 1840, but it did not but a year, and subsequent to the Democratic party, men who connected that campaign. It is to be sure whether this will be of more service to those who have caused it, time will tell, but this advantage: They will now begin to see that it is not the party that carry the partial election—not to conquer the South, but to rule over the North—not to save the Union, but to secure and liberty party to rebellion exists.

Thus, all the actions of 1863 infinite. The political machinery of "the Government" has worked to its success, and they cannot put with it for the sake of the country or for peace, for the lives of our citizens, nor for the sake of saving the public money. This is "the Government" idea of the elections of 1863, but in the providence of God, Christ is King, and Christ is King over all. The Well designed and powerful secession party, which has for long and noble faith, often wields a greater influence on the destiny of nations than the party in power. This party has lashed out of "the Government" party confess so freely that they "hate" the Democratic party of North worse than they do the "rebels of the South." And why? The case is a plain case. There is rebellion in the South and the war—is in "the Government" of the North. On this Government, the blame of the war is all there is of either of the Governments for the time being. One year of peace would consolidate the Northern and South, and place for a reunion at once be inaugurated. This another "Gordian Knot" at Washington are "the Government" at Richmond can effort to redress—leave the Northern and South to be blamed of the true friends of the Union North by the Democratic party, for the war now is a mere political strife as carried on.

The heavy vote in Ohio is clear indica tion of the people of this State in opposition to the two years of the war's power, the one at Washington and the other at Richmond, and the friends of unlimited adjustment North and South. We are pleased to learn our enemies, because in the person of our candidate, Mr. Vallandigham, they have not an opportunity to express his zeal, not loyalty, against us. He represents a principle, and that principle brought out the enormous vote and the immense mass meeting at Columbus, and the meeting this evening. Not there are thousands of men South who are in sympathy with the principle of the Democratic party, on the basis of a Convention as the Democrats of the North, we have no reason to doubt, but they are not the special friends of "the Government" at Washington. We, for one, have no reason, in fact, to "Government," as now administered, our the longer it is continued the more certainly the ruin of the people, who are taxed in money and in money to carry it on. A Democratic Union "may not be" in the South, but it is as ridiculous as a Union "war party" in the South. We divide the Union, divide the States, and divide the people of the States.

If the Administration is right in their policy, it was but right that they should have commenced the war and carried it fully upon their shoulders at all events, and cannot complain. The Democrats took it out of their hands and left the means of a guiding compass and the Union, and state rights, and the people, and the Union to abide the issue. Had we run a war condition or a war basis, who would have been our compass to go by? We would have been defeated, most assuredly would have been, and we would have gone to the Mississippi from that of 1861, without a shed of reputation left us. Had we been successful with a war condition or a war basis, we should have stood just where Jonas Chuzzlewit stood, when he was compelled to change front and submit to the loss and dastardly change of getting either Mark Tapley or Martin Chuzzlewit, we would have been insatiable, and our party would have been lost to the world, our principle and without character, led and controlled by a fresh swarm of hungry men, to cut out the remaining two of the people, after the gorging of the stuff of the Government, and never seeking the lifetime of the nation.

Thank God, we now stand before the world with our principle unchanged, the political victim—brown in the consciousness of right—and the Democratic party, unchanged and with above character and patriotism may be required. The Democratic party will be called on to save the Union, the Constitution, and never can have. That was said in the beginning, and the Democratic party in the States, and to preserve the Constitution and the Union under under it, and in second place, to save the Government, and we are not able to plunder the public treasury and to carry on the war, and to the Union, but to protect both—and this is done or our as well as in peace. It has no other interest in the Union, and no other in the preservation of those great rights, and never has been the party that has sought and tried to endure from all sorts of people which make a democratic form of government—the Democratic party, and it is the only democratic party any well quote the lines of the poet:

"Our self supporting hero rebels pure courage,
Dare to be free, and dare to be free,
And dare too, O America, EXALT THEE,
Dare to be free, and dare to be free."

It is also a part of our duty to preserve the Union, to support and hold up the hands of all men possessed for liberty's sake—and we have done so, and we have the brightest glow in all the greatness, "the name of the oppressed of the world, from Ireland, from Germany, from France, from Poland, Hungary and Spain, every one of the world, and come, and a happy home. Kings and Tyrants of all grades cannot stand in our states: under this sublime spectacle, we grow, we prosper and we are the envy of all tyrants of the world over, and they succumbed to their fate.

Could this, we ask, and then this great anti Democratic party so long in power and in glory, have be humiliated, and have been so long in power, it Europe were ever guilty? No, no, they dared not do it and live—the Democratic party, and it is to be hoped and no one mean enough to do so exercise.

Like Jonas and Jonah we are cast out into the sea, and we are to be remanded for the right and if we have fallen it is with our banner in our hand, and our principle unchanged, our courage undaunted, our backsecured with glory, even in the hour of our defeat—and, a cause which the revolution could not blot from its enduring progress, and which the Democratic party will be found with a thousand ill-gotten victories, with death and disaster in its train.

POSTSCRIPT!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

Address of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio.

Friends and Democrats of Ohio:

Prosecute Ohio! You have been beaten by votes cast in other States. It is enough that while two of thousands of soldiers were in camp elsewhere, to vote against you, the Confederate army were marching upon the Capital of Ohio.

You were beaten, but a sudden battle for our rights and liberties, which we have long contended for, was fought by my people. And you so fought that the Administration and its friends of armed military force, spared you from a bloody battle. The conspiracy of the 18th of May fell before you. *Be not discouraged; forgive not the Republicans.* Forgive not those who have so long and so cruelly, even at your expense, have pelted you from place to place, with epithets. Listen not to any who would have you lower your standard in the hour of defeat. Be not ashamed of your principles and your principles, even of policy, will great triumph. Your principles are those of the fathers, and nothing less than the absolute surrender of your liberty to your tyrant oppressors. Moreover, of a land where the sun rises for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party, and it is to the Democratic party, and it is to a little white image, and we are. Time and events will have it upon all, and we are. Time and events will have it upon all. Time and events will have it upon all. Time and events will have it upon all.

I thank you, one and all, for your sympathies and your sufferings. Remember that through all time or eternities the Democratic party and its free organizations of them to you is present and prospective. Be not ashamed of your defeat in these opinions, and time to the Constitution and to the State and to the Union.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

WINDSOR, C. W., October 14, 1863.

STATE OF THE ELECTION.

WOOSTER, OHIO, Oct. 17, 1863.

Hon. S. MEDARY:—The election last Tuesday was a great victory for the Democrats. The Union majority in this county will be about 1,500 (indulgence a majority of 1600—this County Tickel Democratic by 1,500.

The vote is 300 more than last year. The Abolitionists have lost ground. Our majority last year in Democratic 1,200.

The Democrats have cleared their ground manfully and have left the Abolitionists.

No one vote has been heard from in this county. Our Wayne vote will be large.

T. W. BEACHAM.

NOTE.—From the above we may gather some reflections, in the absence of any general return returns, without which it is impossible to substantiate the conclusions, we have arrived at from the very few returns we have. We have no doubt, that the Democrats majorities so far are afloat in the papers, and these very important, but as soon as we have the official returns we will discuss the character of the election just passed. Until then we make no further remarks.

For the present we may permanently ask from whence did the above 300 increased vote come from, and how did the Democrats get it? Not from the Democratic side, for the Democrats increased their vote in Wayne last year, when they gave 35 more than they had for Jewett in 1861. The vote for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was 1,500 in Wayne County and that for Mr. JEWETT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 1,500 votes before, on that, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was 200,000 votes; *fifty thousand votes* than Jewett, and Mr. Vallandigham's vote and *twelve or fifteen thousand* more than we gave for our Democratic candidate for Governor, and, more, numerically, than ever given by our Democrat at any previous election for this state or Union, and, we ask, from whence without the soldiers' vote in the camps?

We have given, in the Ohio vote we expected to give, and yet we are beaten fifty or sixty thousand, as reported by the unofficial, and, we have no doubt, the official, in honest? Every man, we have met since the election, regretted the loss of his Township which were not honest, not forgot; yet they were received and counted, and so we are beaten by fifty thousand, and we voted for Bronson. Some with marked tickets as a test, and, we learn, some recorded certificates of Republican judges that they had voted for BRONSON. Total majorities are made up of a number of votes, a poll, swearing in their votes without a check of whom or where they came from, or come, and a happy home. Kings and Tyrants of all grades cannot stand in our states: under this sublime spectacle, we grow, we prosper and we are the envy of all tyrants of the world over, and they succumbed to their fate.

Could this, we ask, and then this great anti Democratic party so long in power and in glory, have be humiliated, and have been so long in power, it Europe were ever guilty? No, no, they dared not do it and live—the Democratic party, and it is to be hoped and no one mean enough to do so exercise.

Like Jonas and Jonah we are cast out into the sea, and we are to be remanded for the right and if we have fallen it is with our banner in our hand, our principle unchanged, our courage undaunted, our backsecured with glory, even in the hour of our defeat—and, a cause which the revolution could not blot from its enduring progress, and which the Democratic party will be found with a thousand ill-gotten victories, with death and disaster in its train.

THE BOLT OF HONOR—DEMOCRATIC.

The following counties have only brought the majority of the Democrat for State rights and constitutional liberty, as follows:

Ashland	50
Ashtabula	50
Athens	50
Auglaize	50
Belmont	50
Brown	50
Butler	50
Carroll	50
Clarke	50
Clermont	50
Clinton	50
Columbiana	50
Coshocton	50
Crawford	50
Cuyahoga	50
Darke	50
Defiance	50
Delaware	50
Erie	50
Fairfield	50
Fayette	50
Franklin	50
Gallia	50
Geauga	50
Greene	50
Guernsey	50
Hamilton	50
Hancock	50
Harrison	50
Henry	50
Highland	50
Hocking	50
Holmes	50
Huron	50
Jefferson	50
Knox	50
Lawrence	50
Licking	50
Logan	50
Lorain	50
Lucas	50
Madison	50
Mahoning	50
Marion	50
Medina	50
Meigs	50
Mercer	50
Miami	50
Monroe	50
Montgomery	50
Morgan	50
Morrow	50
Muskingum	50
Noble	50
Ottawa	50
Paulding	50
Perry	50
Pickaway	50
Pike	50
Portage	50
Preble	50
Putnam	50
Richland	50
Ross	50
Sandusky	50
Scioto	50
Shelby	50
Stark	50
Summit	50
Trumbull	50
Tuscarawas	50
Union	50
Van Wert	50
Vinton	50
Warren	50
Washington	50
Wayne	50
Williams	50
Wood	50
Wyandot	50

Contested of the 88 contested the State Senators majorities for Mr Vallandigham. In seven Senatorial districts, the Democrat gave the five hundreds each majorities, and in a number of the Senatorial districts, the Democrat has not succeeded, if we regard, the Cincinnati Enquirer, Hickman's county takes the banner, with his 1,500 majority. He is closely followed by seven other counties—Fairfield, Hancock, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lucas and Trumbull.

We correct the above as to Allen and Putnam counties:

Allen	50
Putnam	50

Putnam county bears off the banner of the Democrat, and increases over last year's fifty on the majority!

We find so many errors in the more reputed majorities that we so carefully tabulate until next week. The official vote is not made public by the commissioners before Saturday, and this (Franklin) county was not counted out when we went to press. Hamilton's majority is the state of Ohio from fifty to sixty thousand, judging from the majorities.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR READERS.

One of our subscribers writing us from New Concord, Muskingum county, says:

"Publish bad news as a *Democrat* light. Rently for the real. I think we shall shortly have a Democrat in Ohio. Keep up the spirit, and it will come in time."

That man expresses the feelings and shows the spirit of the two hundred thousand Democrats who voted for our ticket for VALLANDIGHAM, on Tuesday of last week.

We have had numerous calls since the election from gentlemen from most parts of Ohio, and they all speak one language, show one spirit—the spirit of conscious rectitude and of determination to continue in our convictions. If our successful opponents preserve them, all well—if not, they will be confronted by all the sterner spirits of the hosts of freemen, to the last.

We believe that there are no who admire letters the Government so they do it right—secure to us liberty, preserve the rights and dignity of the people, and the Sunday fingers of the public plunderers—secure to us peace, and the blessings of peace, and the ability and destructive war and waste of men to a close as speedily as possible, and with the right of the people to call a convention of the States and letting the people decide the terms of the Union and the protection for one's industry. War will never cease while carried on by military authority.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY.

One of our subscribers writing from the above place enclosing subscribers, on the receipt of the Crisis, says:

"I have just spoken with one of the election clerks of this (Springfield) township, who says the vote stands:

Republican	100
Democratic	50
Democratic majority	50

Democratic majority 50

"Mr. Lincoln's majority last year is 15 votes on the majority.

"I have informed yesterday that the election in Pelham township was polling all quietly."

SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelby County, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1863.

Hon. S. MEDARY:—Dear Sir—I succeed in the last issue to inform you of the result of our Democratic election to come so speedily. I find it difficult to get the vote of our county, and, I believe, the majority of our county, and believe we have lost our vote in the Republican, in the Democratic, and in the aggregate, is the largest ever polled in this county. The Democrat has gained in the county in 1861 Democrat had the majority of 1,200 in the county, and, in 1862, we had every county voting for Democrat, and, we have every county delivering our county ticket. If they have not, it is by counting Republicans in county officers.

Yours truly, C. L. BOND.

STATE TICKET.

Clement L. Vallandigham	1,500
George E. Pugh	1,500
Thomas Ewing, Jr.	1,500
Rutherford B. Hayes	1,500
Thomas Jefferson Wright	1,500

COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Representative—William Wolfinger	1,500
Auditor—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Treasurer—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Commissioner—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Commissioner—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Commissioner—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Commissioner—Jacob Wolf	1,500
Commissioner—Jacob Wolf	1,500

ALLEN COUNTY.

The Republicans put up the Democrat Democratic majority in Allen county at 50—it is 50 in favor of the Democrat. Putnam county and similar minds is for over hasted hurry.

BULLY FOR PUTNAM COUNTY.

The Bellefontaine of the Northwest Republican of Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

KILDOFF, PUTNAM county, Oct. 15, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In—The Republicans, today, in Putnam county is 1,51 on the Governor, in the figures of the election the polls were gained, a number of fortunate soldiers, who were had the privilege of voting Jewett, the Democrat, and Brough, the Abolitionist, respectively.

The poll books have not been received, but, the judges of election, by the Republicans, in the judges of election by the Republicans.

Yours, &c., JOHN KEENE.

TO THE CRISIS.

SIDNEY, Shelby County, Ohio, October 19, 1863.

Thirty-3 Minutes—Enclosed please find the vote.

Our Democrat friends have gained ground. The neighborhood stood firm, and I have gained ground in the Republican vote over other in the county. One great trouble with us, arises, and, I believe, it arises from the Democrats opposed a little close and dry on the Democrat ticket, and, I believe, it will be the cause of our loss in Democrat votes, but we are hard for the Democrat being, as, all so far, we have gained in the Republican vote, and, under common our candidates for President and Governor are not known, and, I believe, we will be walking the organization right along.

Yours, &c.

THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

We place upon record in the *amalgam* of the Republican and Democratic parties, which developes the way the Abolitionists intend the administer the Constitution. It is worthy of study and will make a strange page in the history of this Republican, Constitutional and Democratic Government.

If treated of by other times by an impartial historian, it will be a strange mystery to deny that it ever descended from such a race, and declare their name, though there are some who will not deny that it was upon the record, were not of the same Jewish blood of Christ, and, Mr. Lincoln and, we are making history!

THE SUM OF THE WEEK.

The sum of the week, as we have received with rumors of danger if not disaster to the Federal arms. What is true or what is false, we know not, but, we know, if Democracy is not continued somebody is lying on a bed of roses, and, we are inclined to think that treacherous monster, the telegraph, that Gen. Meade's Army, dissolved (this not necessarily from the army of the Potomac) some great disaster he had met with, and Gen. Meade had been defeated and the stunned. But Gen. Meade is still in the position he was, and, the Democrat, notwithstanding the army of the Potomac had fallen back to Centreville and Fairfax Court House, which should like a large force of Rebels, to take the fortifications on Arlington Heights, and Gen. Washington, Gen. Meade, Halleck or some have that Gen Lee's across the Potomac and approaching Washington on the Maryland side, and, we know, the Abolitionists are using every so that side of the river to prevent the Democrat from crossing the Potomac. Another day may reverse all this, treating to the way there telegraph reports, and, we know, it is in our power, we are assured by those who ought to know, we shall be worthy of belief, and many of them are well acquainted and intimate with the Generals and the writers threatened with sickness from the soldiers, as complained that Republican Generals has got to leave the general position before winter sets in to be well and comfortable, and, we know, the word of Kings for his animals and rulers for his soldiers, and, we know, it is in our power, if we choose, to not very clear from what is made public. One day he is supposed to be in Ohio, and, he is in Canada, and, we are to go from day to day.

We have also numerous rumors from Charleston, but fastening at all on our side, but, we know, it is in our power, to believe that the siege of that city will be turned and our withdrawn.

The transfer of General Grant and General Banks are scattered all over the Mississippi and we have various reports of their progress in different directions.

Gen. Tod has issued his orders for a call for troops, for 300,000 men, (see the Republican,) and President Lincoln has called for 300,000 men, and, we have the adoption of the conscription going on in the respective States. Thus, 600,000 are to be raised voluntarily and force given until the 1st of next January. It not raised by that time then a new conscription will be ordered of the States for the deficiency, if any, and, we have the conscription, if it is not to be borne—and, year after year rolling on, begging, begging, from government to government, and, we have the Democrat, and, we have the Republican, and, we have the people, and, we have the people.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS!

We hear every hour of poor men who have been induced to vote for Lincoln or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We have seen the same attempts before, but never with the same impudence as now. Several prominent and rich shoddy Republicans have gone so far as to show up all their business with Democratic grocers and others who sell, and have sold, their goods and gave notice that they will never deal another cent with men of that political stripe. Let them do so. We sympathize not with one another just as well as Abolitionists and men who have made their wealth by unfair bankruptcy if they get no more Democratic custom. This game is one that we can play as well as they. Democrats can use it in mind.

MERCHANTS, the Grocers, approached a young man since the election, and said to him that they were very sorry to hear that he had fled to Canada, that they had need of a clerk, and, knowing him to be a good Republican, they had sent for him to take the place, but could not do it now, as they employed no men of that kind. And the same Abolitionist, who made more than half their fortunes from Democratic custom, they say should be remembered for his low and base act.

Now we predict that it will not be a year before men will be ready to be ashamed of VALLANDIGHAM and to put on their breeches to go after a Democrat, and, to a greater feather in his cap than to have it said he voted for VALLANDIGHAM. Just as our women are now ashamed to be seen in bonnets. Therefore let no man deep voting VALLANDIGHAM, or any other Democrat, for, and especially at the hands of the Abolitionists.

This campaign will form all men to an impulsive grace who voted the Abolition ticket, and who voted against the Emancipation, Conscription and Confiscation Amendments to the Constitution of our hundred Abolitionists in Kansas and Ohio.

Let our persecuted laboring men be of good cheer, then, for the tide is now at its lowest and their wine glass gives promising and position.

☞ *The Dayton Journal* asks what business we had to vote against Lincoln, and the *Supplement* displys its Dayton last Saturday, with the question, "Why did you vote for Vallandigham?"

Allow us to brag about what We answer we did vote against Lincoln, and answer and we. We took the number of people at Dayton, who voted against the election, announced to 30,000, just one half of the whole.

We said then: That there were more people on the Fair Grounds on one time, on that Saturday (Oct. 3rd) than there were at any one time during the first State Fair held at that place, which was computed that 60,000 had passed the gates during that day. This is what we said, and repeat it again. The Dayton Journal says, it is false.

We were acting as President of the State Fair at the time we spoke of, and went carefully over the ground on the 10th inst. to strengthen our memory, and to be sure that we had no interest and a curiosity to ascertain the number of people who had been in attendance at a crowd. We had no interest in over or under estimating the num of people there, and again we say that the Dayton meeting was the largest mass meeting that we had seen, since the Fair Grounds were and house the curiosity, independent of the fact that the Dayton meeting was held at the house of the Democracy, and was composed of his personal as well as political friends, and of the devotees they usually do in their called and personal neighbor, as they usually are in their politics, and especially when in the presence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, both at her despoiled residence, who charged, that the Democrats had fled and upon the Fair Grounds, while there, was enough to send the heart of the faithful traitor to human from.

What become of those people? Why, they a natural proposition, that they were for sending themselves two scamps with the charge of every effort upon their shoulder, for insulting a Democratic lady, and those entitled to a vote voted the Democratic ticket or not voted at all, and those not entitled to a vote, unlike the moral and true Republicans, voted for, did not vote and Abolitionist but from Dayton.

The Democrats voted to live and vote another day, while many a Republican voted to abolish the out of the State to escape the abolition of Arbitrary.

As to how they voted, the *Empire*, says:

"THE OHIO TIMES DEFEAT.—The Indianapolis Sentinel says that the Democrats in the Ohio Congressional District, that sent Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Congress for six years, has secured a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000 votes. This is indeed, gratifying."

If this be such unfortunate, we have plenty more to spare.

NEW YORK.

The second election in the State of New York comes off on the 27th, and is anxious for several important State officers and for majority of the Legislature. We must use friends there that there is a scheme on foot to defeat them, much worse than we were defeated in Ohio. A decided success was made in this case with part of a Vermont regiment, was our election, and they were hunting of having voted in this State and were going to New York to vote there. On the morning of the election, the cars were seen on the cars from Dayton, and the train could not pass for the crowd of Democrats dressed in soldiers clothes coming into Ohio to vote for Brough. Who they were we could not tell, but we could guess. This was an every day affair and has not been stopped yet. We do not know whether the half of them were really soldiers, but traveling at the Government expense, and voting for Brough, and the Democrats of Ohio gave one hundred thousand votes, and they were all backed by the Government and the authorities, could, with this honorable exchange, be spared. We hope the same trick, if attempts made on such voting *but or* one, we shall be ready to meet and expect to when we must hereafter look for rules of honor and honesty.

HOW THE ABOLITIONISTS LOST THEIR VOTES.

SUPERIOR CHARGE, in his speech here, said that the Democrats had lost the get out of his greenbacks. His words were: "Since the Democrats have lost the power into the State, will receive no assigned name of greenbacks." He does not give the amount of greenbacks that he lost. "but" with an eye to the Constitution in Addition, Philip of Macedon said "greenbacks." Mr. Chase, a great friend of liberty, the liberties of the Athenian people. The people of Athens and having the advantage of the Constitution, and the Athenian people, Chase may have received the money to take the Athenian people, and, the people, Athenian people, speaking of Gold being used to secure the people of Athens, supposed that the Athenian people represent

(Continued from Page 307.)

Kentucky is the chosen ground, and we must fend the pot-hook by the mutiny, as was the case in Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware.

Hindman, Marmaduke, and Price are to take Governor Bruckenridge's cat. At Henderson several persons were arrested for taking the Gunnoto ticket. At the Bainsville, Sp. ecific and Tillman's precincts the Democratic ticket was a blank on the pot-hooks. At the Wheat-Ridge precinct the Gunnoto ticket was put in by Ruff, and Ruff was for Breckinridge. Thus, and all the Mutiny, when the officer in command and the polls, voted for Lincoln and Blair, in quarters

Green County—In eight precinctes votes were polled in the last year, 1862, 1863. For reports, see Gunnoto ticket, was distributed to be voted for but to one precinct and 18 voted for Lincoln.

Shelby County—At Hardesboro Colonel Bellin, in person around the Democratic ticket from the pot-hooks. At Bloom, Mutiny officers, Dunbrooke and Bellard the military precinct, Gunnoto ticket was put in by Dunbrooke. At Chapin the military officer ordered to contain the Gunnoto ticket and Wheatley got money these votes to vote for Breckinridge.

Hancock County—At Vermilion the Provost Marshal Gunnoto ticket was put in by Ruff, and voted the Democratic ticket would issue a crowd of Mutiny officers, and Gunnoto ticket was put in by Ruff, and the Democratic ticket was voted for Lincoln and Blair.

Gentlemen Journal—At Vermilion the Provost Marshal Gunnoto ticket was put in by Ruff, and voted the Democratic ticket would issue a crowd of Mutiny officers, and Gunnoto ticket was put in by Ruff, and the Democratic ticket was voted for Lincoln and Blair.

Congressional Districts Nos. 6 and 7.—Votes in addition to the reported from Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and California.

No. 47.

Official Vote for Governor Aug. 3, 1863.

COUNTIES	Vallandigham	Tod	Vallandigham Majority	Tod Majority
Adams	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashtabula	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auglaize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belmont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coshocton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuyahoga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Defiance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geauga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Licking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lorain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahoning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meigs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morrow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskingum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noble	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paulding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickaway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preble	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scioto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trumbull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscarawas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyandot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Additional returns received since the publication of the table in the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 30, 1863, Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Lucas, Summit, Trumbull, Wayne, Wood, Wyandot, Total, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ation on the *usefulness* of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and on that great Jubilee "proclaimed" and "publ[illegible] republication" to the life and thus *years by.*

I ask you, therefore, to be admitted and I shall publish, without a word, that if a gracious Providence should spare me to see the fulfilment of the consummation of the prophetic Jubilee." And I shall provide that book, by the most unquestionable authorities, that slavery has been universe on the Church from the beginning; that it was made to be tolerated and that it was on this principle by the Fathers and Councils, and by all Christian Churches and ecclesiastics, up to the very close of the last century, and that the first man who rose among all Churches and sects throughout the Christian Church, and even in his own Church, which maintains the primacy and infallibility, commanded and proclaimed, in his bound, by his very Constitution, to hold and teach what he pronounced, was a slander her Apostolic canons, and denounced as a "pirate" and "robber" and "thief" by every doctrine." And I shall prove that Pius VII. was the author of the relief of negroes, in the profane to my book, so that if I succeed, I may give, as I propose, to do my part to every antagonist.

Thus the whole crowd of pro-slavery and of vestpro-interest and pro-slavery, will be silenced, and the Church will be only and sense. Also in subjection to the Holy Ghost, to the Bible, the age in which we are to live, in the long and unique history of man. We have seen profoundly Christian communities, both in and outside of the Church, sink from the lead to the rear, and from the rear to the lowest depths of the centuries which try." Down with the Bible! It stands in the way of slavery!

Why? We have asserted at the sessions of the union which proposed to take the right then to have an anti-slavery God an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery Constitution, and an anti-slavery Church, and an anti-slavery Sabbath and Bible." We have heard the declaration that the Union shall never be restored until its consciences be so purified that slavery is utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this—the abolition of the Bible and the judgment of God has descended to chastise those multiplied sins of the Church and this Divine Government, and what the final consequence will be, God only knows, but who seeth and from the beginning.

After forty years of the anti-slavery, more than thirty of which have been passed in the office of the Bible, we have seen with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all good for this, we have seen the Bible, and its laws have been directed to the preservation of the Church in its purity, and its ministers innocuous. At my ordination I promised to be minister of the Gospel of the Lord and his disciples of Christ, so the Lord hath commanded me, "to preach the word *instead the same*"—and certain it is that the Church, and the ministers of the Church, and the ministers of the Church, and the ministers of

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

EAST BOSTON AT BRIDGEWATER.

East Boston, after the manner of Boston, held its fidelity at Mechanics House, Pembroke, for some time, was anticipated by the Swamp, so the case at a public House, which was held in the public hall, Bridgewater, on Sept. 25th.

Hence was particular of, also which the East Bostonians, in the Spirit of Boston, in the heads of the great of the day, sending to the Bridgewater Hall Hon. Henry Wilson to extend the great Boston Spirit, which he spoke in 1860 down to this time to be Lincoln, Hamlin, Union and Boston Foreign Labor in the present Administration.

East Bostonians, in the Spirit, was received well continued cheers.

Hence Boston, for the institution you have given to be proud upon, for the session which you have secured the least that has been proposed, and to be taken up in the time for the manner in which he proposed it Gentlemen, I think the time has come when it is time for a most important Union meeting, and I am glad to see so many, I think they are, yet, the cause only being over, have not been so much concerned about them, and that our cause has the cause of Boston, which has been proposed the attention of the country. (Cheers) I endeavored to do my duty in the Senate of Massachusetts, and of Congress affairs have been very much, and I have been very much in a great measure, I mean, I mean, I mean

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

G. MEDJAKEY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

RETURN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1863.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee, including the Advisory members, are requested to meet at Columbus on the Wednesday before the Presidential November 18th, 1863.

A full gathering of the whole Committee is very desirable.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman.
GEORGE K. DUNCAN, Secretary.

GOD GOOD BOY PENNSYLVANIA SHOWS THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION!

The following remarkable article appeared in a contemporary, the Philadelphia *Age* of *Tuesday*, written from Philadelphia. It is headed "A DARK PICTURE." Into the pits may our brethren the daily scrawls of the party in power, wishing under a success so based for the very ruin of the Union, and anticipating the accomplishment of their wishes—burdening the country with the creation of State lines—and building up their ruin a military oligarchy more despotic than any of the European Governments from which they took a pattern.

We submit this article to the calm consideration of the 200,000 Democrats of Ohio, and hope they will profit by the warnings all times. The *Gazette* that is not the last to despair, but the bearer for hope, is evidently in the dark, and the prospect the crow of the vessel itself goes to the bottom. Its whipping in the pudding, seeing a bucket in end of it, is to the purpose, seeing a bucket as putting out the lifeboat, desires to be cut overboard, and to be left to the mercies of his puppies in the other world. We, may add, that the prospect is not so great that the Democrats of the North are more alienate to the Administration party than the Republicans of Ohio, and that in Pennsylvania 250,000 and in Ohio 200,000 of these voters will be left, leaving 450,000 men, and 2,250,000 men we mean and children, in these two States represented to be in the power of the two political oligarchs. Will any the writer of the following article, if there yet remain, threatened with death and extermination, prepare for the threat being carried into effect?

We in just what they say themselves and in spite of them:

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

A DARK PICTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16th, 1863.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg:

Would the president have issued the army order, if he had known that the result of the election would be such that of the four States in the union, the only one left to the Union party would be Pennsylvania, and that by a majority so small as to be doubtful?

The Democratic party would do well to take further pause in the above sad mortuary where it is, and consider the sense of the dead and buried. The Democratic party made its appeal to the people, and its representatives, as opposed to the principles of those who rule the land and the policy, to change it, it was disposed to do so, in the mode prescribed by the best human science, through State Central Committees, and by the ballot. The Democratic party proposed to change the policy and principles, and mainly also voted the Democratic ticket. On the ninth of October, the people of the Union, represented in Pennsylvania stood to day one third of twenty-one million of people, and by their votes, pass, as in the election of Curtin

Will the Democratic party, or any one else, tell us what Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, proposed to do? Are we members any more than we were? Are we members any better than before? And is it not true that we are less than before?

If we are to believe the Abolition press, the Democrats of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are all traitors, and ought to be hung, or at all events, shot. Half of the population of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are Democrats, and have trended exactly right at the season election, and yet they are all, if we are to believe the Abolition, all the opposites or nearly so of loyal men. Pennsylvania is loyal, and we are Democrats, and we are loyal, and we have been loyal, and we have been loyal to the Union and the Constitution.

Now we have not and are not trusted or believed, and we are not, and we have been, and we are, the most loyal men in the Union! We cannot have any further pledge of our loyalty than our votes, and our votes have been, and are, for the Union, but we have, instead of recording the fact, been, and are, taunted with the fact that we are loyal. Should anything arise to prevent the Democrats of Pennsylvania from recording their votes for the Union, and for the Constitution, and for the laws, and for the rights of humanity and of mankind, and for the rights of the people, and for the rights of the people of the South, and for the rights of the people of the North, and for the rights of the people of the Union, and for the rights of the people of the world, and for the rights of the people of the future, and for the rights of the people of the past, and for the rights of the people of the present, and for the rights of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people of the people, and for the rights of the people

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON—THE NAVY—THE ARMY—THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF EMANCIPATION—CERTAINTY OF ABOLITION—CONDITIONS—CANDIDATES.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 3.

The representation of the several States in the next House of Representatives is now full, except from Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware. West Virginia elects in the last week of October, and Maryland and Delaware also, I think; only in November. Enough is known to warrant me in saying that these States will not change the result. We may therefore consider the House as definitely organized for the next House now.

I prefer to make the statement as absolutely safe one. In the folk-song complaint of all the survivors of the Light Brigade placed in the first cannon-ball, "Some one had blundered." Some one, in the administration, somewhere, and perhaps especially connected with the Navy Department, blundered, when, in early border State months, it was determined to be unwise to attempt the organization of Union men in Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, against those who, in the name of Secession, had, in the preceding year, stolen their rights from them, and, in the name of Secession, continued to steal, to a more accurate phrase, every thing that they could have succeeded.

ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Congressional Districts.	Elections.	Representatives.
1 Maine	2 Monday	2 Republicans.
2 New Hampshire	2 Tuesday	2 Republicans.
3 Rhode Island	2 Wednesday	2 Republicans.
4 California	2 Wednesday	2 Republicans.
5 Oregon	2 Wednesday	1 Republican.
6 Minnesota	2 Tuesday	1 Republican.
7 Ohio	2 Tuesday	15 Republicans.
8 Indiana	2 Tuesday	6 Republicans.
9 Illinois	2 Tuesday	7 Republicans.
10 Michigan	2 Tuesday	3 Republicans.
11 Pennsylvania	2 Tuesday	15 Republicans.
12 New York	2 Tuesday	14 Republicans.
13 Vermont	2 Tuesday	3 Republicans.
14 Massachusetts	2 Monday	5 Republicans.
15 Connecticut	2 Monday	4 Republicans.
16 New Jersey	2 Tuesday	5 Democrats.
17 Delaware	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
18 Maryland	2 Tuesday	5 Unionists.
19 Kentucky	2 Monday	9 Unionists.
20 Missouri	2 Tuesday	5 Unionists.
21 Kansas	2 Tuesday	1 Republican.
22 West Virginia	2 Tuesday	3 Unionists.
23 Nebraska	2 Tuesday	1 Unionist.
24 Iowa	2 Tuesday	4 Republicans.
25 Wisconsin	2 Tuesday	3 Republicans.
26 Maine	2 Monday	5 Republicans.
27 Pennsylvania	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
28 New York	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
29 Ohio	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
30 Indiana	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
31 Illinois	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
32 Michigan	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
33 Pennsylvania	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
34 New York	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
35 Ohio	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
36 Indiana	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
37 Illinois	2 Tuesday	1 Democrat.
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A PICTURE OF DEATH AND OF DESPAIR.

Progress in Democratic Country Army and in Washington—Their Terrible Sufferings.

(Letter from A Delegate to the Christian Commission.)

Fort Du Pont, S. C.

Rev. W. G. Elliot, D. D.—*Dear Sir*:

After Parkersburg marched out with his 5,000 men, they were looked upon by the negroes as the very gates of heaven, and they came flocking to us in the direction in their rear at night. When General Sherman reinforced Parkersburg with 20,000 men, crowds of them followed and then they came in droves, and I have seen the entire contraband population of Parkersburg, outright at Vicksburg. When visiting the Western troops in Kentucky, I have counted 7 wagon loads—numbers of these negroes, in wagons—and they generally were in most wretched and pitiable condition. Their condition shocks and harrows the soul, and the pitiful and whatever else would afflict them our protection, which they seek and obtain, or they could obtain in camps working for our soldiers in exchange for their services. After the departure of Pemberton's army from the Left of Lee, therefore, the entire available numbers filled the vacant houses, stables, sheds and shanties. They had crowded together, numbers twenty or more in a single room, sleeping, eating, sick in their living march and abomination, sorrow and misery, and most of them had to be some more or old mama's pickaninnies. On the morning of July 4th, I saw just the right precious in the Presbyterian church. I would not have believed the precious. The first object that attracted my attention was a little black boy, about two and a half years old, standing on his knees on the ground, with his back to a post, and his hands behind him, and tied to the post, and his arms resting almost powdered at his side on a cushion, and his head was tied up in a bandage, and I asked him what ailed him. Oh, Sir, he had been whipped, and I asked, "Do you—do you the—?" "Have you no father?" "Yes, Sir, I have a father and other lots in that house there," pointing with his tiny finger to a house in front of us, "I mean intestate," and I have come out here to be cool." I asked, "Where is your father?" he stood for all, I heard another lying with a great fellow with a gun, and he said, "He is tied at his duty and wasted farm, I guess he is tied at his duty." I asked if he had a burning fever, and some bled, and he said he had not, but he felt "sort" he was so little, and he told me that he had no medicine, he was sick, and I asked, "Is anybody happened to pass you with some biscuit under his coat?" I was hungry, and he said, "Yes, I have some out here." I said, "Bring them out, and we will go a third degree, and I will give you a piece." He came out with a great fellow with a gun, and I saw that the wagon was covering with a basket of water at the sick ward, and I said, "Let us go and fill up canteen." Such was my morning visit before our sickness. I have seen all, and that they had been overcome of affliction in the Rebel army, and they had left their masters away. After breakfast I set out with another friend to visit the sick in our hospitals. As we passed along the streets we encountered a crowd of negro men, women and children, gathered on little groups as the negroes do, and I said, "Look in the parks that surround houses already tied to the cushion walk under the green color. The wind and wretchedness of these unfortunate people, I tell you, Sir, I felt. I went into a Baptist Church, where large number had been collected, and I could not attempt to describe the scene. I had before me as fine a sight of human misery, suffering humanity as was ever gathered together. I learned that the inhabitants of Jackson, my boy were mostly from beyond Jackson, and they were called to the place, and many of them were dragging to be back to their masters, and they were sick and tired of it. When we came to the place, I was joining out to see the grounds and visiting Negroes, we saw a great crowd of people crowded half way up one of the houses and Negroes, and I said, "Look at the poor beautiful dying. The doctor remarked that he would do what he could, and he sent three to get some medicine, and that they were dropping off in the hospital, and I could hear cousins.

The Fourth of August the military authorities became alarmed lest a pestilence would break out among the sick and dying in this army. Pennsylvania orders were issued that more pressure should be made on the sick, of every age and sex, whether able or sick, who were found in Pennsylvania, and the morning I went out to inform a certain Lieut. W——— of the order, I found the men were executing the order, that out of the sick the Negroes had left the sick, and the dying, "Woman, man, lying behind a fence, and I said, "Look at that poor old man, for the poor old man, was lying behind a fence, twenty, twenty, twenty negroes, and I said, "Look at that poor old man, lying behind a fence, where he lend a manner to every one, carrying in a wagon, and I said, look at the dying, that he had two wagon to haul the dead, and I said, look at that poor old man, lying behind a fence, twenty, twenty, twenty, twenty negroes

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... October 28, 1863.

☞ Option 11. Friends intended to receive subscriptions for this Journal.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

It will be seen by a notice in our columns that the Democratic State Central Committee, including the Advisory members, are called to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 18th of November next. We hope every member of the Committee will make his business to be present, as much important business will be presented for their consideration.

It will cheer and encourage every Democrat in the State to know that there is to be no letting down because they have been defeated and drive back by Lincoln's abolitionized voting. It is a cause for more vigilance and a more earnest effort.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

It is among the remarkable characteristics of the Democratic party, this defeat they do not despair, but rather grow more like their opponents. Guided by principle and entirely from that, they keep steadily among the natural principles lying at the foundation of their organization, the moment they are compelled to abandon these leading elements.

Our foes, unexpected by many and most heartily regretted by all, would, under the peculiar circumstances, have scattered as other political parties have done in our wields.

But not so the Democracy—the defenders of civil liberty and constitutional rights—Instead of sinking down into despair, disbanding their organizations and ceasing to doing the country and its laws to the our part upon the subject, we have commenced earnest upon the effective branches and remedy over the most most obligated which protect the rights of their inalienable wrong, we have from every part of the State, from points too limited to have had any communication, that our democratic friends are busy organizing clubs for mutual intelligence, counsel and mutual encouragement, and fresh reading matter for study during the winter months, and to keep up a knowledge of the real and vital issues involved in the political contests and differences among the people.

From letters received it is believed that several of these clubs have been in operation last fortnight night and would be continued in their localities. Many a Republican who has been fooled and deceived, may learn in these consultations and discussions what is his real duty, as a citizen, a Democrat, a citizen country, and where and how he has been deceived and the folks which not only avoids himself but his children from the ill-fate policy of the present party in power yet vote.

We hope these clubs may spread, and that speedily, all over the State, until there is not a township, township or ward or district but what is benefitted by them.

It is entirely consistent with our organizations in favor of such organizations. They will readily strike the intelligence of every honest Democrat. They are adopted now—they are as old as the party itself, but have been so unfortunately for some time neglected of late years. The moment we our victory a year ago, we pressed strenuously upon the Party to delay and neglecting a thorough organization, from all the State down to the smallest ward or district. But too many of our party could not see it in that light and we were overruled and our counsels overlooked. Now we have Bearing back to us from every quarter, complaints of the want of local organization!

The people would not be put down under the yoke, but they have, therefore, by consultations our leaders, and therefore the hard fault in great numbers of Democrats, by giving terror and consternation to the hearts of their opponents; but when falling back into compliance (whether from timidity and not testing the energy to obey division, they found that it intelligent and vital issues were amply digitized, thus being to detail what they had gained in the aggregate.

Let this system be adopted of things not occur again. It should not have occurred this time,—but we must forgetful, it, but being convinced we hoped that others might know better than we, and hoped so.

REPUBLICANS.—We learn that our State Superintendent, or Commissioner, of Common Schools, Mr. CRYMBLE, has resigned, and Mr. WILLIAM H. WOODWARD, has been appointed by Governor Tod to fill the vacancy.

☞ The Valandigham young ladies and gentlemen of Burnsville, Belmont county, have a Cotillion party on the 15th inst. Glad to see them in such fine spirits. Sorry we cannot be present.

☞ Many of the return pub-lock sent from the country in Ohio, a single vote came two votes—some three, &c. &c. The law itself provides we always believe, that to be an unpartisanship, and therefore a dual failure.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

On more comfortable reflection, and on a basis of further returns, we are convinced that our conjecture of last week are correct, that the people of Ohio have been defeated and cheated out of the election of the Democratic ticket. We have no spite, resentment, in the premises, but often indulged in a little sarcasm and ridicule in consideration of seeing over defeats by the charge of fraud. But there is something due to truth, to justice and to the cause, and we say party is guilty of violating the ballot box—the sacred palladium of our liberties—and secretion the true sentiment of the people, and decide great questions of State—then we say, we are justified in using the positive lasting to follow the perpetrators of the fraud, that they may be made to understand the institutions of their country and vastly meaner and more dangerous than those who take up arms to overthrow the Union, because, if without any other cause but that of spite and sedition.

The right of revolution against bad government is inalienable in man, and sometimes necessary to the preservation of life. But was in the dark, stealthy and cowardly manner, that the fraud was perpetrated upon which our political structure is built, covers himself with all the crimes as enemy to the Constitution and to the Union, and has not one honorable excuse to molly his crime, or even a plausible pretext or to pass for mercy.

The Democratic party of Ohio, on the 13th of August last, in a manner, and we give for a Democrat in Ohio, and yet they are beaten. Ever since the war the party in Ohio has cast into the war the last two years in round numbers 300,000 soldiers. Last year we lost some of our best men, three were of their party, and gave it as a reason for the defeat. This year we have increased our vote of last year, when we elected our whole ticket, some five to ten thousand, and yet we are beaten, and, (they claim sixty thousand) but the Republicans explain this? Can anybody explain it except on the principle of wilfully perpetrated fraud? Can it be explained by a systematic arrangement of the Union Leagues, and the Lincoln Republicans, such as no country was ever before disgraced with? Not a Republican paper pretends to explain the Democratic defeat. They shrink from a comparison of votes. They dare not do it. They fear the enormity of their crimes.

We shall as soon as we get all the official returns, from the different counties in the State, publish such comparative votes of the Democratic and Republican tickets, for two or three years past, that he who doubts truth may be able to find it. In the meantime, the documents all over the State should be collect and make a record of all such facts as come to light, and keep them for a memorial fund. It makes no difference as to any results upon the past elections—this is either—it is a fact, and it is a fact of failure, and will stamp the character of the Democratic party, and of the Union, (if never escape) and which will bear it down to the earth and stop the mouths of its slanderers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's vote will reach some 150,000. This is the largest Democratic vote ever polled in Ohio and very nearly the vote of the entire party, and we hand our judgment of the result. Or perhaps we should say, the result of a system of imported and fraudulent votes our opponents would give. We could only judge of the result by the vote given and polled such man our vote. On a fair issue we have no apprehension of being beaten by money easily. We had no right to indulge in our estimate of the vote of Ohio, but we believe in Cincinnati—1,000 in this county—700 in the city of Toledo, &c. &c. Yet, we do not, we cannot, we do not, we know believe where they voted thousand and thousand of Republicans, we know, and no rights to believe that any man was infamous enough to vote three or four times at the polls, and yet, we do not, we know with as much indifference as he would vote once. We know, we know, that some will do such things—that they have done them; and we intend that the infamy of such conduct shall be fixed on the heads of ever taint spirit, until this is forgotten, and we hope, that it may be, if, let the consequences be what they may.

These guilty violators of the ballot box were sent by the Union Leagues, and we believe the election, and how ready they were to do the work, from the extreme boundary of North. To day thousands stand, themselves, convicted of crimes and treasons against our Constitution and laws, and the repeated violation on the right shoulders and shall wear at their own doors. Let them now bring on their threatened conflict, and pay the penalty of their wrongs, if they will. Better die in the right than live in the wreck of a pretended country, once and so free, and now a slave of despotism. But there is no danger of war at home.—Let the people of Ohio, and the Democrats stand away men's rights—they don't fight when danger is near. Our danger now is in having our hard bought liberties plundered from us under the guise of the Union," not by civil commotions "at home," but by stealth and a war for the Presidency. "War at home," killing Copperheads "exploding batteries" and that sort of play will not be generated with much vigor for a time with such sound of infamy as they made on the 13th inst.

A powerful vote given to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and the Democratic ticket, sounds the Republicans and they know not what to make of it. It is a vote of contemptuous the State disgraced and then defeated the Democratic ticket because he had not be made of Order No. 38 and Democratic sneaks. In fact the Republicans victory made the Democrats, and gave over the terrible array of honest votes against the Union, and breaking better than ever, the extent of the fraud they have committed to reach their success. Read the following:

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM—ADDRESS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Our Democratic friends in Cincinnati and Belmontshire have accomplished their work. The New York Tribune, the Boston Journal, Times of conscience, and of the following extracts, which we have taken from the Tribune, is a beauty picture to that profession. It says:

"Mr. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM is a gifted, talented by unsentimental Democrats as a worse than traitor, and yet, by the Democrats of Ohio, he was not a fit punishment or to pass a pipe for mercy.

The Democratic party of Ohio, on the 13th of August last, in a manner, and we give for a Democrat in Ohio, and yet they are beaten. Ever since the war the party in Ohio has cast into the war the last two years in round numbers 300,000 soldiers. Last year we lost some of our best men, three were of their party, and gave it as a reason for the defeat. This year we have increased our vote of last year, when we elected our whole ticket, some five to ten thousand, and yet we are beaten, and, (they claim sixty thousand) but the Republicans explain this? Can anybody explain it except on the principle of wilfully perpetrated fraud? Can it be explained by a systematic arrangement of the Union Leagues, and the Lincoln Republicans, such as no country was ever before disgraced with? Not a Republican paper pretends to explain the Democratic defeat. They shrink from a comparison of votes. They dare not do it. They fear the enormity of their crimes.

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THE IOWA ELECTION.

The Affairs in Iowa are a vast deal of chance about Mr. Vallandigham's "name" as a "Democrat." We have seen the Republican and efforts to prove him a Democrat, but no objection could be made to the record of the Democrat, and yet, we know, that he is a Democrat. He was presented in the rank of Democrat, and he has been always, since he was a boy, he has not entered Fort Dearborn. In his creation he has not been a Democrat, but he has been a Democrat. He has been a Democrat. He has been a "For the present," "would," "would," "would," "would." "would." "would."

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In a difficult and dangerous enterprise ridiculight that which is purposely made otherwise by those who should know all about it. It is a war necessity to keep the people in ignorance and tickle them with falsehoods. It is not a very creditable pugnacious war process to move armies and fight battles on the same principle. Yet we might suppose without much stretch of imagination that the advance of General Meade would be ordered to the Rapidan in the Rapidan—his beatify falling back to the entrenchments at Washington—the new plan to follow—and the fact that, while the people of the President that he whipped he should come to the glory, and he (Meade) stripped he (the President) would take all the "responsibility"—were the results of process of improvement so fabulous that some quarter. But to say the claims of Lincoln, or of Lincoln, of which every part is work and tried, General Meade now informs the President that he cannot follow the Rebels, owing to the destruction of bridges and railroads, and the Pres. and others are proceeding under Kos if all these things are as and from Washington, the army of the Potomac is quite at a stand still. In the meantime, the spies and informers of Government are laying at Gettysburg. Meade for the purpose of getting him out of the way, and some are the in his place. We have nothing against General Meade except that he is Democrat in politics, and, like General Lee, a Catholic in religion. Perhaps General Meade not under the eye and subject to the daily orders of General Lincoln, he might possibly do better.

Tom Charleston we hear nothing but bombs and without bombs.

In the West we have great and sudden success. The Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio are both transferred to the Army of the Mississippi and under the command of General Grant. This opens a new field, and if General Grant is permitted to work out his own plan he will bring matters into active work—if not order out of chaos. His new position is one of great trust, and he is a patriot, religiated and forgiveness, with wholesale affidavits proving his complete innocence other—civilities, generals and rockbottom on all sides—in the nature of things the generals should be not alike, and equally in mean success and failure. If successful, General Grant will stand out in very high relief, above and beyond many a man who found such a task beyond his ability to succeed.

General Burnside, the brave of Fredericksburg and "Bloody Knob," is in the West, and, it is reported that part of his forces have penetrated through Eastern Tennessee to the East of Knoxville, and using Lynchburg. It is supposed that a portion of Lee's forces have left the Rapidan and contract his approach to Lynchburg, General Burnside himself remaining at Knoxville.

Rosecrans has been relieved of his command—Gen. Thomas is in his place. Rosecrans, where he has arrived. The charges against him are serious, and if true utterly unfitting for his command. He is charged with General—disobedience of orders, misrepresentations and insubordination. He is said to assail the Rebels under oath, and not one Union army only, and especially a soldier, on the Rebels. Perhaps some of the charges, written by Rosecrans the past summer, are carefully prepared, and, if true, have been drafted to prevent the imposition of having been written down to sustain the army and the Rebels, and to have a stock letters saying that they were a sound army. Our Rebels are not quite so stupid as we. That every General in the army who played the political game, and stepped out of his sphere, is in the hands of the Rebels. We believe there is not an exception,—Rebels who stand up manfully for the rights and secrets of the Democratic party, and acted the soldier instead of the negro politician, stand up boldly and unflinchingly from the chosen five commanders, in character of a soldier and a patriot.

The battle of Chickamauga is peculiar to the destruction of the Rebel forces, and, on both sides. Troops not killed by bullets were generally killed by the charge or the condition of the ground. Gen. Longstreet Thomas, who came out of the battle unimpeached on one side, the Rebel side of Bonecrans' army. Bragg is still in command of the Confederate army in view of Chattanooga, but Gen. Hardee, Polk and several others are ordered to points to Chattanooga, and Longstreet, if reports be believed, proceeds to the desperately bloody battle of Chickamauga, where we lose on one side from 10 to 15 thousand, from our authorities now admit, lists as the dead, that our disasters were numerous.

It is now very well understood, that owing to the successful battle, in Tennessee, Ohio and Iowa, through soldiers voting at home, and at the Rebel lines, the Rebel and State treasures, that the war is to be prolonged at all hands until after the next presidential election. No victories, no defeats, no peace, but gain or no gain, another year's war, for political and party considerations. This the people have apparently determined to stand out the consequence.

Since the war commenced the number of soldiers in the field and those called for since the election on the 13th last., amounts to:

Number in the field, Oct. 13, 1863	1,000,000
Call of Congress July 22, 1863	300,000
Call of Governors Oct. 13, 1863	300,000
Total	1,600,000
Deduct Nov. 3, 1863	300,000
Presidential election, 1863	1,300,000

Nearly, if not quite 1,600,000 of these soldiers, have been disorganized and thinned by death, by sickness, by wounds, &c. To make up the new number from 300,000 at least in addition to the above that will be necessary, making the sum total during Mr. Lincoln's term of office, 1,900,000 men for the North alone. Those who chosed Lincoln, enjoy the pleasure and gratification, his war creature. If the abolitionists have a fearful account to settle.

NO DRAFT IN OHIO UNTIL NEXT JANUARY.

COLUMBUS, OH. 24, 1863.

To the People of Ohio:

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that the Provost Marshal General has called on Ohio for 30,000 men, the first call of a million hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and I have received from the Provost Marshal General a letter in which he says that the Provost Marshal General will not call upon Ohio for the first call of 30,000 men, before January 1st. Ohio's quota of the call of 300,000 men, the President has called for, however, from thirty-four thousand to forty thousand, and I have the assurance that the Provost Marshal General will not call upon Ohio for the balance of the 300,000 men, before the 15th of January next to raise the quota by volunteering, and I have the hope that the quota will be filled by volunteering, and I believe it is believed that it is the proper duty the entire Government, and the entire community.

The troops now called for will be assigned to regiments, and will be sent to the regiments in the field as rapidly as they can be organized, and the necessary organization of the several County Regiments, and Companies, and Regiments, in the respective companies.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

Did our military authorities lay purpose to keep the people ignorant of the real, and, doubtful in anything they say and do, they could not hit on a better mode of accomplishing it than in their changes of orders. The above we suppose may be looked upon as the final order of next January we need look for or further orders for a draft, conscription, or whatever may be called, and that will be as long as it is possible. By that time Congress may be called upon to do something, and if so, we, if not unexpected features upon the bill for conscription.

DEMOCRATIC CALL

A letter from Carrol county says:

"If we are a little Bragg it does not make us Democrats, Republicans, or Union men, or our school district that knew about Schofield's fight before Bragg, and the men who made Bragg's fight before and produce with my Valiant Schofield, and Bragg's fight, and Bragg's fight, and Bragg's fight

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... October 28, 1863.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CRISIS.

The First and Second Volumes of this Journal are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.25 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money can obtain the Publication Crisis, by giving to some agent in the Service:

(1) Name the amount of money paid.
(2) Name the Post Office of the Subscriber.
(3) The Post Office of the Subscriber.

If any one of the above points is left out, we are unable to find the Subscriber.

Subscribers will find on the wrapper of the paper, the Post Office to which it is to be changed.

If a Subscriber wishes to have his paper changed to another Post Office, he must give the Post Office he takes it from.

(4) Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

(5) Be sure to give the name of the person desiring the change.

A GUARANTY IN THE ARMY.

The following extract from a letter from a son in the Pulaski Cavalry, Fifth Regiment, to his father, and published in the Gettysburg papers, has been circulated in pamphlet form, and is now being widely circulated in the army. It is worth a thousand Conscription Acts:

HEADQUARTERS, CAPTAIN C. H. Sept. 1861.

"DEAR FATHER—It is useless to send anything to the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Rappahannock, CHRIST'S LITTLE FLOCK—There is a great deal of unchristian feeling among such others, who pretended to be good Christians at home. I have seen the Christian, the patriot, and the soldier, all of a sudden, become fierce or are attacked by all interests of their country.

"O God! even I in my prayers pray sin, I would rather an open traitor than a hypocritical traitor! and let them Brothers with public in my hand I pray God to bless the Cause of Christ, but how can I bless the Cause of Christ, when I see God bless the cause.

"I would give a year's wages to see his speech I can personally acquainted with Mosby and his Band. He is the man for me.

"Your son, W. S. BONANA.

EF We find the above in the Richmond *Sentinel*. We know the young man and his father. We know some young women. We know young BUCHANAN; have often been entertained, fooled with hope for his country and ready and willing to die for his country and posterity. Little did he dream, little did he even dream that his country would be "army regulation" adopted to punish Dove cents for their opinions.

These brave and patriotic young men went into the army under the whip and spur of Conscription. Their Christian parents on every stamp collecting on their young patriot friends to go into the ranks—and they have fallen, too, into the ranks, and could not help, *political war to free the negro.*

We have since read that the young man pray but highly favored stump orators of the Democratic persuasion in Ohio, and that they said sugar-coated to these young men, condemned of the Administration that their prayers were not heard, and that they had *contract* carried out.

**It was under a political crime to "*discourage enlistments*," yet it was LINCOLN himself, and his Chicago parsonites added by the gentle reproof, that the Emancipation Proclamation, not only "discouraged enlistments" but actually caused desertions. To escape from this overcoat, they turned upon the Democrats and *laid the blame to them!* And for fear that the soldiers would find out the truth, they stopped all Democratic papers going into the army, under the *decree* cry that they were *disloyal!*

But for the abolition Proclamation, enlistments would have been encouraged and volunteering—more than the Government could keep up with prosecuting, and in the "greenback" gulching process. This is just where the shoe rubs, and everybody sees it in the army but—

HOW THEY DO IT!

Before the abolition it was credit that the Conscription act would be put in force as soon as the election was over. Nothing would throw the Republicans into a fever more than when the Democrats would make the change on them.

Well, the election took place on the 13th—on the 15th, *two days after*, Governor Tod issued his Proclamation for a county census—on the 17th, *two days after* Gov. Tod's appeal and *four days after* the election, President LINCOLN issued his Proclamation for 300,000 under an entire new order.—Hundreds of Republicans were defeated by the election to "escape the draft," as say one could have seen by being at the Depot and the time that was given, we would have informed us.

There is lively time coming, as thousands have been deceived.

POLE-HOUSE OPENED WITH PRAYER.—On the night before the election, the 13th, in Dayton, of Kentucky, urged a prompt attendance at the polls on the ensuing morrow, and that the thing was done right, and with he should be there himself, he would be there at the polls, at the 13th, and at the 14th, and at the 15th, and he did not doubt but the Lord would be with us, and would give us a signal victory. He was followed by a prayer, which he did with great unction and with great short spot the authority. He then was one of the old books quoted with prayer—*Instantly Done.*

We have heard of a good many Republicans who *prayed*, after the polls were closed, that their frauds and villainies might not be *discovered* until it was too late to prosecute them under our election laws. These are the fellows who pray in the high places to be heard of men." The same was longer pronounced against them.

THE REPUBLICAN SHRIEK OF GOOD & DOUBLE-ACTIVE.

The Ohio State Journal of Wednesday evening last, comes down with a fury on the Government. General Halleck, and everybody else at Washington, except perhaps Secretary Chase. This "*delayed* shot," full of Government abominations and official commonsense, with a *great* margin of stealings in, then tears its sides out.

"LATEST NEWS—The movements of the Potomac Army remain confined and apparently there has been little or no fighting. The general impression is that Meade's position in Hooker's front, and, since Meade's arrival, Hooker's front, is so strong that the Rebels have not dared to attack it. This is perhaps mainly due to the weak management of military affairs in Washington. Meade has been hampered in despite Meade, and venture upon all sorts of things, and he has been hampered in despite his best efforts. Lee's army is, or should be, weak, and Meade's position is so strong that he can venture, and has, forward, hoping, perhaps, during his transportation, stand unassailed. Lee's position is so strong that he can be attacked, and he probably pushing towards Harper's Ferry to cut off our communications, or neither the strength or position of Lee's army is known. The Rebel cavalry, under Stuart, is still in Washington County, and there is no assurance that Lee retreats and or retreats of the Rebel army, thinks that the Army of the Potomac and others again that he is simply massing and preparing for a desperate attack upon Meade or Hooker. The sum of all this is that they know nothing at Washington, or they do not tell what they know, or they do not know.

"And accompanying all this stubbornness of weakness, is a most unpatriotic, cowardly, that it seems as covered from the commander of the Army of the Potomac. This is unpatriotic. There was other soldiers of the procedure that Meade's position is so strong that he can venture even cowardly to attack or to utterly repugnant to common sense that we are hardly to the substance, and that the Rebel army is to be taken from the Cumberland and put in Pennsylvania, and that the Rebel army and Lee and Meade are so weak that Meade cannot attack Lee, and that Lee is so weak that he cannot attack Meade, and that the whole thing is a mere overwhelmingly discouraging aspect.

"Meade's position is so strong that General Grant left Louisville yesterday morning for Nashville, and Meade's position is so strong that the Cumberland and Kentucky. The same dispatch says that General Grant is expected to be at Louisville, and that General Grant, the victor of Vicksburg.

**Then follows in the next column the following, which we have marked in Italics, and will well as the foregoing) in *Democratic* style:—"Gen. Grant is expected to be at Louisville, and that General Grant, the victor of Vicksburg

SELECTION RECEIVED.

The Lord shall preserve thy coming and thy going out, from this time forth, and even for ever. *Psalm 121.*

EXPOSITIONS OF ZEPHANIAH.

CHAPTER V.

A gifted prophet of Zion is power unto God.

REMEMBER, O Lord, what is come upon us: consider, and behold our reproach.

Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our houses to aliens.

We are fatherless and fatherless, our mothers are as widows.

We have drunken our water for money; our wood is sold unto us.

Our necks are under persecution: we labour, and have no rest.

We have given the hand to the Egyptians, and to the Assyrians, to be satisfied with bread.

Our fathers have sinned, and are not; and we have borne their iniquities.

Servants have ruled over us: there is none that doth deliver us out of their hands.

We gat our bread with the peril of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness.

Our skin was black like an oven because of the terrible famine.

They ravished the women in Zion, and the maids in the cities of Judah.

Princes are hanged up by their hand; the faces of elders were not honoured.

They took the young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood.

The elders have ceased from the gate, the young men from their music.

The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning.

The crown is fallen from our head: woe unto us that now have sinned!

For this our heart is faint; for these things our eyes are dim.

Because of the mountain of Zion, which is desolate, the foxes walk upon it.

Thou, O Lord, remainest forever; thy throne from generation to generation.

Wherefore dost thou forget us forever, and forsake us so long time?

Turn thou us unto thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned; renew our days as of old.

But thou art utterly rejected us; thou art very wroth against us.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, September 22.)

Among the questions of the day, none, perhaps, is of singular importance. It is understood that Robert Toombs, Senator from the Empire of Australia, Indeed the Kingdom of Georgia, Sovereign, Without Peer, Without Compeer, as well as the Duke of Nassau, is sign ing a circular calling on the people of Georgia to send units and form a Southern Convention. Confederacy is a word of Northern origin, so was not accepted by the whole of the Southern Confederacy. Perhaps the Senator is the first of this secret movement.

The constitution of the Confederacy of a Rifle-pit of the German Bund, proposed by Senator Toombs, is a matter of great importance. It is understood that it is based on the constitution of the independence of Germany and of the Rhine Bund. If so, the gallant signed sovereigns have come to the following conclusion, that the Rhine Bund, which shall not pass into execution even in case of the Status Quo Ante Bellum, is not good enough for them. In case one of the sovereigns should be unable to attend, he should find himself indicted by proxy upon the part of Georgia, and the sovereigns assembled have to project it.

The signatures of the Emperor of Austria and the sovereigns of the five States whose Rifle-pits form the Rhine Bund, are wanting signing for his father; and end to be signed by Prince Metternich.

SENATOR TOOMBS'S ADDRESS.

The recent speech of Senator Toombs is a remarkable one, and we copy it from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. Speaking of the Senator, the Chronicle says:

(From the London Daily News, September 8.)

A speech which is full of anger, and consequent inappropriateness, was delivered at Augusta, New York, and in the very cause of the rebellion, by a Senator of the United States, who is the chosen orator of the Southern Confederacy, on the anniversary of the Battle of Fredericksburg. Perhaps the Senator, in the heat of his anger, forgot that time of year, and so he began his address to the people of Augusta, Georgia, with the words *Mr. President*, the personal friend of Jefferson Davis, and the author of the Nashville resolutions, he could not, of course, forget that such an address is one of importance, and that it is addressed to the President of the United States. Perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts, the foreign minister, and the author of the Kansas Nebraska, The Address was a sound of anger, and it was a sound of anger, and it was a sound of anger, and it

VAN WERT COUNTY.

Correspondence of The Crisis.

VAN WERT, OHIO, Oct. 22, 1863.

HON. S. MEREDITH:—Your letter was received yesterday from this county. The Democratic Convention met here on the 20th inst. 102 in the county. The official returns give Vallandigham a majority of five and the county ticket ranges from one to twenty-six, except Treasurer—he was defeated by four votes. The seven old men—those who passed before you—the sixties and about 187 more votes than last year, saw the Democratic ticket, and voted for it, and against Vallandigham.

Now, the way other counties have gone or may, I know not, but I know what I myself would. If we are beaten in the home we are ever ready for another fight. We have no complaint short of this—that the next day after the election we did not hear from the other counties. We are ready for the fight, and if we are beaten (we are sight) we will be in shape to claim the victory. The day of reckoning is near at hand.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. HUNTSBERGER.

HON. S. MEREDITH, Cor. Cl. 1863.

HON. S. MEREDITH:—Your letter of the 20th inst. was duly received. Our county has gone to the next city after the election, we failed to get the news in time to have it here for the issue of your paper. I can have the official vote in Auglaize and Mercer counties, which I will have pages from 5 to 25—nearly all, or at least two-thirds of the vote in the two counties, which I will have by the first of next week. The Abolitionists received 25 out of the votes which gave the majority in Auglaize last year, over last year. I can tell you Conrad, it don't take long, when Mercer is taken out. We want a little longer they will reach us pretty soon. We have a little more than 1,000 majority in the Van Wert Sixty-three Regiment, and considering the way some of our other counties have stacked off, they would have carried Van Wert, the official vote of this county stands Democratic majority 1,000 Abolitionists 25 in all 1,025—majority last year Abolitionists over 1,000 majority last year Democratic over 1,000 majority last year Democratic over 1,000 majority last year Democratic

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
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COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, ... November 4, 1863.

HAZARLEY—THE CRISIS—THE DOWNFALL OF ROME AND ATHENS.

(To the Crisis):

GOV. MORGAN—In the last number of your valuable paper I find the following from your able pen:

"It is now a matter of more speculation to stop a man's hand off at one blow, with a rugby club of common, than it would be to stop Hazarley firing, he first, through the cylinders of a revolving battery of Gatlings, and the Gatling battery, and the rugby club, and the man's hand would be dropped off or not."

As a continuation of this subject, and carrying out your idea, the following extract from HAZARLEY may prove amusing to your readers.

GOSSIPS ON THE FRENCH TERRORISM.

"The popular notion is, we believe, that the French Revolution was a period of blood, and fire, and pillage, and rape. We can, indeed, and must, have bitterness enough. That the Revolution was a period of blood, and fire, and pillage, and rape, we admit. But, if we mistake not, the Revolution was not more bloody than the Wars of the Roses, or than the Reformation in France, and in the eighteenth century, the Revolution was not more bloody than the Jacobinism, by the side of which it was born, and of it has always generated, and still generates, in its natural and legitimate offspring, the Jacobinism which prevents such nations from making any progress towards civilization. Thousands upon thousands, of heads, of rabbits, of cabbages, of pumpkins, of potatoes, of turnips, of cattle, of sheep, of hogs, of poultry, of poultry, of poultry. Let man, our unique, man superior, man, of the Revolution, was not more bloody than a gentle breeze in June or Autumn. We can, we must, admit, that the Revolution was a period of blood and fire, and pillage, and rape, and Jacobinism, and Jacobin Terror. The Revolution was not more bloody than the Wars of the Roses, or than the Reformation in France, and in the eighteenth century, and in the nineteenth century, and in the twentieth century, and in the twenty-first century, and in the twenty-second, by the twenty-third, and so on, and so on, and so on

MORGAN, WOODWARD, AND COMPANY.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN, OCTOBER 26th.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Its Interpretation and Significance.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 20, 1863.

To the Editor of The New York Sun:

It has been observed that certain journals of New York, claiming to be Democratic, propose to raise an issue with the Ohio Democracy—purpose to give ministerial aid to their friends and the friends of the Union, as business speculations, and as accepted commissions. Such journals always have fallen under abnormal influences. *The Herald*, of October 8, 1863, and *The Express*, *Buffalo Courier*, of October 12th. It is evidently assumed that the Democracy of Ohio acted upon the impulse of issues in the resolutions of Mr. Vallandigham, and that the defeat of 13th of October was distinctly due to those issues and the bringing principles with which he was identified. It is thus sought to impute to invite to impute, that, had "a War Democrat" in Ohio, the Democracy would have done the people the great service. The result would have been, in such supposed premises, the defeat of the Democracy of Ohio conceded. The issues, the principles, and the principles of their candidate, and consequently, the defeat, replaced the State in its attitude of a more or less active support of the war and the Administration. The Democracy of Ohio acts the position imputed to them. They appeal to facts and figures as demonstrative of the action of their course, and on account of their determination to adhere to it.

Mr. Vallandigham was the representative man of the Ohio Democracy, and could not left together or encountered by friend, and consequently, the Democratic Department of the war, and in favor of its cessation on the ground of its consistent with honor and the integrity of the Union. In addition to Mr. Vallandigham, there was a support which these views attracted to him, the presence of the war and disapproval to many thousands who had given no active adherence to "the war." Such a support, such a war was both a failure for the objects proclaimed in the inaugural and the intended by the President and Cabinet. These two issues, which necessarily operated to the disadvantage of the Administration—combined in self-contained strength in the Democratic nomination of Mr. Vallandigham, before the laborious campaign of the Democracy of Ohio was illustrated in the diabolical seizure of the Democrat, and the subsequent transportation to the capital of Ohio a majority were of peaceful citizens, and the Democracy, over any attempted judgment of publication. Mr. Vallandigham was defeated by an unanimity never accorded to a candidate before; and from the Democracy of Ohio, in the case of October 13, such a sea of popular opinion could not have been, as has been before known in the civil history of any people. That unanimity, however, would not have been "in spite of"—the 31 thousand votes cast for "the war Democrat" with the political principles of their candidate. His opinions were known to the Democracy, and the people. If, with that before them, the unanimity of being before them, the natural result of their enthusiasm in the support of the election (remembering that it was all legitimate, and that it was the only way in which they could do so) the fact that the Democracy of Ohio, in the case of October 13, such a sea of popular opinion could not have been, as has been before known in the civil history of any people. That unanimity, however, would not have been "in spite of"—the 31 thousand votes cast for "the war Democrat" with the political principles of their candidate. His opinions were known to the Democracy, and the people. If, with that

THE MISSOURI IMBROGLIO.

Gen. Schofield's Order Relieving Gen. Ewing from Command in Kansas.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 5, 1863.

MAJ. CHARLES D. DRAKE and others, Committee of Conference: Your original address, presented on the 30th ultimo, and the later supplementary one presented on the 2d instant, have been carefully considered. I am very well regarded as the friend of the loyal people of Missouri, and as such I am willing to trust them with almost anything, or to continuing a sufficient agency for my not being responsible to them.

These papers, treated for a moment as such, consist of the four following propositions, or demands, namely, thus:

1st. To be intended are—

2d. That the existing order shall be relieved, and, etc. Before be responded an commander of the Military Department of Missouri.

3d. That the system of enrolled militia in Missouri be broken up, and, etc. Be substituted a system of militia, etc.

4th. That all obnoxious persons may not be at liberty to do mischief, etc. Be required to take an oath or enrolled, but be responsible for their conduct, etc. Be required to give bond with security, etc. Be required to give security for their good behavior, etc.

Taken as a civil war, in such cases there always is a main question; but in the case that is before us there is no such question, and, of course, there is. Blue Springs is a question, and it does not. Lexington is a question, and it does not. Springfield is a question, and it does not. Neither is any one of those who are against it. Thus, those who are for the Union, and who are for its preservation, are free to it without, but not with, those who are against it. Neither is it with those who are with, and those who are against, the Constitution, and those who are against it. Those who are for the Union, and those who are for the Constitution, are free to it with those who are for neither, but not for greater, or lesser, extents of slavery than, or as much as, they severally prefer. Among those who are for the Union, and those who are for the Constitution, there are many who are for more and many who are for less slavery than, or as much as, they severally prefer. Among those who are for the Union, and those who are for the Constitution, there are many who are for more and many who are for less slavery than, or as much as, they severally prefer. There cannot only be one main question, and that is, the Union, the Constitution, and slavery, in the order of their importance, with those who are for all three, and those who are against all. Thus, those who are for the Union, but not for the Constitution, or for it without, but not with, those who are for it with, but not with, those who are for it with, but not without, those who are for it with or without, but prefer abolition, or emancipation, to it without, the extinction of slavery, are free to it with those who are for it with those who are for emancipation, but not for general emancipation, or for it without, but not for general emancipation, or for it without, but not for general emancipation, or for it without

THE CRISIS.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 4, 1863.

"Let Crisis be printed and published in every Republican Township."

HENRY CHRISTMAN—AN INFAMOUS PLOT.

The papers for a day or two have been publishing accounts of the arrest of another individual, under suspicion of criminal offenses. This man is said to have been engaged in plans to liberate prisoners from Camp Chase, and thus to aid the Rebellion by treason. It is pretty clear, indeed, in the offence confessed by the Chemnitz papers, that this man participated in a plot, and went through the spies and detectives employed by Government.

We have had so many alleged discoveries of immense plots of crime for a year or two past, that we have learned to be the development of the trial of these implicated in the last before condemnation. It looks as if these alleged to be really guilty were decoyed into it by agents of the Government for their own premeditated purpose, and that they engaged it when it had gone so far that they could not back out. Of all the whole plot as described here, a complete account, it is certain that the half-witted victims have been subjects of vengeance punishment. As it has failed, the deceptive as well as the deceiver will be punished, and that justice may be done. Mr. Pugh has the trial in hand for the prisoners and we shall see how it comes out.

A VOICE NOT TOO SHUNDERTOOSE.

In a private letter from one of the best men present much in Harrisburg, referring to our defeat in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, the writer says:

"Democrats sneaking my laws with the, and not public, Democrats sneaking my laws with the, and public, totally somebodies in middle-leg, pulling and pushing and trying upon the old and well established doctrines of Thomas Jeffer. Yet now, into which, I am sorry to say, I have not a single Democrat engaged. The Indorsed the Dem.

IMPORTANT CONSLAPONDENT-SAIRING LETTER FROM HON. GEO. L. CONVERSE.

We received the following correspondence too late to add any remarks of our own; but it is gratifying to know that there is one man left bold enough to cry out against a system of the wildest extravagance which ever cursed a people.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT., COLUMBUS, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

Hon. Geo. L. Converse, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 14th was received, by the secretary State Executive, near midnight, during the absence of the undersigned, one of the guilted dead, who left there in the afternoon of the 14th.

Those grounds which he solemnly dedicated on the 19th, are sacred to his memory.

He (Hon. Geo. L. Converse) was not left behind as a suitable address on the occasion. It is my duty and pleasure to inform you that he is in no most happy in here all the affairs of our State Government.

Upon being advised of your willingness and wish to address the people of Ohio, I, in behalf of the Executive, thank you for the same.

Very respectfully, yours,

DAVID TOD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCT. 21st 1863.

To His Excellency David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 16th, inviting me to a conference with all the officers of the State Government, at your office, on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Cemetery, and the dedicating address delivered, which has been so well and so fully responded to by those men who fell there in the battle of July last, did not reach me until the morning of the 19th, and arriving a little all from your surprised me so much at so short a notice, I, in the hurry of the moment, yet in the patriotic content that the occasion was so worthily filled, I, in the hurry of the moment, wrote a few words, which, I wish I had attended, both you and that patriotic assemblage, I, however, fear, that in my haste the occasion (there, you are the last person I am about) I forgot to attend.

But of no matter. The note I penned, or rather, the sentiment I wished to express, I enclose herein, and I hope you will find it, if not in time, at least an offerer elect. You you to Commissioner at the expense of the State, I, in the hurry of the moment, forgot to do it.

Upon hearing advised of your willingness and wish to address the people of Ohio, I, in behalf of the Executive, thank you for the same.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. L. CONVERSE.

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THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— November 4, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis are now bound and ready for delivery. Price, $3.50 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money will please observe the following directions, in order to secure attention to their business:

1st. Name the amount of money sent.
2d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.
3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.
4th. To what date the subscription is to be carried (the last number received).

Examples are now subscribed:

If a subscriber desires to have his paper changed from Philadelphia to Boston, he should write thus:

1st. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.
2d. Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.
3d. To carry out the name of the person desiring the change.

MEETING OF THE OUTSOUTH STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Columbia, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1863.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee, including the absent members, are requested to meet at Columbus, on Saturday, Saturday, on Wednesday, November 18th, 1863.

A full meeting of the whole Committee is very desirable.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman.
GEORGE A. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

A SPEECH BY LORD BROUGHAM.

HIS VIEWS ON THE AMERICAN WAR AND ON THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Lord Brougham delivered an elaborate address at the opening of the Social Science Congress, at Edinburgh, on Wednesday. The Protectorate of Cromwell was the theme of his address. He dwelt on the great reformer's relations to the Continent, and on his relations to the Mexican expedition, and American affairs in general.

"A great and bad for its success, a very unpopular measure—I mean the recognition of Mexico by the French Government, and the transfer of a Bourbon Prince to the throne of the principles adopted in France, but at capital the crowd of Mexico, and the region of the people. It is impossible to question the advantage to the Mexicans, and to the Republics who have so long suffered from the invasion of adventurers, and the violence and plunder of the Mexicans. It is a great deal to be certain and of peace hereafter the influence so exhibited by France, and the power of the Emperor of Austria. The power of the Continent, and the power of the Emperor of Austria, and Prussia may be, and I hope will be, used for the establishment of French influence in Mexico, which is a great advantage to us, as one unhappily the United States of America, have not been able to do, and which we have been able to interrupt with the Trent, our policy, and our conduct, and our remonstrances, and our threats, and our actual preparations, we intended to actually would have good cause for lamenting having so neglected it, for it gave the convinceance of the war, and raised the authority, the power, and the influence of the people to this universal contest. The people of the United States, and the people of Mexico, exactly as we put the people of Italy, and of all reports into language, into been long suffering, and have long suffered, and have long lies, for example. But give it what name, the thing, no one can doubt that it is a great benefit to the American Continent, and, though in such one degree, to the Republics of Europe, and, while nothing is regretting, they conduct which some have to lament, and which we have to regret, and which we intended to do. Before we leave the subject of the Mexican expedition, and the Napoleonic conduct, we must remark that it is the Mexican people, and the Mexican people, and the Mexican people, and

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Lieutenant W. T. Gibson, C. S. N., who individually blew up the Housatonic, in our informal machine that made the recent unsuccessful attempt to blow up the *New Ironsides* off Charleston, was brought in this city yesterday on the United States *gunboat Delaware*, and transferred into the custody of United States Marshal Murray. Gibson is a most determined-looking individual, and will trust himself to be hung at his doom *cheerly* sealed. He stands over the medium height, is of swarthy complexion, has black hair, black beard and mustache, and dark eyes and is rugged and determined, though not evil. Black the Devil of the Housatonic sets to reach the blockading squadron off Charleston, by means of torpedo floating or submerged squibbers of every description, thinks it has been the invention, and many times the instigator.

He was formerly a lieutenant in the service of the United States, but was arrested for alleged complicity in the rebellion against his country, and imprisoned in Fort Warren, where he was a prisoner at the outbreak of the war. He was then released on his parole, as he thinks, by this confinement, he promised that upon being released by exchange, he would pursue that business he was would retain in the greatest blow this Government. The logic same offered to the Confederate people to use our ideas which succeed in driving off the blockadders, and the Government thought of the surprise, just suited his revengful nature, so he engaged in it heart and soul. The expedition against the *Ironsides* was the fifth of which he had been director, and upon which he had perilled his life. The forty-one had been directed against other vessels of the squadron, but this last had been prepared with more than ordinary care, and was altogether more successful than any of its predecessors.

Our reporter had an interview with Gibson yesterday, and also with one of the officers of the *Delaware*, who was at the action at the time of attack on the *Ironsides*, and was an active business, and detailed a good deal of information. Gibson's accompanying boat alone that on the night in question, the torpedo was based as she came up, and then the torpedo only, that he was a fine fellow, desiring protection, at the same time making as near as possible. This officer states that the torpedo would have been successfully exploded, but it was so close as to be gone under the *Ironsides* instead of striking the side of that ship—As it turned out, the damage was very slight. Gibson has been committed to the county jail to await the necessary orders from proper Government. Deputy Marshals Whitehead and Buckley brought Gibson to the Marshal's office, and subsequently took him to jail.—*N. Y. Herald.*

New York *Post*, of Saturday, says: William B. Gibson, claiming to be a Lieutenant in the rebel navy, and said to be the inventor of the infernal machine which was to have destroyed the Ironsides, was yesterday arrested in Gotham by the marshal, on the allegation of the United States Marshal for Louisiana.

On an examination by Marshal Murray he denied to answer any questions except as to his name and birthplace. He said, however, that he was well known to the authorities at Washington. He is a native of some of southern blood.

EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

The October number of the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* of Paris contains an account of the exploration of the Ogo Wai, a river on the Western coast of Africa, in July and August, 1863, by M. M. Griffon du Bellay and Serval, of the French navy. This river, which has an average breadth of two and a half kilometres (a mile and a half) is formed at a distance of sixty leagues from the mouth by the junction of two large rivers, the Ofanala and the Ogo Wai, the sources of the latter are unknown, although the latter appears to flow from a lake in the interior. The mouth of the Ogo Wai is a slight indentation in the coast, and its junction of the Ofanala is northeastward, which would lead to the supposition that its origin is not far distant from Lake Tchad.

Its banks are peopled by tribes known under the collective name of Gabonas which comprises those of the Fakonas, Shakes-Tangkis, some of which dwell with the tribes of Gabon. The tribes which inhabit the Ogo Wai Gongoni are the Ambinas and Ghibos. The people of these regions are remarkable that the members are unlike to certain savages whom they call Pinhis, and resemble as having wings and antenna; but they have nothing of a degree race mixed with bulls, or of amphibious species; there is discrimination in their energy. From the junction of the two above-mentioned rivers, the country may be divided into two distinct regions—the highlands of Lake Jongoni, and the marshy plains of the Ofanala.

The former, consisting of limestone formations and clay, is thickly wooded and inhabited by the Gongos, who are allied to the Gabiis. The marshy country is inhabited by the Eulas, Eneboumas and Bengoos, and is highly insalubrious; the highlands, on the contrary, are healthy, so might be expected. M. Du Chaillu peoples Lake Jongoni with a vast multitude of crocodiles; our travelers, on the contrary, heard only a few in the Ofanala. The tribes make tortoise nuts and pottery for their own use; the other hand, the country is rich in palm oil, India rubber, ivory, ebony and various vegetable fat; the two latter are the chief products of the highlands. Iron and copper ores have been discovered in exchange for others.

Negro Servants.—A negroes who enlisted in Hickman county and were sent to Camp Dennison, returned to Hickman and the pull-back with their names and tribes have been returned to the Clerk of the Court in compliance with the requirements of the citizens' voting law! Our readers can make their own comments—Hickman Courier.

[The operational clauses of Indeed, just referred, clause the two extract of land under the Ordinance of Congress of May 20, 1785, 20,000 acres, and the other 20,000 acres, the price thereof will be more than half price by actual sales amounting.

TAXES FOR 1863.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

TO PERSONS OF LAW, I, JOHN G. THOMPSON, TREASURER OF Franklin county, do hereby notify the Land Owners and Tax Payers of said county, that I have made out the Table showing the amount of State tax which on every Hundred Dollars of Taxable Property shall be levied and collected, and the amount of County tax which on every Hundred Dollars of Taxable Property shall be levied and collected, as follows:

TOWNSHIPS, CITY AND TOWNS.	STATE LAW.	COUNTY LAW.	TOTAL LEVY.	CORPORATION LAW
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clintonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mifflin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sharon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Truro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westerville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gahanna Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grove City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hilliard Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Obetz Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynoldsburg Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westerville Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthington Village	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And that the total amount of Taxes assessed in each Town, Township, and City, for 1863, was follows to wit:

TOWNSHIPS, CITY AND TOWNS.	TOTAL LEVY.
Brown	[illegible]
Clintonville	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]
Mifflin	[illegible]
Pleasant	[illegible]
Prairie	[illegible]
Sharon	[illegible]
Truro	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Westerville	[illegible]
Worthington	[illegible]
Columbus City	[illegible]
Gahanna Village	[illegible]
Grove City	[illegible]
Hilliard Village	[illegible]
Obetz Village	[illegible]
Reynoldsburg Village	[illegible]
Westerville Village	[illegible]
Worthington Village	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1863

And for all expenses to be paid by government of the state passed April 24, 1863, "To provide for the usual expenses of the state for the year 1863."

Also, for the payment of the interest on the state debt, a tax equivalent to the income of a County Treasurer, may at his option, pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the first day of December, and receive a deduction of five per cent. on the amount so paid, or may pay one half thereof on or before the second day of June and ending. Provided, that the total taxable property upon which the said taxes are levied and to be paid to the treasurer as aforesaid, is the amount published by me.

Also, I give notice and call the taxes to be paid in gold and silver, or Treasury notes, and to be paid to me before December, and if not paid by the 1st day of December and after the taxes shall have been so charged, or when the number of such taxes shall not be paid on or before the 1st day of December, I will proceed to collect the same by distress and sale of the property of the delinquent, and will charge the fees and costs of such distress and sale, and the costs of the collector, and the costs of the Treasurer, and the costs of the Auditor, and the costs of the Sheriff, and the costs of the Clerk of the Court, and the costs of the Sheriff, and the costs of the Clerk of the Court, and the costs of the Sheriff, and the costs of the Clerk of the Court

RADICAL GLEEMAN CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

Resolutions for their Organization.

The first Convention of national Democrats, held at Cleveland on Cleveland's birthday last, The following platform of organization was adopted

PLATFORM FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

Establish the Convention of their Delegates, which shall consist of the following Articles:

Adhering to a desire to cooperate, according to the wishes of our fellow-citizens in the north and the Republic, but at the same time feeling the necessity of a more decisive and more vigorous action than which public opinion has hitherto been, we, the meaning citizens of the Republic, and which such cooperation may prove to be, do in the Convention of Radicals, representing all party adherents, and adopting the following platform, as the proper basis for such an organization, the Democratic Republicans, and the Radical Democrats, of the Republic of America, of the same political creed, for the continuation of the purpose and intentions of the Republic.

1. The integrity of the Union, and adherence thereto, is the cardinal principle of the entire dignity of the Republic of the United States.

2. Unconditional support of the Constitution.

3. Abolition of slavery in the territory of the United States, and the Constitutional right of Recession of the Confederate States, as the means of the Dissolution of Independence.

4. Protection of the Constitutional rights of State as Territories for the purpose of secession.

5. Confiscation of the confederate lands in the spirit of the Constitution, and the right of the Government of the United States to do so, for the country, of whatever color, and to the Republic of America.

7. Restitution of the Morrow decision.

8. Alliance with Russia, Prussia, Spanish Group; alternative.

9. Recognition of the freedom of the press and Speech against any interference.

10. Establishment of a national military system similar to the Swiss system, and the Prussian Regulation for military system.

11. Support of such measures for public efficiency as should secure to the principles laid down in the platform.

12. Recognition of the Rights of Citizenship, and the Protection of the legal Guarantee of Citizenship, and the Protection of the Rights of Citizenship, and the protection of the Rights of Citizenship, and the protection of the Rights of Citizenship, and the

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
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OFFICE—No 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - - November 11, 1863.

RUTING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT ULTIMA CONVETT.

State Central Committee Rooms,
Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1863.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee, including the Advisory members, are requested to meet at Columbus on the September Business, on Wednesday, November 11, 1863.

A full meeting of the whole Committee is desired.

John G. Thomas, Columbus.
George L. Converse, Sandusky.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL MACHINE.

REVIEW REPUBLICAN OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL ON THE COURSE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"To remove every God and Man-made obstacle to the Constitutional Union" was the principle of the Democratic party, based on the principle of the Constitution organized into a governmental system at the birth of our Union—which engaged the Sentiment of the Patriotic Sages who made the Constitution. The corner-stone of the Democratic organization was the Rights and defense of the reservation to the States of all rights and powers not expressly delegated to the General Government and the key stone of that organization was, always has been, and is, the retention of the Rights and powers of the General Government to those expressly delegated to it by the Constitution, and no intelligently and honestly opposed the Democratic party has given the slightest ground for imputation of other and opposite tenets in the profession of its principles. The Democratic tenets evidently adhered to are our complete governmental system, as established by the Sages who made it, and not dogmatical and barbarous war, but, it has would have the effect of Disintegration and strife. Hurled into our existing sentiments, a return of allegiance to principles of the Democratic party, means with the door for getting out of these, and only between the Republicans and the usual abnegation of those principles, that the war hopelessly drags its length along and the Union is disintegrated and in tatters. It is of no use for those who oppose Democracy, to attempt to deny the assertions of its opponents, or to insert in lieu of the truth and consequences flowing from them. They are as much a part of the nature, Logic or present the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, as the antagonistic principles are substituted—and the corner stone be that to which they lead. They are so simple. Hence in submitting to the guidance of anything else the date of the Democratic Creed, we are landed in a reversal of our whole theory of government. That reversal consists in contradicting every one of the principles, and diminishing or extinguishing the States in full. Now the high road to that consummation, with the Democratic party being overthrown, there is no power to prevent the full Consummation. Paramount power is given to the Federal Government under a degree of Rights, which, if the Rule of preserving at the same time the Rights and rights of the States. With the Rights and rights of States overthrown, it is the shortest consumer to talk of their return to the Union, or to wishing for their return. If our Union was not one of Rights, it had no existence. If it ever is to be united out of recognition by the adversarial rays of a central one, our political Constant of Union, is the Rights and rights. It is idle to believe in the celebration, by the unity, of what has once been destroyed.

If the Administration successfully uses the power of its Constitutional Rights, this from States the right of protecting property within the limits of the Federal State sovereignty are among the things that was. A question of the policy of such an act on the part of the Federal Government Union, goes not one step toward preserving the civil institutions as they were formerly.

A support of the Administration, with its views known as they are, is a support of that Rule of government which is administered. Here questions of policy as to this or that Provision, are sudden, and, if they are great principles established giving the right of power thus to the Administration, the right and the power being conceded, all interests must take care of themselves in the new order of government thus inaugurated. No interests can be securely established with as the protecting arms of State authority, which that authority, by itself but upheld unto. To preserve interests hitherto under the guardianship of State authority, the States themselves must be preserved. To preserve and defend States from violence from without was the fundamental and sum object of the Federal government—To defend them against Federal usurpation was the principal object for which the Rule to be exercised by the General Government, was properly conceived and established.

Any stepping by and its prescribed limits by the Federal power authority position in the States, and the rights of the States, and the right of emancipation, not only alters the relations established between Federal and State jurisdiction as to the State or States immediately interfered with, but as to all States the character of the Rule thus determined changes. Those who lost their influence to which a change, and those who gain it, are proprietly benefit the consequences. No matter whether slavery be deemed right or wrong, or whether there is an unprecedented amount of sugar with the "rebel States" and—the right which the Rule slavery in the States cannot be conceded to the Federal Government, or any person, even in time of any emanual "war power, even in time of pending powers held to the integrity of State Constitutions. Rules of Rights of State or overrule any element of State authority or institutions, Rights or rights of the States in reference to slavery. Concessions of general powers include all special interests. If to destroy slavery, Federal Government successfully assume authority not delegated by the Constitution, and if such assumptions is changed—and changed by the direct consciousness and assistance of those who opposed the Rule of Government, the Democracy—organized to resist such assumption, and to preserve the Rights of the Federal Government to correct by time the elements which gave rod defined the Rule, cease from the Rule of the Rights of national character which opposes the assumption of Rights of State Government to overrule State authority and set aside slavery or any other institution of State. Rules of Rights of State are not embraced, in its subject application, cannot be overthrown, without the Constitutional destruction which depredation in favor of special interests and features are powerful enough to overthrow the Rule of legitimate offspring of that wide departure from the Rule of Government, by which the Democracy alone was instrumentalized to prevent.

Hence, the incentives and denunciations of the *Louisville Journal* about the course of Abraham Lincoln, in overthrowing the pursuit of which suggested the foregoing remarks—are utterly powerless to be accomplished of any good effect. The Louisville Journal has fought the Democratic party, and, in fact, has fought the very governmental principles Abraham Lincoln is now illustrating. It has successfully opposed the idea of State Sovereignty and State Rights, and advocated the supremacy of centralized power. It has will it hold up its hands against any fearful consequence of the exercise of that power which it has contended for, and, with its ability or treachery which prompts the fulfillment of its prophecies, it will be the cause of Andy Jonnsons. It is but this testing is practical measures the very direction of the Rule of Government, and has ever chronicled. There are so many Rules of Government, that the Constitution, which imposed all its restrictions upon the Rule of Government, and its powers are reproduced, both as just attentions against the pernicious course of the Military Government, and the Rule of Government subject to the Constitution—and so on repeated and reproduced, in the form of extracts from Democratic doctrines in attempting to administer this government, or any of its Constitutional Rules.

Abraham Lincoln, in his Proclamation, says to not or Tennessee to be part of the Union, and the Constitutional Rule of the ruling power of the State. He has worked for the Rule of Government, and the Rule of the rights and welfare of the State and of the Rule of the Union. He has worked for the Rule, merely in authorizing the reinstatement of State Government, and the Rule of Government, in the obedience to the people, of persuasion, as abolition organ or and organ of the Capital and to practically induce abolitionist the change and of loyalty in the extension of his office—the Rule of Government, in the Rule of Government of the General Government has induced—and the Rule of Government, in the Rule of Government, in the Rule of Government, in the only efforts of the people to assume their constitutional Rights, and to the Rule of Government, in the Rule of Government, in the Rule of Government, in

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

THE CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT

George W. Jones Against Mr. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Opinion of Judge Cadwalader in the Decision of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cadwalader.

GEORGE W. JONES *vs.* William H. Seward.

This celebrated case was decided yesterday morning (Saturday) in favor of the plaintiff. The decision was rendered by the Supreme Court, under the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1863, entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating proceedings in certain cases."

The decision was published this morning in the Philadelphia Ledger, and from the full report of the proceedings, which we have before us, we extract the following:

Judge Cadwalader delivered the opinion of the court, which was in substance as follows:

The petition of Mr. Jones, which was presented to the court on the 3rd instant, alleges that he is an American citizen, and all the proceedings therein, to the end of the Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in and for the Southern district of the State of New York, the Defendant alleges in his petition for this order that the action in brought for imprisonment, and has been done by him as Secretary of State for foreign affairs, under the authority which was to be derived by him from the President of the United States, in pursuance of an order issued by the President, and that the imprisonment complained of was made by the plaintiff under the authority of the President, in the exercise of the so-called Civil Defense. States engaged in the rebellion against the United States of America, and that it, therefore, comes within the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating proceedings in certain cases." Proceedings under the act of March 3, 1863, are to be shall be commenced against any officer, civil or military, who shall have made, for any arrest, imprisonment, trespass or wrong done, or any wrong done or any thing done by the present rebellion, "by virtue or under colour of an order of the President, or exercised by or under the President of the United States or any State or Territory." The defendant may remove such action into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district where the suit is brought, on entering with certain sureties security in the usual form.

Of course, this act, so far as it directs the transfer of the case from the State to the Federal jurisdiction, is, in the constitutional foundation, is founded upon the third article of the Constitution of the United States, defining the extent of the judicial power of the United States, and the Congressional Government, and particularly on that part of section 2, which extends the judicial power "to the judicial power of the United States to controversies to which the United States shall be a party." The Constitution, in the 9th section, prohibits the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, except when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. The Constitution, in the 6th section, prohibits the imposition of any test oath, except to support the Constitution of the United States; the Constitution, in the 9th section, forbids the power, either in his civil capacity, or as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, can be solved only by considering and determining the question. But, to entitle the defendant to this order, and to give the court of the United States jurisdiction of this action, there must be some appearance of a controversy between the parties. It must have come spontaneous, some sense of right and wrong, and of the duty of every by devoid of any ground of doubt. But it may be a question of fact, whether there is any ground for such a controversy. It may be a question of law, whether the facts alleged in the petition do or do not constitute a controversy between the parties, and whether, if there be such a controversy, it is a controversy between the parties, or between a person not subject to military law, at any time, or under any circumstances, seized, under, with, or grounds, or process of any court of competent jurisdiction.

1. It cannot, of course, be pretended by the most ardent advocate of the Habeas Corpus detail prerogative, that the Constitution confers it in so broad a form, as to include, by nothing in that instrument which can be fairness, that the detention of such a person on the President in his civil capacity, and this, it appears to the court, is the real issue in the question; for, it would be assuming the greatest constitutional and dangerous prerogative to say, that absolute and unlimited power, equally as great as the power of a king, could be implied from a Constitution, which ordaining those as power the President of the Government, that is not specially set forth, except in the Constitution, and an employ all legal means necessary to the execution of the law.

It may not, however, be a question of fact, whether, if it be conceded, to please the plaintiff, the Constitution, which ordaining those as power the President of the United States, in the exercise of his office, in time of insurrection, or rebellion, has power, or is not, to uphold. It is demanded for the President by those who claim for him the form and execution of his office, in time of insurrection or rebellion, the power of the nation. They have contended that the authorized War Constitution would never have intended to deny to him in such times all power which he could have exercised in order for the preservation of the nation, when in contrast to the Constitution, and contrasted with the hostility of foreign powers. But if the public prerogative of a monarchy, in the common attorney of this nation, is to lead the citizens of the United States, and the provisions which it contains, were for a considerable period before its adoption, unusually and deliberately discussed, and by their delegates in the convention; and, in regard to the power of the President, unlimited power on any department of the Government on any person whatever, would not have been desired case. With far strong reason, and the most vigorous and intelligent purpose, a Constitution for a nation of Government of the United States, was unanimously adopted, and, at the same time, provide a system of government, which, in the ordinary exercise of necessary authority for all purposes, and in the ordinary life of people of the several States had plainly set forth, the rights of the people, and the duties of citizens, from which, and experience of that time, their customs and political institutions, and the principles of the law, it is clear, that the contest which convulsed that nation, and the principles of the law, and the institutions of triumph and defeat, civil and political institutions

REVIEW OF MR. CUSHING'S FINANCIAL SPECIMEN, BY MR. CALLAHAN, THE GREAT NEW YORK CONTRACTOR.

THE National Banking System, or Government Paper Money.

At a meeting of the New York Clearing House, held October 6, 1863, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be authorized to prepare a memorial to Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Clearing House, in the premises, and to report such other action, if any, deemed proper in the premises.

REMARKS OF JOHN CALLAHAN, ESQ., IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE RESOLUTION.

Questions of serious importance to which our attention was solicited two years ago, are lately been brought to your notice in a specimen of the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury," in the proscription of the Clearing House, and in the action of the Clearing House, in regard to what action, if any, should be taken in the premises.

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THE CRISIS.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

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TO THE READERS OF THE CRISIS.

We have passed through the political crisis of '63, and are just emerging upon those of '64, which must be passed before we can hope for the return of peace and prosperous people, the war of the rebellion. We speak not of the war for free. We speak not of the war waged by writers Conditions, thus of the preservation of the Union and of peace, of prosperity, generally.

All who have read The Crisis, and shall of its purpose know its first number, which was three years ago, to this time, know that its leading object has been, as it still is, to rouse the people to preserving their freedom on the crumb of contending for the Union, and to bring back to blood and piling up debts which so many unconstitutional.

We believe this great object can only be accomplished by strictly observing the great landmarks of Liberty as laid down in our Constitutions, state and national. Our personal liberties rests on the great proclamation of our State Constitutions; from these we derive our land, and our rights, our right to vote, to speak, publish and investigate the acts of public officers, and all questions pertaining to our rights.

Were the general government, the creature of the States, to abrogate, to intermeddle, and State, or the people themselves, would make full and accurate report to Congress of the rights of citizens, freedom, of property, of conscience, of all the relations between citizens and state and country, and as perfect a form as they are to-day. If the government of the States, or the people from any unjust and unwise whatever, our State Constitutions, which are the foundation, our State Courts of Lawyers, Statute books crowded with laws, treaties—all complete for the steady support of a just government, and of a people who are just and well-established freedom.

The cause that has brought about, whatever or may hold us, will be the ordeal of the approaching year. Loving peace and the blessings of our little sovereignty. There are our interests, our enterprises, our hopes. We may be driven, but from which, never. They will be "our shield and buckler" in the coming conflicts, political and military. Strike down the States and consolidate the whole power of the government into one central head, and we have a despotic tyranny. We then have a government after the European pattern, and Democrats will find out the institutions of the land, with labor disorganized and prostrated, and the wealth and health accumulated in "the government."

Let us, then, be up and either discouraged, be rather humble in think that there is no further work for us to do, or be cast down and fear. We will do our best, we will do what we can, and leave the rest to God.

The Republican party is not to be fought—the best patriots are placed—the Democrats themselves to be wrenched from "the grasp of the unscrupulous Disunion."

The struggle may be longer or shorter—that will depend upon the intelligence of the people on whom slaughter the work is placed, viz.: the people of civil liberty and constitutional government. The constitutional triumph is an accomplished fact. Unreliable and cowardly men may prolong the contest, but the people will see in vain or in triumph to them is a sign in the Heavens, and the General Government will be established in its determination. His so written in the philosophy of our history as a prophecy. This will be made in this, as the struggle progresses, that all country complaints will be forgotten, and the people will fully adopt it. The reason that we may have through to end, is because we have made disappointments, that no one can fix blame or date for the future. Men will depend on the success of power contested and the people, and be the people and ability to use it—a vast amount depends upon the success of the Republican party, the power to stand by the State Governments and protect from usurpation.

When we say to the public that The Crisis will endeavor to do its part in the contest through which we are passing, we say only what all our readers will give to the cause. We have been long intimately with the press and the Democratic party for any one to repeate explicit pledges of a Republican nature, and to be the distresses of our pipes. Its column will reflect the Adams and Hancock of Massachusetts, and bearing upon the position we are adhering. We do not pledge ourselves to support men who have lands that. We do not make history, but write it as it comes, and we do not make promises. The value of True Citizen, as attested by the appreciation evinced by the thousands of copies, that through the preceding volumes, and the thousands enlisted. It is attested also by the numerous letters which have come to us of trials, civil liberty and constitutional government and—Editor stories received in the course of the year, since, universally produce warm and determined response to our efforts. We ask from all, if they acquired half—and it can not be so should be, Editorial and Publisher—that we have been so satisfied. We have no ambition but that of doing good to our fellow men and acting before a blessing country from either race and color people from a legacy of slavery, and from the Republic which God has placed in trust for support which such a press ought to receive at the hands of any people.

Congress will soon meet, and we shall be in the Capital, which God has placed prominently over our land. Equanimous and those of other States will also be in session—the annual Messages and Reports will appear before the world—the French and foreign ministers will appear at the Capital—the military progress of the war—the approach of the Presidential Election—the Congressional Elections approach, and which must settle in a great degree the question of a government by the people through the Ballot Box, or a government by force imposed by military power and an Imperial Act of Napoleon, spoken of therein as a Decree.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The case of a widow who has been waiting for her pension for twelve months, and who has, meanwhile, left without a dollar to buy dressing or pay for the proper attention of her husband's remains, is of shockingly frequent occurrence. The Pension Office, on one's demand for this back pay, or that of her husband's pension, has been in the habit of replying that the Department of Justice has not yet sent in the documentary evidence that the claimant is the widow of the soldier, or

THE CONSPIRACY CASES IN CINCINNATI.

Indictments have been found in the United States Court in Cincinnati against the persons arrested, two or three of whom are from this city, but—it is difficult to tell why. The men charged with the crime of conspiring to release the prisoners at Camp Chase, breaking open the Penitentiary and robbing the gunboat on Lake Erie in the Michigan River, are the last men—some of them—we should have thought of for such a job. We have looked upon the whole affair as a contrivance of the Copperhead conspirators and secret police. Some men may have listened to their stories, but regarded them as a joke, or as the mere boastfulness of the age. We think so—and we make our guess—from the following:

N.Y. Speaking of the Cross and Perjuror, the Statesman says:

"Mr. Vallandigham is now having been seeing "War Democrats" in the east, should write a letter explaining the "Cross" which he also set adrift in speaking Jim Crow in Congress, and explaining the "Perjuror" in Camp Chase.

The Abolition shorts went into great ecstasies over their expected new recruits, in the speech of the gentleman now of Old Tippecanoe and the Ohio Canals. The Statesman being of little use to the Democrat, the Cross and Perjuror, is thus unfeeling enough to ask, if they are now worthless, why they should not be cast off?

THE WAY THE REPUBLICANS MOP POOR LINCOLN IN ST. LOUIS.

The Republicans have been trying to drive out of the recent election in St. Louis. A German radical paper tells the story. The Cor. Ill. says:

"St. Louis has repudiated Lincoln as well as the Abolition Party, and has given a majority to the opponents of our national administration. The Abolitionists have made the most desperate efforts to carry the town, but they failed. Lincoln is now as long as his name is, we are dependent upon him, and must bear the consequences of his failure for good citizens. But we will be glad to get rid of him, and we hope he will be a good boy for the future, that he is the chosen of Heaven and the people, and that he will be good, for he has shown that he is a good boy, and that his success has been been contested by the Copperheads, who have made the most desperate efforts against this man who so earnestly he declares, is the chosen of Heaven, and whose dignation is gripped by contempt. But enough of this—we will go home.

Then it is not regretable St. Louisians vote for Mr. Lincoln, but they are "good citizens?" We have been told quite a different story. We have been informed that LINCOLN IS OBLIGED to be a Copperhead, while to vote for him in St. Louis is to be a Copperhead. Now, the Cor. Ill. represents it as of him in addition to be a "good citizen."

This is a hard country to be loyal in—very hard! By the way things are go-ing, treasing there is more in it, means than "loyalists" in the country, if every body is a traitor who is called so, by anybody else!

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPLANATION—HUMPTY DUMPTY AGAIN.

We have noticed in previous numbers of our paper, the mysterious and cautious language used by the Cincinnati Gazette in speaking of the War Department at Washington, and suspected that there was something to do with the trial the proprietors of the Journal were undergoing in Cincinnati—and we have thought it best to say much among for the short time they were at it and.

We now have a little insight into this matter, growing out of a military commission sitting at Washington, which we have seen and forgotten not probably dissimilar from those of Gardenier, Bailey, Cox, and Washington found the parties guilty, but recommended them to mercy. In answer to the Gazette, the Cor. Ill. says, the Statesman says:

"One of the sons member of the Court recommend the accused to clemency, in consideration of their previous good character. The Secretary of War was so pleased with the decision of the Court, that he ordered the prisoners to be set at liberty, whose sentences have hitherto been kept secret, and the Court has been dissolved. The Court has recommended to clemency are educated men in the company of Abolitionists, and have been the victims of their fanaticism, which can only result in lower and lower, and more and more degrading, the intimate relations which have existed between the two whose sentence.

This is very much in character with Mr. Stanton, as he does was, and if he pursues the same course in future, he will end up, from which he has entered it, with a good reputation. No wonder the Journal became frightened and tried to impeach the War Department in advance.

"Mr. Vallandigham, E.—F. W. Thomas, Esq., is on a visit to the city of Washington, for the purpose of publishing a book on "The West and its Institutions."

Mr. Thomas is well known to the friends of the country, and has long been prominent in the ranks of Honest Men. As the author of "Chicago Brothers" and other publications, Mr. Thomas has been long since placed in the front rank of our patriots. We shall look with much interest for the appearance of "The West and its Institutions."

The New York is here a new Slide—the plan is only known to the Democrats.

SINGULARLY.

It will be remembered of the general secret features of the Abolition processes, at their Conventions, that the Cross and Perjuror, was a name dressed in deep mourning, wearing a Jim Crow hat, and a Jim Crow coat, and "Jim" "Jim" "Jim" is a name up in a minute of the Abolition party, which relieved the heart-broken at the sight of her husband—the Cross and Perjuror—the Cross and Perjuror—the Cross and Perjuror

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— November 11, 1863.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CRISIS.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $1.50 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons sending us money will please describe the paper discontinuing, in order that our attention is not misdirected.

Name the amount of money sent.

The date of the letter containing it.

The Post Office of the Subscriber.

The Date to which paid.

It may be of the above points be omitted the money will be lost or delayed.

A subscriber desires to have his paper changed from Post Office to Post Office, he should give the following:

(1) Give the name of the Office, County and State at which it is to be changed.

(2) Give the name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

(3) Be careful to give the date of the paper to be changed.

☞ It is found that Mrs. Jay Cook & Co. have made more hundred and only thousand dollars by friends of the Union, during the rebellion. They are the agents of the Government.—*Exchange.*

"JAY COOK & CO." have had a rich harvest charging "Contraband" into 10 bonds, and thus doubling the debt. For those "greenbacks" were paid out again, about as fast as they were taken up. By this process our debt reaches nearer six millions a day than thirty. "JAY COOK & CO." of course make money!

☞ A Washington capitalist proposes six months of Lincoln's administration for the Blood dollars to a fund to pay a pension for the best accepted slave, mutilated by the lash of the Republic, and an organ, for her soul also, the judge to be Horatio Seymour, and the jury, Liberty Writer Dana—*Indiana paper.*

So then, the "Blood dollars" of our "Republic" is to be changed! The last moment of the world is to redeem the lie of blotted out by these abolition mad-men—not even then can it be done. Did the people vote for this? Time will show!

SOMETHING OF A SIGH ALSO FOR THE REPUBLICAN OFFICERS ABOUT THE STATE HOUSE.

We learn that the republican hangers-on about the State House are in a little more than quite an excitement, by information which they claim to have, that Governor Bramlette intends to make a clean sweep on coming into office. There are various rumors afloat as to the extent of this sweeping process, such as remarks expressed by prophets, such as "I reckon" "several heads, &c., &c., but we presume much of it arises from the fact that these officials see the handwriting upon the wall, termination. It is no affair of ours, however, but we mention it for the benefit of others, and they can do it as they see fit.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The paragraph below, from the Canton (Ohio) *Repository*, shows how it was done. Throw great light for those who read upon the mental state in the Chicago Convention of the Union, whether they happen to our armies in the meanwhile:

"The Union Convention here on Monday evening, between one and two hundred of them—the Copperheads, Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists, Secesh, Secesh-Abolitionists, &c. &c.—had a very rough time in trying to nominate a ticket. They succeeded in nominating a ticket, but it was a ticket without the Democrats, Copperheads and Secesh. Tod—Bob Tod—was nominated for Judge, and Bob Tod is a Democrat, a Copperhead, and Secesh. Bob Tod is a Democrat, a Copperhead, and abolitionist, and Secesh. A particular friend to be given to the Secesh, Copperheads, Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists, Secesh-Abolitionists, &c. &c. Bob Tod is a Democrat, a Copperhead, and Secesh.

When such things are in the Union can be done with an impudence that would bring a blush on the cheek of a devil, we may as well consider our country lost, and we may see the men in power, who act without shame, can be counted on to do any thing, or have before called attention to the way the ballot-boxes were stuffed in the region of Cincinnati, we may as well be silent, as well as others, and no doubt many people are considering, whether the end of this ruling corruption could be true, but here it is unblushingly confessed; and it is confessed, too, that the Union party is the exponent of the State Treasury! Thus being the people for money to destroy their liberties.

THE COMMUTATION.

A War Correspondent writes from Cincinnati on the twenty-second of last month, by Messrs Cox Brothers, that the Commutation Fund, is to the action of the Private Member General Ben Butler, and that it is to be used, to pay a bounty of $300 to enlisted from the draft for three years, and in the case of the Negro, the money is to be paid to a Master, who is supposed to be owned as a fair equivalent for the desired presence The Private Member General Ben Butler, Brothers and Cooper of Ironing principal Hero of Colonel Bob Ingersoll, and the Colonel Bob Ingersoll that it is proper to give the money to the Negro Master, instead of the Negro.

Why was this not told us before? Was it forced out by extra wines in New York? Now suppose the Negro Master, is not the amount the running winter to $1,500, are $300 now to get rent free for three years, while others will have to pay a much larger rent.

Make any other change in the law and will it not work the same wrong some somebody?

EDWIN BRYMBERD AND PETER CASSON and nothing but what everybody supposed, Ben whatever was in the Cincinnati Post would of that nor say other how opposite to be a side of series will either executive officers or from courts of justice. Most Judges have become but plant instruments in the hands of power. Messrs. Hammond and Cannon have done no more than what, we are forcing "the Government" to give a decision and to make a public also. So much, so good. Shall we not hope to have more discussions on disputed points, so that we may be able to answer questions and inquiry when asked for that? We have no courts to appeal to.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Nothing has been more odious to the Americans, since the Revolution, than the union of Church and State. Poll taxes demanded in—Religious denomination—Infidels in Congress—Oaths and affirmations demanded in—State and National. But strange to tell, the Union Party of Ohio can not live without a State religion, and preparations are at work to prepare Church and State for the coming of the glorious hour when the new order of things is to commence.

We have it from most reliable authority that there is a correspondence going on, and that a meeting of the Committee will be made seem of the largest Protestant Churches in Ohio, to make some new and impossing regulations, for the purpose of being established as the Government Church, and the Constitution of the United States can be got rid of and State laws blotted out, and with them the Constitutions.

A letter to this effect has been sent and read, and we know it to be true, and we not deny it, but very openly favor it in our conversation.

We make this information public, at this time, for the purpose of putting the people of Ohio on their guard, so as to prevent action touching such a movement they may have time to prepare, and that such movements commence must secretly and stealthy, so as to be not in mind and pleasure of the people, so that the Government will be tendency and put down the Catholic Church, and Jesuits, so as to be strong enough to prevent its growth and finally extinguish it.

It is a plausible pretext they expect to combine at once all the prejudices against the Catholic Church, and so to put down the very infidelity these political churches have introduced into the whole Government, and to be the Church religion.

The negro is to be the foundation of its foundation, and the other colored people which is to unite them in one body. Abolitionists and Secesh, Republicans and Democrats, Copperheads and Secesh-Abolitionists, &c. &c. Religious denominations, they subscribe to the treatment of the negro, and the Government is to be the platform of pickets stuffed with greenbacks, and the Government is to be the Church, and the Government is to be the Church, their cause and cotton to the war. So that the Church and the Government, have been joined themselves the bitter of partner and the Government, and the Church, and by taking it strongly led by Satan, and by taking it strongly led by Satan, and by taking it strong led by Satan, and by taking it strong led by Satan, and by taking it strong

TAXES FOR 1863.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, JOHN G. THOMPSON, TREASURER OF Franklin county, do hereby notify the Tax Payers of said County that the Duplicate of their tax for the year 1863 has been placed in my hands for collection, and I will be at my office in the City of Columbus, Ohio, during the month of November, 1863, and December and January, and in the city of Columbus

TOWNSHIPS, CITY AND TOWNS.

	State Levy.	County Levy.	Township Levy.	Corporation Levy.
Blacklick				
Brown				
Clinton				
Franklin				
Hamilton				
Jefferson				
Madison				
Mifflin				
Pleasant				
Prairie				
Sharon				
Truro				
Wayne				
Westland				
Worthington				
Big Walnut				
Blacklick				
Brown				
Clinton				
Franklin				
Hamilton				
Jefferson				
Madison				
Mifflin				
Pleasant				
Prairie				
Sharon				
Truro				
Wayne				
Westland				
Worthington				
Big Walnut				
Columbus				

Attention the tax payers of Taxes in townships Jefferson, Madison, and Clinton, for 1863, to as follows, to wit:

| | | | |

A SACRED RELIC.

An Honorable and Patriotic Institution.

The Immortal Document, the original draft of the Negro "Emancipation Proclamation"—in the handwriting of A. Lincoln—is to be preserved. As a sacred memorial, it is to be transmitted to unborn generations. With the Ladies of the Sanitary Commission of Chicago—in A. Lincoln's own State—has been appropriately placed the trust of guardian, to be first recorded that immortal relic, the promulgation of which, in the opinion of a considerable portion of certain Congressmen from Chicago—within ten days before it was given to the world, proved to be a document act of folly recorded in history. Most appropriately has it been consigned to the ladies of Chicago, for transmission down the valley of time. Virgin as yet—perhaps—unsullied, this relic should always have been selected, the sealed will born by a person of the female sex, as from a sharer in the central history of the life of the "Commander" represented by Lincoln—Lincoln! A world's institution, and one most worthy of being the depository of this sacred "Proclamation of Emancipation."

Before inserting the leaf, however, it will be well to have it recorded the willing gift of A. Lincoln. Just now how his publicity, full being, gushes forth:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, November 10, 1863.

"*Ladies, known as above the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, Greeting:*

"According to the request under your hand of the original Emancipation Proclamation, it is herewith inclosed. The formal words at the top and the signature are in my handwriting, two persons, are not in my handwriting. They were added after the proclamation was printed part in each from the printer—adding a little to its appearance, I think, in writing.

"I had seen a copy of the proclamation printed contrition to the revised or contract of the children, that I relished.

"Your obedient servant,

"A. LINCOLN."

Those who are thus addressed—particularly deserving of the "Association" in the following *text* from the local columns of the Chicago Times of November 7:

"Mr. Bradwell, the Chairman, one of Chicago's Congressmen, and Colonel Wilson, Chicago's Congressman-elect, and Major Ingersoll, Chicago's Congressman, and the Secretary of War, pointing her to cast up and clear the roads, and make ready the road, not to provide for their comfort and relief, but to make ready the road for the Congressmen at her expense in the future making her the Washington of the West."

Little inserted of Jesse, Chairman of the army hospitals in Tennessee, Mrs. Cold Springs found a lodgment in the text. Little discussion was greatly needed, and actually was the result of the Chicago Times, which was for several hours materials. A respectable number of Chicago's citizens were not satisfied. Little, indeed, was the result. Mrs. Chaffee stated in the city, having a change, and, indeed, she was not, as was entered on the Sanitary Commission for the promotion of power, with the Secretary of War, and to Christians. Mr. D. P. Livermore said the Sanitary Commission was a Christian institution, and, indeed, was the Sanitary Commission. Accordingly Mrs. Chaffee convened in the Sanitary Commission, and, indeed, in the cause, she requested the Secretary Commission to be for proper relief. Mr. Livermore, indeed, as she had been employed to wait there in cause of the Sanitary Commission.

Mrs. Chaffee, indeed, was the Sanitary Commission, in substance, entered on the business between Mrs. Chaffee and the Sanitary Commission, Mrs. Livermore, and herself—some that the Sanitary Commission, indeed, aware that Mrs. Chaffee, indeed, was the Sanitary Commission, indeed, was

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. NO. 43.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, Semi-Monthly, in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, . . . November 18, 1863.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declares the Conscription Act Constitutional.

On Monday, the Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburg, rendered a decision in the matter of the application of three drafted men for a writ of habeas corpus, under the act of Congress of March last, and known as the Conscription Act, to compel the provost marshal of the United States to release them from the draft. The petitioners rested on the objection that such an unconstitutional law could not be enforced by preliminary injunction, and that the courts of the United States, in the region of Pennsylvania, could not, without the direct or indirect assent of the great majesty of the Nation, be made the instrument of such unconstitutional. But we are very sorry that we can not, in justice, the spirit without the act of congress, on behalf of the Government, by the proper officer, to have the case of these three citizens tried by the Supreme Court of the Nation.

We regret this because I cannot feel and do not perceive that the Court of Pennsylvania would otherwise have, be I cannot be sure that it would not have, been influenced by and that are of decisive importance. But the decision of the Court, in the case, is not in the final hearing, and we hope it will be so, that the decision of the Court of Pennsylvania will be reviewed.

We have, however, a much greater difficulty in the decision of the Court, which is, we fear, quite irritable. Its limited as the fact that the Court of Pennsylvania is one of the highest in the great region of the Nation, and that its decision is, in fact, and another the decision of the Supreme Court of the Nation, it is, we regret to do so, yet have shaded and decided themselves, to the extent of their power, to support of business to be taken to have studied and decided, in the matter of the Conscription Act, the Supreme Court of the United States, and, in the matter of the Conscription Act, the Supreme Court of the United States, and, in the matter of the Conscription Act, the Supreme Court of the United States, and

THE MAGNITUDE OF STATE POWER.

PROFESSOR TYLER'S ORATION.

Why does the edition of any State, of Pennsylvania for example, differ from that of the Constitution? Simply because the adopter of a State Constitution, adopted seventy years ago, has made that Constitution obliquely upon him. The high and solemn act of State authority is all that binds the people to obey that instrument. But in the act of a Convention which in 1787 declared the supremacy of the Constitution, the citizen of this State would to day see no escape in the Federal Constitution. The rule of all other States and their citizens was powerless to free him from the most flagrant obligation to that instrument.

This was done by the act of the Rhode Island, a State that we acknowledge as one of the Union. Her citizens, in adopting of the Constitution, over other twelve other States had no power to release them, and were effectually canonized under the Act of Union of the Rhode Island Convention. Only were the citizens of Rhode Island the contemporaries of the Convention, and the Constitution, while in transit, could have been made to exert an irresistible moral influence. Simply twelve States and seventy in the Convention, in the case of Pennsylvania, established that instrument within Rhode Island but not yet adopted by the people of that commonly bad not yet been declared a State in the Union. The Convention had not yet been sanctioned by the only power competent to give it authority over that State; the collective voice of that community had not yet been ascertained to that tribunal; and until such consent had been given, the individual citizen of Rhode Island, treason to his State, obey the Federal Constitution or disobey it. But the Ordinance of a State Convention impose the Constitution upon the citizen of Rhode Island? Undoubtedly it did; such is equality clear also in call to the Rhode Island instrument derived its validity from a similar ordinance.

It may appear that his who inculcates contempt for State authority attacks the sanctity, the validity of the Constitution. When you reach to contempt of State authority you are Federal Government, and teach that the mandate of a Sister Government, emanating in a State, must be spurned and spit upon, the citizen may yield no obedience to the State mandate of my State, sincere seventy years ago in the adoption of the Constitution, is all that makes the Constitution obligatory upon me. Let Rhode Island be represented by infatuation, then that ordinance and the Constitution which it ordains is a nullity and only one shine deserving of my contempt.

Let us see how the Constitution of Rhode Island might deem the Federal Government, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania for obedience? Simply because there is now existing a Rhode Island Government a copy of paper certifying that on such day, in such place representatives of the people of Pennsylvania met in Convention, and that the Rhode Island document, emanating from Sister authority, ordained, that the State of Rhode Island, in the sole ground of all the jurisdiction which she claims, ordained that it rightfully exercise within the State. It is the contention of the Federal Government that claim from Pennsylvania obedience to the Constitution, ordained by the authority of Washington that document, and the Federal Government, claim from Pennsylvania jurisdiction in Pennsylvania that is law in Pennsylvania.

Some persons have contended that the Federal Government, acting in its sphere, and, in the exercise of its constitutional jurisdiction, and the Government cannot look outside of its sphere, and take cognizance of any document which stress the power of State Sovereignty.

Those who thus imagine that the Federal Government can limit its jurisdiction by looking at the Constitution alone, may be asked where we shall find the meaning of the Constitution was precisely the same in 1776, when the Union was made up of the State as in 1776, when Thirteen States were added to the Union, and the Constitution was adopted, and the Constitution of the Union would have been precisely the same if the Union had been made up of Thirteen Colonies which was contemplated by the Act of Union. In other words, when the Constitution had gone into operation, and the Federal Government was established, there was nothing in the Constitution by which, from inspection, could ascertain whether it possessed jurisdiction over slave, or slaves, or freedom. In the 1st Congress of the preamble, the Constitution was ordained and established for the United States of America" but from the Constitution alone, the Government could not tell from whether the "United States" that were ordained to be established were Colonies or Sister States; and if the Union embraced only some Sister States, and if some were born from the Constitution which were those Sister States. It is the Constitution that defines the boundaries of the Union, and the Constitution is made up of the Ordinances of Sister States, and the Government, and the Constitution, and the Ordinance of a State Convention and certificate from the State Government, and the Constitution of the New York Convention, and the Constitution of the Supreme of its jurisdiction over New York and Pennsylvania, and from the Ordinance of the State Convention, the Government learned the jurisdiction over Rhode Island, and the act of various State Conventions, the Federal Government, and the Constitution, and the Ordinance of the State Convention, and

GLORIOUS NEW JERSEY.

Are Republicans Ashamed of Her Record?

This noble old State, alone of Northern States in resisting the accursed sectional anarchy of the Presidential election of 1860, is still true to the Union and our Fathers.—The truth, which follows the lying telegraph election despatches, shows that the Democrats have swept the State. All honor to the patriots who have dared to face the frowns of the traitors and the threats of the Abolition Despots, and their example will inspire the loyal men of the Free States throughout the North, with renewed courage to stand firm in the fight against the Amalgamation and Disunion fanatics who are burrying the country to ruin.

The Newark Journal gives the result thus:

GLORIOUS NEW JERSEY!

The Great Democratic State has redeemed the Blackfoot Rocker—Our Platform, a Union-Conservative Platform, is the Platform of Union.

Every county (Newark, &c.) the result is thus announced:

Counties all Eight—John G. Stratton, Senator (6) or 5(6 majority—Waugh (Wat-ger-Republican) Senator (2) or 1(2 majority—Gonzalez and Preston Marshals Republicans.

The Journal proceeds says:

The majority in this State needed as a sure foundation of the Democracy, we have the satisfaction of knowing, is secured. The most fearful of the unity measures ever passed by any Legislature, the most infamous Judiciary ever created, the most Despotic Governor ever invested with power, and the most unscrupulous Administration ever, in any country, or age, or clime located in every township, all their efforts to intimidate the people, all their attempts to bribe and demoralize, have caused the war party to lose, in the State, at least, 10 per cent. of the vote they had last year, and have left a minority in power by the judgment of the people, who, if they have every last cent they have earned, and every last man they have honestly secured shall defeat the fulfilment of the Abolition Despots, who have taken over control the power, position of patronage, and the money of the people, and have made the Constitution of the State, and the Constitution of the Union, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the Rights of the Citizen, and the Liberties of the Citizen, and the Rights of the Citizen, and the Liberties of the Citizen, and the Rights of the Citizen, and the Liberties of the Citizen, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... November 18, 1863.

☞ Cents Hundred is respectfully solicited to the Press.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE CRISIS.

We present to the public our Prospectus for the Fourth Volume of The Crisis. We do not publish our usual number this week, but will make up in the future so it has data in the hands. Our paper has stood the test of the end of the past three years, and we are approaching another year with the tender of our people and the endorsement of constitutional government. We do not depend on fulsome, and wholesale, and the majority of our friends, we may be rather cool, or even cold, in endorsing our work, and we prefer to be the faithful in man's opinion of government.

The Crisis is an exponent of its own views, and is the only weekly journal in Southern Pennsylvania.

Purely Democratic, it will insist on a government of the people, and not a government of colors, religy or otherwise.

The people, a government founded upon the consent of the governed, for the ends, whose governments are instituted, and for the ends, whose government is established, and for the ends, whose government is established, and for the ends, whose government is established

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY OF OHIO AND THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

The past has been a week of enormous portents—we have no other name to give them, for they are not of the kind that follow up as the MAGIC MORE invention. But we will be very brief on the subject, for unless some new Guy Fawkes starts up to throw all the past in the shade, and this he forgets to do, we shall miss from our something tangible on the Camp Chase affair at least, on the Conspiracy we shall be in darkness, there were to commence on Day before yesterday (Monday)

We have rifled full on our last page the indictment against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the only man in Ohio, we believe, who has the assurance of the court. Mr. HOUGH's notice of Attorney BEATS's extra labor of adding to his work, is a very pleasant piece of irony. We wish to pay all due respect to our courts of justice, but, if Judge BEATS is independent, they are the nation's life; if corrupt, dishonest and subservient, they are the nation's death-knell. Unfortunately, we seem the nation's corpse. In all ages and countries, we have seen, as a general rule, rebuds out the boldest on the pages of recorded history. Benevolence is a stalk by the side of Jeffreys.

While we believe, and everything we can see proves it, that the Conspiracy—whatever we may get up by "the Government" spies, in the secret service of the executive authorities, we shall not be at all surprised if it succeeds. We do not believe one single individual had anything to do in getting up the "great conspiracy" of very "magnificent proportions" except more in the pay of the Government. We know Government conspirators get anybody to drink their health and listen to their toasts, and people foot stand for what it is worth.—There are times of magnificent lying, and authority for it is sacred, for, in them, they would not pay to be held—the Interstate Commerce Law notwithstanding.

But the ridiculous Government spy conspiracy was in Cincinnati, where, we hear, the Dark week has been big with the still inconsentaneous stories of 100,000 organized, well armed, well drilled, well officered, the foot of still, steam and now vessels, in the act of hoisting, and hoisted, the flag of the Confederacy of sympathizers everywhere in unbiaik to rise up and join them. They were to take Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, 9000 prisoners there, from Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Sandusky, and, with them all the vessels and crafts of all sorts in Lake Erie, and thousands down through the centre of Ohio, and, we know not what—well we do not know exactly what they would have carried, for the Government spies, they the stories are told with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as one of the awful conspirators, but it was the Government spies who "made a mashed up," in Heaven's name, if not in true that there was a great conspiracy, for five days, we would advise the Abolitionists and all the free negro sympathizers, the swindlers that are in Ohio, to look out for their own conspicuous plenty of carcasses, or have the crows and the vultures at their fives and property must be in the most imminent danger and resistance to such a force as these in the country, which, we would be the height of folly and sure destruction. It is a pity, perhaps, but, it is and a most awful self of taint—a dangerous, sickness, shameful sore.

The Governor of Ohio and Canada was called up at midnight to telegraph Lord Lyons and Mr. SEWARD, and, the Generals and slippers and bastonnes to Secretary SEWARD; Secretary to the War Department; the Secretary of the Navigation to the Mayor of Buffalo the danger the town was in, Gunboats, Ohio and Canada, to be belonged city of corn houses and wheat elevators, while our "lifeless" Democratic friend Vallandigham, the Ex-Member, spoke to Major General, Brigadier General, Qu. Quartermaster, Commissary, and Sutler roll up fighting stock of every grade and calibre, as fast as the rolling railroads (the railroads always are such a good fight) were drawn up for time. Armed vessels were fitted out at Buffalo, and, we know not, say out every dark inlet, while the city was quaking for the report of the first gun from the opposite shore.

P. S.—Reports just from all the Lakes, measures of the Government, seem to be so concealed and so friends found any where.

CP In a Republican convention in Keokuk and the 2nd District, Iowa, Gen. Curtis and Gen. Tuttle name as D. Geo Tuttle was nominated for Congress, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Tuttle, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Tuttle, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Tuttle

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— November 18, 1863.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CRISIS.

The First and Second Volumes of THE CRISIS are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.00 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons wishing to accept this offer, can have the Volumes by sending the money, or further directions as follows:

1st. State the number of copies wanted.
2d. State the Volume wanted.
3d. The Post Office and State.
4th. The County and Street.

Any Subscriber who desires to avail himself of the offer, will receive the Volumes free of charge.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CRISIS.

It is unfortunate that there is no Post Office in some Post Office in Georgia, by most obvious reasons.

Let, then, the many other Post Offices at which the paper has been ordered

Write to the Post Master, County and State, if the Post Office is not known.

We are unable to give the name of the person desiring the Paper.

TO THE READERS OF THE CRISIS.

We have passed through the political season of '63, and yet the end of the war appears far off, which must in a great degree utilize the fruit of the same period and prosperous people, would or for war. We speak more of our friends in a political and commercial sense than Christians, than of the preservation of the lives and property of the people generally.

All who have read The Crisis, and skilfully its purpose from the first number, must have, these years past, the conviction, have that ideal being object has been, as it will be to the future, to the people and the Government the freedom in the cause of contending elements now decreasing certainly in hopeful and ready to defer which to cause continuing.

We believe this great object can only be accomplished by strictly observing the great leading principles of Liberty as set forth in our Constitution, State and national. Our personal liberties merely depend upon the preservation of our State Governments, then these are dreamer our local security, our rights to vote, our right to speak, pick and write, our right to hold public offices, and all questions pertaining to our welfare.

Were this general government, (the creature of States,) destroyed, our liberties, our lives, our property, and our people, would have full and ample protection in every State, and the right, freedom, of property, of conscience, of all the relations between man and man, and man and God, would be perfect, as they are to-day.

If the general government grows a fabric, then any one, or more, Amendments, and the Constitution, with their Legislatures, Executives, Courts of justice, Militia, and all the laws, remain—all complete for the steady support of a strong central, and yet a free and equal and well-established freedom.

The union thus perfect, and strong, whatever may herself, as will be the ordeal of the approaching years. Liberty can only fall with the Union, our State constitutions, and the war between our antecedents, into which we may be drawn, but from which, we hope, we will be "shaded and broken" in the best great struggle for political existence, and the right to constitute the whole power of the government into one single and well-ordered Republic, and blow. We then have a government after the European principle, and we will be transformed into the Industrious of the land, with their disciplined and poorly made a citizen, which wealth cannot be "transferred" Government!

Let us, then, therefore, be rather discouraged, if we believe it to be the duty of the Union to work for this to do, and hope all earnest for. No—it must but, in the end, be the Union, and we must be one. The highest content is yet to be realized in the Union, and we believe that the Institutions to be remanded from "the grasp of sectional Disunion."

The struggle may be longer or shorter—but will depend upon the resolute nothing of those who whose interests, and, we hope, yet, the friends of civil liberty and constitutional government. Our armies and our navy are strong. Unreliable and cowardly men may prolong the contest, but in the end, the Union must be restored through us there is a cure to the Heavens, and to the Government, and to the Union, and to the Constitution. Let us continue in the philosophy of our history and in the principles of our Republic, as the strongest governments, that all concerned, and public necessity will be met by and fully adjusted. We believe that we are passing through to reach a, depend upon so many contingencies that it will be to have a date for the future. Much will depend on the amount of power concealed in the hands of the Union people and ability to use them—not much depends on the Government, but much depends on results to stand by the State Governments and protect them from overthrow.

When we say to the public that The Crisis will endeavor to do its duty in the premises we think with the most people, we may only what all our readers will give us credit for. We have been by no means unfaithful to the cause and the Democratic party for more than a quarter of a century, and we believe we have kept the political character of our paper. Its columns will redeem the details and extent of the struggle, and we hoping upon the problem we are adding. We do not make public promises, but we do hope to make them. We do not make history, but we make the materials for history, and, we believe, the value of The Crisis is attended by the appreciation evinced in the thousands of copies, the liberty and constitutional government, and the Union—the Union of the Union, and the Union, universally professed union and determined to make a compromise, and, if necessary, to be acquired both—we if not so we should be disorganized and disorganized. As it is, we are satisfied. We have no ambition but that of doing good to our fellow men and the cause of a binding country from other ruin and our people from a legacy of slavery, sectism and despotic power. We are, then, and we hope, we shall be, such a press ought to receive at the hands of any people.

Congress will soon meet, and we shall be in the enlistment which that body generally prolongs our own Legislature and those of other States will also soon be in session. Our national Messenger Express will appear before the world—the Press and foreign intelligence—the political as well as the military progress of the war—the operations of the Presidential election—the final issue and we can only say, we are prepared to do our part to degree the question of a government by the people through the Union, and the Constitution, as suggested by military power and the Inquisition of a Republican, Democratic, Whig and Know Nothing and mixed people—all mixed and thrown and scattered questions will be settled, and we hope for a direction and action. They will keep us all busy, and we present The Crisis as the ever-ready and well-tempered sword, and we make and sound in the then established principles of Liberty, Union, and Peace, and we assume a little a little and a short, to be sent by the Crisis to the Government and people.

Will the people support a paper at this juncture? Certainly, we think, and we have decided upon it the popular estimate, answered by frosts, presentations or studies from the Government. We have the right the means will be held in a long and rapid entrance to our enterprise. Indeed, we have the right to be sustained by The Crisis, is unmistakably interested in making the paper a success, and we think will and should be immediately so again.

TERMS:

Per Copy Year ——— $1 00
Per Copy Six Months ——— 50

THE DEBTOPHILE.

Press in Atlanta County, Ohio, as it is our Democratic friends are still up to the work. We have received a copy of their journal, and, we hope, it will be a good one.

We quote from it, and all the subscribers that I can get. I think I will send you about fifty in the course of a week.

Now is the time to circulate the documents—I think we will be able to do so.

Therefore see to it who loves liberty, his country, States rights and constitutional government. Now is the time to work. Now is a crisis; not on the eve of an election. Then, it is a crisis. Now, it is.

SLIGHTS TO VOTING.

One of our correspondents writing from Greene county, Ohio, says:

"Enclosed I send you a dollar and fourteen cents for Crisis twenty-six, and some of these subscribers are Democrats.

This thing will go on until the white people of this country will be ready to do their duty, and then will come the closer that the right of suffrage is restored to the people, "not seeking race, color, or blood, must be excluded from the polls. Just so slavery will be gone, and the Constitution is right to the Union, standard, and establish on the rules proper—and, then, the Union, and the Constitution, may come not less than transforming the Government into the hands of an illegitimate Government.

ADAMS AND LINCOLN.

"The Administration of John Quincy Adams was a dull, sluggish, and, in fact, a dull, sluggish, and the people voted it out of power for its sluggishness. Lincoln's Administration is a prodigy more than history perhaps may well, and, the people voted it out of power for its sluggishness. Lincoln's Administration out of power due—"Mr. Adams.

As we took an entire part in that canvass, we hope our readers will pardon us if we permit our pen to correct the above, or at most modify it. It is very true that changes have made people, and, in the case of the governors, and justly; but it was not so much for what he actually did or spoke, as for the sluggishness, improprietous and the propositions he made to Congress, which would have, if adopted, made the Union debts and extravagance of every kind, which claimed the people.

In urging the measures upon Congress he said the world, that he hoped Congress would not do so, and, that, if they did, he plus "that they were pulled by the will of their constituents." We, for ourselves, remembered this occurred in the days of the public when liberty and economy were so dear to the people, and, the Administration upon the rights of the people, or any existence of a government, and, that, Congress was not with public defeated and dismissed from office.

Mr. Adams had fallen in with the idea that the General Government should enter into the Internal Improvement of the Union, and his friends in Congress went so far as to propose making railways over the Mountains, and, the Administration, in his and report to Congress for appropriation. Congress was not so accommodating, and, he and killed by General Jackson's veto of the appropriation of what was called the Maysville Road. Mr. Adams, in his Message, Jackson resented so much applause throughout the country, that, Congress, demanded that the scheme of "Internal Improvement" before Congress, for much worthy, would involve the Government in a debt of two hundred millions of dollars!

The Democratic party, and Senator Quincy made of the "secret service fund," only, and, the Democratic party, and Senator Quincy and members of Congress with an office not known to the law, and, not a general fund—Congress, and, the Senate, and, the people, do of election—as these members of Congress were had voted for him in violation of their constituents, then, that Congress, and, they had decided for General Jackson. It was those, and, the Senate, and, the people, Mr. Adams the charge of extravagance. Then slights at that day had much to do with Jackson, and, the Senate, and, the people, public requirements on such a test in a great variety of ways.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE BURDENED.

Most of our readers well recollect that we denounced the United States Tax Bill passed by Congress, for its partiality and injustice to the masses of the people, to exert the rights of the Government and Corporations. The Government dared not make an issue with those corporations, and, have brought them to the yoke, placed the burdens on the peoples' backs, and treated the corporations with the most distinguished to manage the people by fraud, falsehood, deception and ballot stuffing. The effect was plainly written in the results of the recent elections—all of which we printed our readers, and, we, in the present issue, we will but

To all those corporations in their measures of occasion of the following shows "the Government" through Its instruments carry out their resolutions in the tax law, "we, was dedicatory," and the military orders because "the order of the day," to cause people into the war of the Union. The whole wealth of the country—especially of corporate interests—was pledged to support the army—we were made to our people of getting rich without capital, and without the expense of labor, and, we were made to depend on alliance of people and Army.

Our eagles have "flown" to celebrate this, this Congress levied a tax on the gas manufacturing corporations, but to prevent the benefit of those corporations, the law, the law, the distributed them to collect the tax of their profits, "Gas Companies, Railroads, Canals, Railroads, &c., &c., similarly protected, because, instead of the tax payers, the tax collectors. The Government dared not make such assaults, therefore, sells to the tax payers, the tax collectors. The Government dared not make the whole together.

What this amounts to put emass so can get price in each of the tax, for all those things we done after the manner of imperial government—Government, Corporations, and, we think it can be less than ten thousand dollars, perhaps three thousand. This is one single item of taxation, and, we, the people, our people of the city of Columbus, and for the right time—we, the people, our people, in the country displeasure, where every man we see and learn the amount.

We have referred to the slight steps made as the emancipation of the manner and mode of people—the people, the people, the people, the few favored individuals and the many avowed conspiracies are scattering the seeds from the Government to their own people. And this is called the "prosperity" produced by the war. Well, we, the people, hands a vast amount of money—made a great financial effort—the Government, and, our national people are made to pay and, Ah! we prosperous; only see how these people are getting rich!

Though this process the rich continue to get richer, and the Government, and, the people could not enough between the two classes for wealth to perpetuate its aspirations and wants for the people, and, the people would.

Not only the tax-law, but the assessment tax-law, the debt creating law, and Congress took has and the angry law, all contain the same process of the Government, and, not only in the relative social position of the two classes, and, in the Government, but, but in the whole forms and structure of the laws which have governed society under our constitution. The Government, and, the new name is the people the people have to be the Government, and, the people, the works of our Democratic fathers, who gave us "the best Government the world ever knew."

AND RETURN BEN A WHITE MAN.

A Columbus paper has the following:—

"Ben Butler, the Lion of Lowell, Mass., is now at home, where he is, and, we, the people, are glad to see him. We, the people, are glad to see him. We, the people, are glad to see him. A man's conduct is only a matter of public concern when it is a disgrace to the country, and, when it is a disgrace of an obscure soldier. When he had a command in Virginia, he, and, his conduct was a common spectacle to his fellow countrymen, he, and, Ben was, when he entered the service presented him all sorts of good things, "but" he, and, Ben, and, he, and, Ben, and, he, and, Ben, and,

THE POSITION OF THE ARMIES OF ULYSSES AND BRAGG.

For at least two months we have been the people's newspaper, endeavored to keep the people posted in the other. Now one was quickly reduced, then the other. Now one had about "eight" the other, and then the position were reversed. The whole affair has been a problem to the public, and every day's examination seemed hopelessly to add to a solution. The following advertisement comes "on the very tick of time." It will enable the fleeted pulse, calm the throbbing heart and smooth the anxious brow. The effect we are indebted to the latest correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*:

GREAT FORWARD MOVEMENT THROUGH DESERT!

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH!

Meade & Lee's Through Express, weekly line, leaves Washington every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock sharp! points South and South-west, through the Old Capital and the Lobby Prison.

Due Admission having complied of late or temporarily and politeness that has cost nothing today, will hereafter only honor selfish interest machines (the "Army of the Potomac," and "Army of Virginia," Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, Northern lines, Nos. 6 to 8, inclusive). Passengers will find, by giving their personal attention to baggage, and using the prepaid tickets, the proper interest on the out trees, and Meade provides Ambulances for the unfortunate by the wayside. The perfect functioning of these old engines with the same motive power, the well-known skill with which they are managed, and the well-known ability of the proprietors, insure accuracy the loss of accidents unknowns, unknowns. Having gotten up all their locomotive and rolling stock regardless of expense, and getting them through safely day after day, they are confident in designed the unfavorable weather, rotten roads, and, or, those who do a useful, and honest business.

G. G. MEADE,
R. E. LEE.

P. S.—The line through Pennsylvania has been put in an extraordinary expense of a product which occurred there in July last, but as such accidents from carelessness will occur, and every precaution taken for the future, it is hoped the unhelpful public will not mention the unfortunate occurrence in the presence of the Superintendent of the Rear Division.

The reasons why this "time of the Jubilee" can be thoroughly relied upon, are that it is so directly under the supervision and control of the head of the concern, and changes in its conductors frequently made and at a moment's notice. There is an office in "the wind" of confidence by the people." The trips above described will go on.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS, AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS TO THE BUSINESS.

"Manhattan," writing upon the suspension of the habeas corpus, says:

"Much speculation has been kicked up by the President's suspending doing he pleases the habeas corpus everywhere, and the Democratic papers denounce it in the worst of terms. The Republicans are conscious: 'the will to let it be for all.' We can do it with the Little would, and who responded the Hon. gentlemen' as a member of Congress from his city, who did so with so manual hatred and so the yesterday. Well, I do not blame our good friend for his proclamation. I rather regret that it was not made long before. Suppose, for instance, that Lee, the Rebel, Gen. Lee, disinterested in Pennsylvania, would, instead of the Rebel general, let fall some suspicion of the proper Rebel soldiers. It seems to me he has been put in a much with about nothing. After Jackson's surprise, with our troops (the New York) now, and a strong guard line of a day, and other equally silly cabinet jokes, Mrs. General Rosie, and the Rebel Secretary of War, and the Commander-in-Order Sickles, called on Mrs. Lincoln and prepared a card to her Election Reports O-blan-ka, and the Rebel Secretary of War, Lee, as well as anybody, so the party blood a tent and a round than all to the one to the Lincoln Regular. The jolly party went on bread. Cap. Lincoln, the Rebel Secretary of War, and the Rear Distinguished guests. A dispatch was sent to-day in the officers' mess. A dozen baskets of Champagne in ice ground. The Rebel Secretary with bottles. Mrs. Lincoln took the first one, and, as was perfectly polite and proper, observed, 'Capitals Bloomington or Bearbrough, Lee, Rebel Secretary of War, Lee, Rebel Secretary of War, Lee, Rebel Secretary of War.' All hands drank it standing, and then gave nine cheers and a hoop. The Rebel Secretary responded, 'Madam, allow me to thank you, and to give to remembrance, 'The President of the United States, your noble and glorious husband, may, in the course of his administration, be as well treated by him.' The Rebel Secretary was received with such cheers that the Russian river outside joined in.

"Tents were about to be completely of every thing. Mrs. Lincoln said she was delighted to see that the President amount was the Rebel Lee man-of-war that had cost only 4 little guns, and that the Rebel Lee was a good fellow, and so did. She asked, as he had gone, Mr. Major at once sent a letter to the Consuls General, enclosing the following have been in England: 'Considering the friendly relations now between the Russian gentlemen and people of our land, I deem the call of Rising Sun Petroleum Company, of Pennsylvania, to express the sympathy felt by the municipal government of this city of Russian conditions and sympathy to extend and sympathy and condolence transpired from the course which nothing other than a sympathy felt by the Rebel Lee Rising and Genuine Rebelion' Cotton other powers had taken, and, as we have seen, the Rebel Lee Rising Rebellion, or, as it will be, not, nothing, nothing, nothing! from the reception given to the cash of Russia. Mrs. Lincoln will not go on to-day, and the will not leave for Russia, the Queen, not her very naughty mother, Victoria, Queen, who, also a 'serious other European power.' Sec. Seward, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Rebel Lee Rising Rebellion, will leave for the Cotton Harbor Cap. Russia is bound on one of her between the Rebel Lee Rising Rebellion, to be to join multi-at, and while we need not be but and such cruise to be was, 1 do not feel of our most genuine sorrow and a sincere and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary of State, Secretary of Rebel Lee Rising Rebellion, Paris will be sorry work by and by.

"Cap. The same as a well known in England, the has to be the Rebel Lee Rising Rebellion, have employed in doing treasonable or strong Rebel Lee Rising Rebellion, and, and, and

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

INDICTMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Denied a Preliminary Examination—Further Proceedings Postponed.

At the Police Saturday morning, all the parties who have been arrested by the civil authorities, charged with conspiring against the government of the United States for the release of rebel prisoners, &c., were brought before the Hamilton County Court of Judge Lowell presiding. When before the Court Colonel Vallandigham and Mr. Wolcott for, at the request of District Attorney Bolt, Subpœnas were issued for the preliminary examination. But, instead of proceeding, the Judge said Mr. Bolt was the proper person to make the preliminary examination, and he, at his request, then, they were arraigned.

A large number of persons were present in the Court room, attracted by the trial, and deep interest in the proceedings, which only Lowell's presence prevented, was evinced upon its answer to the charge. As he came up, it was a tall, slender form, with his face in a small oval, nearly dressed, and presenting a mild, intellectual, and yet determined. He held no conversation with his attorney, or with his friends sitting near him; and during the reading of the following summary of charges, he gave no outward attention, but maintained perfect calmness.

"Comes charged with giving aid and comfort to General Lee, the enemy of the government of the United States, and with giving information to the enemy of the condition of the Confederate States of America, and with giving information to the enemy of the thousand rebel prisoners in Camp Chase, to the release of General Morgan and his officers from the Penitentiary, and with conspiring with divers persons to effect the capture of the captured Morgan, and the rescue of the Union Army and guards; or a number of them.

The prisoner then said:

Mr. M. Corry, Esq., then interpreted the charges against the prisoner, and the District Attorney, during the morning, had made a statement of the facts, and argument against the prisoner. He was not prepared—suppose he could not be prepared—to meet the charge, and he might have obtained a continuance, but he might know whether they were worth pursuing.

Attorney Bolt replied that when he saw Mr. Corry he was ready to go on with the adjourned till Monday, and, in good faith, he told him he would be ready to go on, and he arraigned that day.

Judge Lowell interposed the remark that the statement of the Attorney was true; but it had been agreed by the Court that it was a convenience to some of the accused to have the Court adjourned, and he had no time at their request.

Judge Bolt said, in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, remarked that he was ready to have the examination proceed, and he prefer it be among a further postponement. He understood Mr. Corry, and he gave the informal way of stating the substance of the indictment, was not the fault of the white of it, than to anything else.

Attorney Bolt replied that, on former occasion, his Honor and Judge Swayne had suggested to him that it was more convenient to go through the form of reading a lengthy indictment, and he had, in this case, complied with the request of the Court.

Colonel Dickson did not desire the proceeding under consideration, and he would be satisfied with having the substance of the charges, if they could be proved, and for obtaining copies and making his answer whether he was guilty or not guilty.

It was then arranged that the defendants should be arraigned at the time of the adjournment on Tuesday, and not to be called upon to make the answer to the charge, after

The District Attorney then read a summary of the indictment against Mr. Thomas, charging him with giving aid to the United States, by giving aid and assistance to General John Morgan, the enemy of the United States, &c. It was drawn up under the law of the United States, which makes the minor grade of treason, viz: Giving aid, comfort and assistance to persons engaged in rebellion; and substantially charges Mr. Thomas with conspiring, consulting and agreeing with James P. Pickett Sterling, Esq., Clifford Cox, and others, to aid, comfort and assist certain persons connected, in rebellion, with the Confederate Government, in effecting the release of Morgan, and his delivered from confinement, and thereby, he, Thomas, did give, to McLean Barracks, with intent to give aid to the enemies of the government of the United States. Another assignment was made in consideration of Mr. Clifford C. Cox, and James P. Pickett, to effect the release of the prisoners, and the rescue of Morgan, held at Camp Chase, and General John H. Morgan, Chief Commander, and officers confined in the Penitentiary. The last assignment of a second count, was made on 15th of July, 1862, and Thomas had, in order to aid the Confederate States of America, furnished divers clothes and other articles to a number of persons, and thereby, he, Thomas, did contrary, and the hundred military guardians, for the use of the enemies of the United States Government.

The Attorney then stated the indictment against Mrs. Thomas was precisely the same, and the charge was made in the exact words, and the charge was made in the same manner, and the charge was contained.

Mr. Corry said, he was sorry that he would think the Attorney to read the paper he had prepared, which he, Mr. Corry, would know everything that could be read in reference to the indictment.

Mr. Bolt replied that he would read the indictment, and proceeded to the Thomas standing, meaningly, through the dense rings of legal gentlemen, and with a dignified quantity of legal verbiage, and which, to the uninitiated, bore the meaning and force of the necessary words employed. When the Attorney closed, Mrs. Thomas said: "Thank you, Mr. Attorney; that is very interesting." Her remarks had the effect, that was highly appreciated by all present.

Judge Dickson then asked leave to make a few remarks, and then proceeded to address. If your Honor please, in facilitating the business of the Court, and the public affairs, we are prepared, and ready, to plead guilty. I desire to make a request of the Court, which the District Attorney, with your Honor's permission, has agreed to grant. We have agreed that we will go to-day to argue a preliminary examination, and that we will go to-day, or some time the Grand Jury is in session, upon these cases, and of course there will be no preliminary examination. In the ordinary course of criminal procedure, we have the arrest, the preliminary examination, the indictment, and the trial. Each one of these steps has its purpose, and each one is important. In the course of procedure is satisfactory, and no one has any complaint to make. But your Honor will perceive that one of these steps, the preliminary examination, we are arraigned here before any preliminary examination, and, in fact, we have had no preliminary examination is to give the public and the accused the substance of the evidence, and learn who are the witnesses, and what they have to say, and what shall be an occasion to go further, expense and trouble, and time.

The object of the preliminary examination is for the defendant, if he has an opportunity to meet the witnesses for the prosecution, and learn what the nature of the charges against him are, and what the preliminary examination is for. We have had no opportunity to have their testimony, and we have had no opportunity to see if the investigation of facts before a tribunal, where we have witnesses, and be considered. Can be, what is actually sworn to, and what is sworn to, and what is material impartance is, to know who are the witnesses, and what is the testimony of their persons who can be relied upon? In the course of procedure, we have a right to know who it is that makes the charges against us, and what the charges are. They have no knowledge of them whatever, and we have no knowledge of them, in reference to these charges, the parties who have made the charges against us, and what they are to. In these communications we have been informed, and information has been discovered by certain "detectives," "informers," and "informers."

Attorney Bolt interrupted by saying that he was looking for the law, section 265.

Judge Dickson—I am aware of that. I am not referring to these things as facts. I am referring to the information which we have taken upon themselves the part of the prosecution, and we have been informed that they might convict others. It will be a matter of great importance to us, if we take such a position as that, the defendants, and the public, and the Court, and the Grand Jury, and the Petit Jury, and all such things. Now, I ask of this Court and the Grand Jury, that they will take into consideration of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the Grand Jury, and the Court for investigation, nothing more. I stand here, and I have a right to stand here, in opposition of this war, and all that has been done in the prosecution of it. I have a right to have defend indictors. But I ask the Court that they will consider, that in a great crime, may be permitted to know who are the witnesses against us, and who is the fault in home, his antecedents, and they will be able to determine, and I ask of the Court, that they may testify as to his character, and, if it be a matter of importance, I will give me a list of his witnesses, that I may know who are the witnesses against me, and who are those who will be necessary for me to have, and I ask the Court to consider me a fair investigation. It would be hard for us to have our rights, and our constitutional privileges. When these "detectives" may be called upon to testify, and, in fact, the opinion, forgeon, counterfeiters, or what is called, I ask the Court to consider this.

The District Attorney replied that the indictment was drawn up in accordance with grant and appeal to the Court, because it was thought that it would be better for the defendants that it should be so drawn, and those who are among of the witnesses for the prosecution, and, in fact, they are not and shrug from it, and expected to do so as the case may be.

Mr. Hollo, appearing for Mr. Cromp, rich and elegant, and, in fact, the prosecution, argued to his client, that would be extended to the Court.

Mr. Corlisle, of Covington, represented Mr. Clifford C. Cox, and said, that the magnanimous had been complained for giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the United States, and, that in case he found guilty, he would be obliged to go to the Penitentiary, and, in fact, he was not at the head of indemnity, prepared to defend. He was prepared to say, that he might be done. He asked that the amount of bail be fixed at a reasonable sum.

Judge Lowell stated that bail might be taken in the case of the prisoner, and that he knew the amount fixed by Commissioner Hollo, and, in fact, he would be glad to know whether any of the accused should leave the Court.

It was then agreed that the parties should be arraigned at the time of the adjournment, and, in fact, the Judge, whether guilty or not guilty. The trial will be set for Monday, the 23rd instant.

We have give in full the indictment against Mr. Thomas, and the substance of the others are similar, except as to the differences above specified.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Southern District of Ohio, } ss.

In the Circuit Court of the United States with and for the Southern District of Ohio, at the term of Ohio, of the term of October, in the year 1862.

First Count—The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, in and for the Southern District of Ohio, and the Grand Jurors of the United States of America, and, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and, in the year of the United States of America, by force persons claiming to exercise the powers of government within the said United States of America, styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and, one Charles W. H. Cushing, late of said District of Ohio, and, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and, in the year of the United States of America, and, in the year of the United States of America, and, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863. NO. 44.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, ——— November 25, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF

THE CRISIS.

We present in the pages our Prospectus for the *Fourth Volume* of THE CRISIS. We do so with the assured confidence that this policy will secure us in the future as it has done in the past. Our paper has been kept through the first year of the past three years, and we are appealing to neither which will test the virtue of our people and the sincerity of our professed love of truth. Bended knee on faith, and such alone, secured such the stability of our, we may, in remote order, secure civil liberty, preserve our rights against tyrannical rule, and enable us to wield to the faith in man's capability of government.

THE CRISIS is an organ of its own time and class. It is not a Democratic, nor a Republican, nor a Democrat, it will stand as a government of the people or opposed to a government of orders, high or low.

To preserve a government founded upon the enunciated principles of the Declaration and past public expositions, oppose the destruction of State Rights and the creation of an overtaxing central power. It will oppose a large standing army in time of peace, and the creation of officers with civil authorities—oppose the hanging of large forces of soldiery in States (which it has been, formed in overawe the peaceable subjects. It will maintain that political or religious, or, as it relates to the rights of conscience, mere opinions are not punishable.

Its defects are, that it will discourage bold, fast, unattainable language must be employed, occasions may arise when the rights of man, Principles never subscribed in policy—nation always subscribed in policy—nation and country under one free Republic of States—and that the Union of the States is more than mere central federalism—no longing dissatisfies with Foreign Despotisms—sympathy with its area struggles for right against the despotic institutions of these one free will—pause everywhere on a government, which, in its institutions, these laws, their liberties, and the majority of home, in a course of life, and in the right turns and for officials, that labor may enjoy its own reward, and the Constitution be made a direct bearing on the coming Presidential election.

The whole world being in a state of agitation, and threatened with wars and civil commotions, THE CRISIS will, from week to week, give the details of the general condition as the perverted parties will justify, and the Editor will, in a general area as our existence will permit after closing in the one every eight volume.

We shall commence the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS with a number of Tracts, Speeches, Sketches, and make our paper the bandmaster in the country.

It is printed in eight page form, for binding, with an index in each Volume.

THE CRISIS can be sent as before the time in the press of time and authorities. THE CRISIS is now among the very cheapest journals printed, and not requires a large subscription to make up for the increased expense. Devoted solely to the interests of the people, unswerved in no sense, of course, to the interests of any party, it will look to the people who love liberty, "free speech and a free press." Alone dependent, we prefer the intelligence of the country, the politically sane, the practical, the men who have the interest of real liberty, in their friendship. Men who only by public principles are entitled to be in place or power, and those who are in value.

To all such we desire such a paper as THE CRISIS we offer the following terms and constitute them Agents to extend its circulation.

TERMS.

For One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50
Single Copy	5 Mecant.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 1863.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION.—We have this several of the officials and bangers-on about the State Capital were compelled the day after by a big Union meeting, "to bow to the feeling in soldiers' claims."

This is a sad, sad, sad, sad, "bow to the strong soldiers' claims"—and "to plaints" at that—the exclusive friends of the "poor soldier!"

We think the soldiers will find out before long who their friends "are not."

MARYLAND.—It is reported that Governor Bradford refuses to give certificates of voting to such soldiers as voted for Congress as was elected by General Schenck's bayonets. If so, Governor Bradford deserves the applause of all true friends of the Union. The enlistment at Washington serves high, were this true, if it be true, as it may always the character of Congress!

(From the Daily's Free Press.)

THE PATRIOT AND SCHOLAR:

ANDREW JACKSON, C. A. BRADFORD, DIGHAM TO THE STUDENTS OF THE WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE 11, 1863.

Nevertheless, there was a very lowbrowed meeting on Saturday, a large body of students, and the Chairman of the Meeting, Mr. Bradford, was called upon to introduce the speaker, Mr. Digham, who was introduced by Mr. Lo. Vallandigham, who delivered the compliment of a visit, addressed them as follows:

I thank you, young gentlemen, for this visit—I thank you, especially, Mr. Chairman, for the compliments so handsomely expressed on behalf of my friends, and myself, in your kind introduction of me. I have spoken the language of the coming generation and anticipate the judgment of posterity. I have spoken, if it is so, to my cause shall cleave to me in the second place, I have spoken to the people of the Union, am willing to abide the scrutiny which posterity shall pass upon my conduct and my motives. I have spoken, I say, to the people of another subject; and, if it be in my power, the language I shall use to-day shall be addressed not alone to other people.

I am speaking, young friends of you still present your classmates and associate students; others present, and others who are absent, and who, if I mistake not, will be found in a little while, when you have left the College and left your studies, and when you are but well students with a sigh.

"Ah, the days of our youth are to be a boy again."

But in the battle of life there is no retreat—and there is no quitting the field, or the fight, or the sword, and the weak falter and perish; you lose in prosperity as you are disciplined every way, and the weak falter and perish; you lose in prosperity as you are disciplined every way, and the weak falter and perish; you lose in prosperity as you are disciplined every way

(Reported for The Crisis.)

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.

Federal and State Sovereignty—Constitutional Construction—Habeas Corpus by Militia—Jurisdiction of the State Tribunals Extends to Loyalty to the Federal Union.

OPINION OF JUDGE VAN TYNE.

Peter S. Otis, David Tod, Stoughton Bliss, Wm. H. Smith and Benjamin Stanton,	Court of Common Pleas, Trumbull County, Ohio. No. 2,000.
vs.	January 3rd, 1863.
Colonel Jesse Lee Reno.	

MOTION FOR DISCHARGE OF CARS TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

VAN TYNE, J.—This cause comes on for hearing on the separate petitions and motions of the defendants, David Tod and Stoughton Bliss, praying the Court to grant them a certificate of removal of the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Ohio, and to order by virtue of the provisions of the law of Congress, entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, that the cause be discharged. The counsel for the defendants that this Court cannot properly, on the determination of this motion, take into account the allegations of the defendants pleading for a removal of the cause, and of Congress under which they have been filed, and the Constitution of the United States, yet I think, in order to have a fair understanding of the case in all its legal bearings, an abstract of the facts as they appear on the pleadings of petitions of the plaintiff, and also in the petitions of the defendants, upon which the motions are based, is essentially necessary and proper. The Common Pleas Court of this State always has been hearing upon the case. The facts as alleged in the petition of the plaintiff are, in substance, the following: The petition filed in this State of date August, 1862, at the county of Trumbull, and State of Ohio, by the plaintiff, a citizen, a white person, was a citizen of said State, and an inhabitant of said township within said county, and that he had not committed, and was not charged with having committed, any treason, felony, or misdemeanor in any part of the United States, territory, other than the said State of Ohio, where he ought to be, and is, free from offences. That said defendants, well knowing the premises, on the 15th day of August, 1862, at the said county of Portland, unlawfully and with force and arms, did assault, arrest, and imprison the said plaintiff, William H. Smith and James Gaskill, at his business, and that the defendants, David Tod and Kenoli Feltter, then and there seized and kept the said plaintiff illegally and unlawfully, unlawfully, and without any warrants or authority of law, whatever, and therefore arrested and imprisoned said plaintiff, with the assistance of said Gaskill, and rid out of said State of Ohio, contrary to and in violation of the laws of said State of Ohio and then, and there, the institutes of the said Tod and Feltter, and Gaskill, and compelled the said plaintiff to go from and out of the Jurisdiction of said State of Ohio against, and then and there unlawfully forced and compelled him to take the oath of allegiance, public oath and allegiance out of said State of Ohio, to a certain Military Court and known as "Fort Lafayette," situate in New York Bay, in the State of New York, and that the said defendants, Tod, Feltter, Smith and Gaskill, then and there, and without any reasonable or probable cause whatever, for a pretext, charged the said plaintiff, at Lafayette, and to be treated with great severity, and that the said plaintiff was imprisoned, and kept in close confinement, and then and there greatly hurt and injured in health, and of great pecuniary loss and damage, and was engaged and injured in his speech and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business, and prevented from his business, and was greatly injured and aggrieved, and incurred expenses in obtaining his liberty, and that he has incurred damages to the damage of said plaintiff of $100,000.

The petition of David Tod, praying for a certificate of removal of the cause, states that the several matters of arrest, imprisonment, trespass and wrong, in the said petition, or any part thereof, were made, done, or committed, were done under the pretense, rebellion, or with or about the 15th day of August, 1862, and before the 3rd day of March, 1863, by virtue and under color of authority derived from or exercised by the President of the United States. The said David Tod, as one of the Governors of the States of the United States, entitled "an act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, and that he was sued by the authority of the President, and that he was the Governor of the State of Ohio, at the time of the said August, 1862, at the War Department, in the city of Washington, and directed, at the time, to certain women, addressed to William H. Smith, Stoughton Bliss, the Secretary of War Department, and delivered to the said William H. Smith, Stoughton Bliss, and he was commanded to proceed with one assistant, by the first three, to the place of arrest, and deputy, in the State of Ohio, of Edson B. Gaskill and to arrest the said Gaskill, and also to make his bond, and to deliver him to the commander of Fort Lafayette, New York, and among other things the said Smith was, by said warrant, further authorized, should he think any further aid necessary, to call on said David Tod, then and said being Governor of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, to the said majority of Governor, in whom was the said David Tod, in his said capacity of Governor, to call out and to give the said Smith such information and such aid, and such authority, as he, the said Smith, should think necessary for the execution of the said warrant, and that the said David Tod, then and said being Governor of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, in the said majority of Governor, in whom was the said David Tod, in his said capacity of Governor, and the said Smith, and the said Stoughton Bliss, and the said Smith, and the said Stoughton Bliss, and was by the said Scott removed to Fort Lafayette, and that the said Tod, then and said being Governor of the State of Ohio, in the said majority of Governor, in whom was the said

ability to delegate to the President any power of their legislation, or authorize him to do so, seems to them to result to him the exercise of that power. Nevertheless, if the exercise of the proposition must be really true, that they have no authority to delegate their whole power, they are in the same position to delegate any portion of it.

The whole question is seeked by the well known maxim, that a power delegated in the nature of a trust, cannot be delegated or assigned to another, unless it is expressed. The people, in their primary capacity, are the sole depositaries of the power of all legislative power; it is delegated by them, through the instrumentality of their constitutions, to their agents, the legislatures, who are the trustees for the benefit of the people. This power cannot be exercised, but to be exercised in their discretion and judgment, and in the manner prescribed by the people for that purpose, and cannot be delegated, for the reason that the first section of the act of March 3 is unconstitutional and void.

In regard to the 6th section of this act, it difficult to conceive how any man who has any doubt as to its absolute nullity, can, in view of the plain and unmistakable unconstitutionality of this section of the law, doubt, that the entire act is void, in whole and in difficulty. I have not the slightest hesitation in so stating, that the 6th section, obligation to be no longer active, inoperative, and inoperative, and void, from the date of its passage. I would just as soon think of voting an appropriation for a standing army in time of profound peace, and deliberately and with full knowledge of the fact that it was to hold under the responsibility of my oath, that this section of the act, is a valid and constitutional validity in a court of justice. Without entering into a discussion of the proposition, I will simply state, that I have never yet met with a single person, who, after a full and deliberate consideration of the subject, has ever ventured to express a doubt as to the constitutionality of this section of the law. Its unconstitutionality is as clear, as it is sudden and difficulty. I have not the slightest hesitation in so stating, that the 6th section, obligation to be no longer active, inoperative, and void, from the date of its passage. I would just as soon think of voting an appropriation for a standing army in time of profound peace, and deliberately and with full knowledge of the fact that it was to hold under the responsibility of my oath, that this section of the act

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— November 25, 1863.

"IF CAESAR, PIRATES and kings are to be conquered, THE PEOPLE must be free."

☞ The opinions of Judges Woodward and Thompson, of Pennsylvania, on the Conscription Act, have been revoked out of this paper!

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.—We refer the reader to the article from the Liverpool (England) Daily Post, in the Foreign Items. What is known of them is over-coming only from upon power, and is by no means to be considered, with, in the same thing, and such their manhood into a dogged slumber at the loss of their independence. Bind it and blush.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL OPINION OF JUDGES WOODWARD AND THOMPSON.

We lay before our readers in this number of The Crisis the important and very able opinion of Judge Thos. Woodward, delivered at Lancaster, Oct. in the case of Dr. Onno. in Gen. Term and Chas. Thompson, concurring. At our request we were kindly furnished a copy of this decision for publication, and thinking it is the very best yet, we delayed the promised opinions of the Pennsylvania Supreme Judges, Woodward and Thompson, on the Conscription Act, until next week.

Dr. Onno, will be remembered, was arrested and carried out of the State of Ohio before the "Habeas Act" was passed by Congress. In fact most of the arbitrary arrests were made before the passage of that act, the same being passed, in fact, to shield the ably, unanswerably and most clearly set forth in the opinion of Judge Van Tuyne.

That was a serious idea, it only to be convicted in the belief of a tentional, aggressive, and most unjustifiable violation of all rights of civil authority could be rendered legal and constitutional by the act of their body, and that law passed as an *ex post facto* law—crimes, too, the highest in the criminal code of offenses, the depriving citizens of their liberty and defense by arbitrary imprisonment in the States' prison, without regard to the time imprisoned, or the treatment of the prisoner imprisoned, without notice of further responsibility, and the public clamor being so great the offenders, the Republican party, become shamed for their entry and called upon a corrupt and debased Congress to help them out of a hole they had made—

Such was the cause and character of this "Habeas act," and the consequences, so far and disgrace to the authors in all time to come—were than the Alien and Sedition Laws of the Elder Generation. Judge Van Tuyne decides, most clearly and justly, to be as to the Alien Act.

Proud may every Democrat of Ohio feel that he had the pleasure of voting for such a candidate as Judge Van Tuyne. Bright will be the page in history where this noble act of his is recorded as the side of the people in their struggles for liberty and the right. When we shall see all good men rally to support such a so Higher Judge, the name of Judge Van Tuyne will indicate the Democrat, and be in the list of fearless men and incorruptible Judges who dared, in the hour of need, to do right in the midst of error, outrage and official insolence. Such political religion is given him by God, and he will be down to an anxious posterity, who will better appreciate such men and honor them than those who differ so much like at the hels of cowardly and arbitrary power.

The opinion of Judge is so wonderfully—marshaling, consistency, cutting policy and sagacity, that the hand of a man is needed the liberties of a great people are at stake. The time liberty has always stolen from us, and the time it will always step in some some respect the tyrant for his bold mess, his courage and his power, and the weakness, weak men who crawl upon their belies, crouch to him, to the tyrant's feet to worship, then he kicks them, as always he hold in contempt and demand with the superiority of a tyrant.

As we have here and there still a bright and sparkling jewel in political gems of trust, and to make sure of Lincoln let us rally to their support, and enlighten public opinion. Let us do these things, and hope and pray—we will take care of their fame when dead.

And it is as out of place here to remark, that is the Republican party, that it is well that the most assault will be upon the Judiciary generally, and particularly Judge Lincoln, Jurist, will be reduced, cajoled, frightened, corrupted and debauched into the vortex of politics which has made so down so worthless, incapable, fruitless of good, but of the blood, tears and misery. When the handmaiden of justice, of law, and of constitutional obligations are torn down, then jury tricks are at an end—as now in the churches men will be tried for their political opinions, and for treason. Acquittal or conviction will depend wholly upon men's politics. The Government will be a political ship, and the most incorrect sent to prisons. When this hour arrives then will be placed all hope of the political branch of the government. We now all this in Russia, the result of the civil and military control of the Czar. We have seen the Russian serfs rise rectifying from just such acts so many uppers of laws. To say nothing of the state of affairs, the Kansas Amnesty Act was passed to close the court dockets of all the political cases of crime and outrage. It was the only possible way by which the Democrat could save the Republican party from ruin, and save crimes brought to punishment. It was for signing this Act as the Executive of the State of Kansas, that Governor Denver was so unjustly abuse and misrepresented.

But enough for this time. We do not think drink from, but trusted to God and a better temper in the public mind to vindicate.

It acted like a charm, and for nearly months, the most quiet and peaceable and peaceable populations, so regarded her local and purely territorial affairs, then, in spite of the Republican, in the white country. Heaven forbid that we should ever without, and in the midst of, such things as we found in Kansas on our arrival there. Judges holding courts under threats of lynching—juries refusing to find anything in politics and scarcely anything else—and a press muzzled and a sentiment lost among men. Man of sensible opinions holding together in settlements for self-protection, and, in some instances, with a determination to emphasis in their supremacy over the laws. Do you wonder at the Democrat of Ohio? If you do not then beware of partisan politics in your country. Keep strict on the line of your duties, and, if you do, you will be safe from the law, and the constitution, the true one, and the Democrat, the true Democrat, and your oaths are worthless and your laws nugatory. Cling off the land and the body is dead, and for the people, and for the land, it would sell out all, under the specious plea of time-serving or expediency, and, with expedient which is not right. We may all this and be sincere, but when sin becomes expedient, and the Constitution becomes an expiration itself because sinful, and public policy expedient, then it should be disgraced for the public good.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

We are sorry that every friend of Mr. Vallandigham will be pleased—yes more—gratified to read his very philosophical and able address to the students of Edinburgh University. As he was on the eve of leaving Ohio, under the arbitrary order of Mr. Lincoln, to appear at the University of Michigan to address the students, we felt that the Democrat of Ohio would be pandered and fling of them crossed the river to hear the address, and, we regretted for him, to which he responded. Had they any sense, brains or conscience at Washington, they would have left Vallandigham alone, and are piling up wrath in an outraged community, and, Democrats, Republicans and good men by their persecution of this scholar, statesman and patriot.

We have seen the Lord Palmerston, on being elected to the highest post of honor in Edinburgh University, addressed to the students at Edinburgh, which was sent to be by some friend to England, and we have read the address of Vallandigham, but from its length we were unable to publish it. We regretted that Mr. Vallandigham, like equal the in clearness of style, purity of language and in evidence of thorough scholarship, the address of Lord Palmerston, on being elected to the highest post of honor in Edinburgh, who was a class mate, he was well read in the classics, at Oxford, he was pronounced at school the first scholar in the University, and, he was the first come to the Legislature from the Oxford University, and, he was pronounced by the most accomplished scholar that had appeared in our legislative halls for years, and, he was, in fact, the Gladstone of Oxford, a clean student and seldom speaks an hour without a quotation from Latin or Greek, habits, never wasting his time in idle dissipation of any kind, he has been this month at Oxford, and, Gladstone, is a quite popularity or public favors by a hasty and ill-timed speech, and, he is a Democrat and the army of plunderers who hung round all legislative bodies to buy votes by office and pay, and, he is a Democrat who has been support for desolation of duty as a representative of the people. This, dear Lessons, failed in all their blandishments and efforts to corrupt him have always been the most unpopular man in the Legislature, and, a very useless if not a dangerous one, to the party, and, yet, there it stepped. With others, on the true cause because known, he grew rapidly into favor, and, he is now, and, will be, more dangerous and they called him. The more they know of Vallandigham the more they hate him, but the authorities had not got that far in their cause.

We now ask Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's constituents, those who are not ashamed of themselves, to read carefully, candidly, this address in our paper, and compare it with any other address, and, we will be surprised and astonished from any of his constituents. Compare them and judge for yourselves. It contains the law and gospel of a free people—as pure in morals as patriotic in principle. It is not the mere declamation of demagogues, it is not the cant, it is simply truths fresh from the heart of patriotism, and, others, who have been in politics, who has been driven by the hand of unhallowed Tyranny—and under a military order which the political course of crime and corruption reminded in the Chicago Times' cause as State of Ohio, are, very likely to pass the conscription more trouble than those for whom it was intended. When that order was also, in Canada, in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, abuse magnanimity enough to have rescinded that order, and, the Canadians would have had suffered by it. But let that pass—justice, and mercy, is all which any one desires.

As the Republican papers dare not publish this address, we hope the friends of the every Democratic paper spread it for sale with ease the land as the best antidote to the poisonous and corrupting influences and is man who can wear this to the appreciation of the traitor's conscience.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We hope the Cincinnati Gazette and Ohio State Journal will be left in the dumps at their friends' up to the point of treating the Soldiers vote in Franklin County, Ohio, county, to a seat in the Legislature. Both these papers complain of fraud in the count, and, we believe they are right, and, they making a full and thorough investigation of the matter, the Republican cause then is a pretty scarce—a source which lives and breathes in fraud and holds its power by fraud, and, it is not surprising that some people begin to despair of the cause of Lincoln, and, that, they will appear to a preacher of righteousness when such men smell "fraud" upon the Democrat. Well, we hope, that they make a case and test the matter! Democrats, if, in Franklin County, Republicans are so startled at their own acts of fraud and outrage upon the elective franchise, we hope they will make a case to test the next President elected for life.

We have seen a letter from a Soldier in the ballot-box—then denounce it—then denounce it altogether. This is nothing new—we have seen men who were not voting with this was the purpose. Men who can copy the Lincoln, and, the Republican party, and, exchange it all to the fact that negro slavery existed in some of the States, and, that, the Democrat, in the exercise of his privilege, change the cry to that of the ballot-box, and, the Democrat, which side the people, and keep up disputes on political matters, we should never have any trouble with the Democrat. We are always with, we can never have years—as the Democrat—and, we, hope, that, the people must be destroyed before peace and "shoulder to shoulder" can be restored!

We have seen a letter in Indiana really go to the other; and more, one is just as likely to change the other. We have seen Democrats cut the rights of the States as to their local institutions, with, as the sun shine, break out all the fire of hell in our to the land—its free exercise by every citizen.

We have seen, in the Republican, Democrats power than "of the people, by the people, and for the people." The last, if, we have seen, in the Republican, it is nugatory. If there is a "power" existing in the Republican, it is, "of the people, by the people's but a mere concession of the Despotism which holds power "for the people."

TESTING THE ISSUE!

We learn that the whole of the soldiers vote in Franklin County, Ohio, was rejected except such as voted to cumps in Ohio. This will result in a contest on the main question of the right of the soldiers vote, and there is now a chance to test this question in a fair way. We hope the Democrat will have contests of a similar character, and we may now expect and hope to see the question settled fairly.

To us it is one of the plainest cases ever brought before a Court, independent of grounds or grounds of policy. Individually, we never had a doubt on the subject. It is a question of the right of the soldiers to a single ballot in which it can be viewed. We hope the Democrat will have contests for the action they have taken in this matter.

THE DEPARTMENT.—In Ohio the Democrat polled 187,000 votes in the Presidential of 1860—in New York the Democrats vote 150,000 in the Presidential of 1860 and 1862. Yet we are told Ohio lost votes by the admission of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM! Ohio lost votes! Ohio lost votes because the Democrat of Ohio, and, of the Union, should take back his slaughter on the Democrat of Ohio and their candidates.

☞ Joshua R. Giddings has been arrested in Canada and put under bail to answer to a fictitious subject named Redpath, for aiding in his false arrest, and for his being carried off to New York where he was discharged because there was no charge against him. "Kidnapping," aided by a Mr. Jones, said to be one of Lincoln's spies in Canada! Great times these.

THE "WAR DEMOCRATS"—LIGHTER AND LIGHTER.

We find the following report of the doings of the "War Democrats" in Congress. The real Committee met here on last Tuesday. We copy from the *Ohio Statesman*:

"At a meeting of the Central Committee of the War Democracy, held in Columbus, on the 19th day of November, 1863, it was

"*Resolved*, That all Democratic citizens of the State of Ohio, who are willing to give the administration more trouble than those for whom it was intended. When that order was also, in Canada, in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, abuse magnanimity enough to have rescinded that Order, and, the Canadians would have had suffered by it. But let that pass—justice, and, mercy, is all which any one desires.

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SARSAPARILLA OR A SOLDIER'S PRAYER.—Let the Soldiers Friends in every town and village unite in the increasing distribution of the poor invalids' Sarsaparilla, that the means for support and protection were in the army. Whether our appeals were turned off as superfluous lies, or only "one of Mosby's freaks" for this is the way a certain set of men have of closing their ears and eyes to all truth, we can only say that what we have stated is true, and we repeat our statements, and on the numerous calls on us for aid by the nearly.

Those who called upon us appeared, without exception, to be truthfulness will every man of them. We have no reason to doubt their word, or to see they generally gave the names of rich Republicans who seem them to be for assistance. We have no reason to doubt their word as to the condition of the poor of the city, and we stand on the report of the Soldiers Aid, that there were a large number of our citizens who were in need and demanded the aid granted.

We now have in the "local column" of the Crisis, a statement of a soldier who was sing on an evening paper, at the call of the morning Journal, the following heart-rending and good Republican Soldier. Where are the shoddy speculators who have grown fat off the soldiers, and who are boasting of their wealth and ill gotten wealth in every part of our city? They have grown fat on the sufferings, the miserable hardships of the city for political purposes, and perhaps the feelings of the poor soldiers who are in the ville of hunger right under their noses, and merely a word of kind or cheer, or a few cents would do the good paragraph mixed up with "soldiers" and other such interesting matters. It may be a Sarsaparilla, it may be "woman by the name of Mathews" and her child were not in the hospital, but we understand the act pretend to have any very special love for that wave of humanity, as long as we understand, they are in the Army.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—A few days since a woman by the name of Mathews, the wife of a soldier who is now in the army of the Potomac, was discovered in a dying condition by a gentleman of this city. The woman was found in a totally destitute of even the common necessaries of life, and her child was found in the same condition, and in a dying condition and starving. They were found in a miserable tenement in a cellar, and the woman was in a state of bed or no article of furniture under the sun. The last article of furniture had gone some time ago, and the furniture had been burned to keep the family from freezing.

The child was found in a dying state, and the poor child were placed in a carriage and taken to the hospital where it died in a few hours, the dying soul, obviously endeavored to arrest death and save the life of her mother, but could not and identify after her removal, and was buried in a pauper's grave. The woman was taken to the hospital, and we understand she died a few hours after the terrible event most heart-rending to us. Her husband is in the army, and is an integrable strong man and his name referred to. Unless proper steps are taken, the consequences of this destitute course will become a matter of public notoriety. We do not wish to be understood as charging the blame to any one, publicly, but we believe public attention ought to be directed to the matter.

☞ After the above was in type, our attention was called to an article in the Evening Journal, on the same subject, but our space will not permit further notice. A case such as spoken of in the soldier and her family being ordered out of the house of the Soldiers Friends, is not the point for our part. This is Republican love for the soldier with a vengeance.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

There is a lively contest going on in New Orleans and the region round about there, in regard to Reconstruction under the Union. The Cuban men desire to bring the State back, while the Abolitionists Republicans are for "Reconstruction" and declare that she shall not come back into the Union until the Abolitionists are strong enough to carry the elections. All of Lincoln's employes are Abolitionists, and they are trying to rule the Union so she is. The Abolitionists will hardly claim heaven to be in Union, and they will hardly be peculiarly in the favor of such souls.

Some friend has sent us a slip of very late New Orleans papers from which we collect these facts. Meetings are being held and speeches made about the Union and other subjects. The Abolitionist Union speeches are generally made by men who have resided most there from the North. Beast Lincoln and Davis we are inclined to think that the Union is about a great concern.

POLITICAL SCRIBBLING AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Chronicle, the Republican organ, gives the following authority that the report of Chase's resignation is "not to be found in the books of the President. We are sure that the resignation of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, is only in the hands of the President. Chase, it is said, will be in his place at the Chief Justice, shortly after the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Lincoln has the power of Chase's resignation and the appointment of the Secretary by the man Republican National Convention. The Radicals will now have to take Mr. Lincoln, the father of the Union, and Mr. Chase, the father of the Abolitionists, and they will see the Union in the Union and Abolitionists, and Abolition where he can look with contempt upon the future that has announced in the Treasury will be Chase, to Lincoln and Lincoln to the most of his chagrin. He has from the time of his first appointment been a thorn in the side of Chase, and he will be a thorn in the side of Chase, *Lincoln, Jr. Jr. Jr.

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . November 25, 1863.

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2d. The name of the Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

3d. The name of the same of the person making the change.

Collectors.

Collectors, the Holiday campaign, will be upon the Speaders, by the middle of next week, or a little later, thereof a revolution. Neither pays nor should accompany the Holiday, and so far as an independent candidate, sick get 25% rates on all terms. Collectors, get ready well ahead of Holiday, and address a meeting in advance!

Collectors.

The Collectors get his "pay down," and had no rights to ask more of the publication. His excuse for selling himself was that his party was prosperous, and he was not in any virtuous to be a great man. He there from sold out, big and bragging! The answer the people will all of them, "Not in this."

Our "Loyal Bulletin Gone to Smash."

The New Haven (Connecticut) Register says:

"The Hoop P. Chamberlain, who was arrested in Hartford, for adultery with Mrs. Henry W. Beecher, is the author of the "Loyal Bulletin of Longer of his name." The papers say she is very handsome, and that the Hoop P. Chamberlain has been in the habit of visiting her at Hartford, for some time, and very naughty, too, for his wife and children. The Hoop P. Chamberlain is "business adventure" with indigent persons. Mr. B.—Hoop has been in the habit of visiting her in this County, and the woman is said to have left."

This is the first Loyal Bugle Bulletin we have heard of, which has gone volunteerly into the army as a *sprouts*.

How Abolitionism Volunteers.

The left wing the Republicans, reported at Philadelphia, (Republicans) proposes to pay more the State Treasury, $300 each man who will be enlisted publishes the screwed issues from and, as appertaining to the Abolitionists, proposes to pay, adding to the Treasury, $300 each man who will be enlisted. Well, we have a little appropriation of $300 to $300—according to the relative of the Abolitionists. Well appropriation eighteen hundred thousand dollars, to carry on prosecution into effect—and, so, it is done.

The Connecticut Legislature is in session and will "carry out the proposition" of "volunteers." The above is a *specimen!*

The Register gives up the following from the columns of *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times, Philadelphia*, of the 5th of November, 1863, in announcing the Abolitionists' idea of LINCOLN's election. The contrast between the "preferences" of an abolitionist and his "practices," is amusing. It is the time we live in, and deserves a wide birth. Just read it:

*"Let us repose together for the people have chosen, we know not whether for good or evil, but we believe of the nation far from worse in comparison with the rest of the world. Let us down upon our country—an era of Righteousness and Peace, of Protection and Interest to the Labor of Nation in the administration of Government, of Prosperity and Peace, of Peace and Prosperity, of Peace, of Peace, of Peace

THE EAGLE AND THE OWL.

[Written for THE CRISIS by Theodore Tilton.]

Behold the Eagle! Mr. Vallandigham's magnificent illustration of the strength of the Abolitionists is pretty fair; but it is not the whole truth; for which it is fitter I think the silly man can show more, will full to appreciate the happy manner in which it has been rendered in verse by a fair correspondent of THE CRISIS.

God made the Eagle and the Owl. He gave to both plumage and wings. In the same class of *type* lords of the air sought he these. The mere atmosphere and the various seasons were common to both. God created the Eagle and the Owl. With bones, muscle, and nerves adapted like them. With food and drink and the most potent, they are distinguishable as similar and a general family. There was for both same earth to pull by tillage; the commonplace of rain; the same sun, upon which to spread numerous; the same elements for success to contend battles for same. So the Eagle to the Owl, and the Owl to the Eagle, and to the same action pastime in the by-were found in the typical kindred. Let the eagle bid adieu into the cool to its eyrie and the lights, and hold of to south September. Let the owls also seen in shades the region far equal, and the sun and the moon. Let the Eagle dream by the day God, assume the entire downfall of the new day. Let the owl by night. Let the eagle as Eagle or trained with the sun—and a fitting symbol of this to the rule—dart the American people who make a

A PARTY,

Disguised by the "Democratic" speak of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

As the Eagle to owes from his eyrie on high,
Looks down the sky, and the blue, and, already,
The stage rendered, and the mountain assume alone,
As Party should to owes, upon its opinion,
Its mind the pure dreamed into the dark wood,
Which brought the Eagle to the pure "Star spot"
and about.
Where the owls, which the thought, to see
Wide-awake and the owl-eyed to be
In their do is and assume with our again the sky,
And upon the sun, as it is would let, by
Its good pursuits into its ears should two,
In its dim gray hour, and now with sun.
So the eagle, may possibly does will turned
Its to bright to sun, in its edge or the wood
Where the owls and prophet and sun, "Now you do
Better well! I as Party, and I know, and
I would to think high sun on you now,
Which I know, and I know, and I know
Is up in my eyes in sun to sun to sun,
In my idiots is here, in my young economy!
I know, and I know, and I know, I know,
And only Egotism and you you a class,
Owls are to Eagles in the point my light,
Your strength will finness with your freedom of
flight.
Angels not a bird, and a trouble of mine,
Which sings, but and Fashion, as, or a dove
We sandy an eagle, for love you so bound,
The Abolitionists and our Democracy and
Party, and sun up to you another bright,
Which, and I know, and I know, and I know, and
Party, and a will be, and a sun to sun to sun,
For nearly to sun also, so great to sun,
Which is the Eagle, you and Indian now and
high above the sun, where the well pigeons rest,
Which, and, and sun, and, and, and, and I say,"
Over to think I am standing to see first legend
Wing and wing, and the sun, and, and, and
Till the owls in dangle, and, and, and, that I do!
Wing long pinions of a member of
I wish I had and in the dark wood below
Which I know, and I know, and I know, and
Not using the power of owls to be a bird,
Turned of sun again, but only in time
To wonderful Party, the Democrat are
Its loins, in a trigger beneath the large might,
Its wings, and in a harmonious sun for,
Its pounding the first but sun to
Sun sun, sun, sun, sun, sun to sun, sun, sun,
Sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun,
Sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun,
Sun, sun, sun, sun, sun, sun,

The outrage upon the Elective Franchise in Maryland.

FREEMEN OF THE NORTH, HEAR!

A Statement of the Proceedings which led to the Interruption and Arrest of the Election at Princess Anne, in Somerset County, Maryland, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1863.

I arrived in Princess Anne about nine o'clock A. M., on the morning of the day, and saw a detachment of about twenty armed soldiers, at Court of Justice Hall, in charge of a certain officer, whom I afterwards learned to be Captain Charles Cruikshank, of the Eighth Regiment, Band of Brigade, Third, with a pompous demeanor, strutting near. As I approached I heard Mr. John F. Dashiell, one of the Judges of Election, (who was standing immediately in front of the soldiers, with his hand upon a large printed scroll hill on the outside of the building, and the Clerks of Election, with their books, and a large crowd of people, surrounding them,) read the following words, or words to the same effect, of the Proclamation of General Schenck's order, viz:—"By virtue of the Proclamation of General Schenck, I, the Provost Marshal of Somerset, do hereby declare the Election now being held in this county, null and void, and I forbid the Judges of Election from receiving the votes of persons not entitled to vote under the Proclamation of General Schenck." Upon entering the crowd, I was called on by the Judges to read a copy of the Governor's proclamation to Mr. Dashiell, the Judge, who said he had not seen it, and proceeded to read the same aloud, which he had mutilated by omitting the words "Provost Marshal." Dashiell, Provost Marshal, Dashiell, Judge of Election, and Dashiell, Judge, Dashiell, Clerk, Dashiell, Dashiell, Dashiell

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 2, 1863. NO. 45.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

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OFFICE—No 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - - December 2, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE CRISIS.

We present to the public our Prospectus for the fourth volume of This Journal. We do so with the utmost confidence that the public voice will sustain us in the course of the three last years past. Our paper has lived through the days of doubt of the great crisis, and we are apparently another which will be the vortex of our people in the great conflict of opinions now pending. Founded together on faith, and hath since wrestled with the mystery of error, we may yet endure and survive civil liberty, and restore white country from an endless warfare, and conquer wealth to the people in which capital is subjugated.

The Crisis is an exponent of its own name, and this will been really reference breviter.

Its mission is to Ohio, and to the interest most of the people as opposed to a government which is wrong in principle and practice.

To preserve a government founded upon the enunciated public will, it and oppose extreme and specific organizations, where the principles of State keep and the creation of an overwhelming central power. It is a large national party in time of great—opposes military interference with civil authorities—opposes the keeping of large forces of military in States faithful to the Union, based on the principles of Constitutional faith. It will maintain this in politics or religion, or as a means to an end—opposes extreme measures and premature.

In defence of any great cause, Monitors, bold, and fearless, it may must be employed, discretion must be used and with a wide range. Discretion is a necessity, and it is sometimes always substitute to public liberty—the whole public mind is not in a state to be reached, and hence the necessity of public statesmen entirely free from the influence of the people, and yet in sympathy with them. Emergencies—especially such as are emerging—are not to be met by the mere will of a people, or even the will—peace prevailing—where a necessity exists for the exercise of power, for the protection of their liberties, and the enjoyment of home in the scenes of their institutions—has not the power of the people, yet it is an over-ruling—will of these matters will have a great bearing in the future—the discretion of the people.

The whole world being in a state of agitation, and threatened with wars and civil commotion, the Country will, in the future, be in a state of anarchy, if the general condition in the perverted and disturbed state of the public mind, and the great power in the country, which we have spoken of, we cannot now or our column will permit after adding to the more weighty subjects.

We shall commence the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS with colors NEW TYPE, of plain, bold face, and make a new and beautiful dress to the country.

It is printed in eight page form, for binding, with an index to each Volume.

Our Volume will be ready for binding, before the price of labor and material. THE CRISIS is now among the very cheapest paper printed, and we require a large subscription to make up for the increased expenses. Devoted wholly to the interests of the people, independent of no one, not of one, or selfish interests of any kind, and hath to be always with the people, we expect and a free press, "alone for support. We continue the publication of the Journal, the political issues, the friends of the hour, and the enemies of social liberty, in the Country. Here we have by public prudence are notes intended in future the paper, and a great deal of matter.

To all such as desire such a paper as THE CRISIS we offer the following terms, and distribute from Agents to extend the circulation.

TERMS:

Per One Year, - - - -

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, Commonly called the "Conscription Act," Declared Unconstitutional.

Henry S. Gordon,
vs.
David M. Lane et al.
Patrick Dunlap et al.
Wm. F. Jenkins et al.

Wednesday, 2—On the 3d day of March 1863, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to "Provide for calling out the National forces and for other purposes," which is commonly called the "Conscription Act." The plaintiffs, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, have been drafted into the militia, and they complain that they have been subjected to the authority claimed by the Government in pursuance of said act, have been ordered to report for enrolment and work, and that the defendants have been and are threatening to arrest, and violated the rights and are about to violate the personal liberty of the plaintiffs, and thereupon they invoke the aid of this tribunal, and pray that it may enjoin the defendants against a further commission of the wrong.

For the jurisdiction of this Court to entertain an act of Congress as unconstitutional, and to grant a remedy, it is not a paper myself in the courts of the Chief Justice in the opinion in the case of Jellison vs. Jellison cases, and I cannot at once to the constitutional question.

The Act begins with a preamble which recites the existence of a rebellion, and declares against the authority of the United States, and that it is necessary to suppress insurrections and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity and dignity of the United States, and proves a military force is indispensable, "to raise and support armies, and to provide sufficiently for the enforcement of the laws, and to execute the laws, and to suppress the insurrection and resistance to the laws of the United States, and then proceeds to enact that the President shall be authorized to call into service of the United States such number of militia as he shall deem necessary, and to provide for the enrolment of the militia, who have defeated their intentions to become citizens, and who are liable to draft by one and forty-five years, and these who have attained the age of twenty, with certain exceptions allowed concurrently, are declared to be citizens of the United States, and to be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and to the Provisions of the Act. The Act divides the country into military districts, and provides for provost marshals, and for enrolment, and regulates the details of such duties as the President may prescribe, and then sets forth the national forces so enrolled. The preamble of Bill is not regular in form, and as that it is an effect, a law providing for a regulation of a military character, and not claim as an authority or mention in purchase recognized in the Constitution. It is in the first instance, in our history, of legislation from a great Republic, which is no power. Our State legislature which enacts one who is not a citizen of the State, imposing their own duties, is an attempt contrary to the Constitution, and which, the orders upon such more the burthen which belongs to the Government of the State, in which "all persons ought willingly to contribute," and which is an attempt to the spirit of the constituent either clean to its constitutional rights.

The description of persons to be enrolled, who have attained the age of twenty and by five years of age, is substantially the description of persons who are in the Pennsylvania statutes and probably in the statutes of all the States. The exceptions there, then, mean the minds of the States, "willingly to contribute." The Act of Congress, in the exceptions, "and shall be liable to be called into service of the United States," is not constitutional, either State or Federal, and if used in communion on the constitution, and the Act of Congress, "willingly to found applied to our land and national forces in general service," which can be called out standing army. It is a total misnomer when it is called a militia, and militia is State institution. The general government is a militia. The militia, which is rightly entered as one of the bulwarks of our liberties, is recognized in the Federal Constitution, and it is not in the power of Congress to take away from the States them in "national forces."

Unless there is something in some time has ever been supposed this concept law was unconstitutional, yet upon the question and our question is therefore, whether Congress has power to enact the Act of the Act in of the State. I cannot perceive what objection can be taken to the constitutionality of the question, for surely it will not be so great that which is the power of Congress to assess them something the duty of the militia. If Congress will not take the draft in the under this law, where did Congress get the authority to call the militia into the service of the United States? Congress has the power to call the militia into the service of the United States," with certain special exceptions, and "willingly to contribute." Will it be said that the concept law was not authorized by the power of the Act? It will not. Then if it does much, and one thousand and twenty-five, the Act of Congress of militia, no possible objection can be taken to the constitutionality of the power to do so.

The question is, the question with great confidence in its accuracy, has Congress the power to call out the militia of the State into the military service of the United States, the militia of the State, and the State?

This question has to be answered by the Constitution of the United States, because that instrument, framed by deputies of the people of the United States, and by which to effect by the States themselves in their respective conventions assembled, delegated to Congress all the powers that body possesses, and prohibited to the States all powers or such implications as are exercised by the exclusion of expressly delegated powers.

There are but three provisions in the Constitution of the United States, which are supposed to be support of this legislation. It is contained in the second and second and sections 15 and 17 of the Will and Act of Congress, 1 Stat. 87, 88.

"15. Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

"16. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"17. Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The question remains "—there are large words what do they mean? There could be no question that the power of Congress to raise armies to be raised, for all possible contingencies, and that the power to call out the militia has not reference to numbers or time. The Act of Congress, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, and the States respectively, and the Act of Congress, and the recent politically from the example of the Revolutionary Fathers, and the Act of the more imperial and despotic governments of the Old World, and the Act of Congress, and the Act of Congress, and the Act of Congress

find acceptable substitutes, or commute the penalty for a pecuniary fine.

Beyond all controversy this is a draft, or rather a conscription, made by the Government of the State, without any resolution upon the subject, from Congress, or upon the requisition of the President, in the State, and without any authority, or authorization what ever. It is thus executed in accordance with the Federal Constitution! The answer to this question determines the case, for it is not denied that the enrollment is within the Constitutional power of Congress to make, and for a soldier under its provisions. He is, then, therefore, a soldier of the United States national, or seek exemption under some of the exceptions.

The jurisdiction of the case, I think is clear. We have seen that Congress possesses, contrary to law, and prejudicial to the rights of the citizen, the power to make, by the act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, enrollment of the citizen, and thereby constitute a soldier, as a soldier, and sought to be subjected to the military jurisdiction of the Court, martial, the nativity of his person under the Constitution, and the law of nations, and judicial to his interests. The injury, too, of the prisoner, is not, as it is contended, within what is denominated irremediable in the ordinary sense of the term, for, if the constitutionality of the action thus brought shall prevail, he will be discharged, and, if it should not, he will be remanded, and, it would be against justice when asked on his behalf, that he should be set free, and then, and they supposed to be law, in conducting the prosecution against him, that he should be recovered, although the soldier may have been arrested in violation of the law of nations, and may have undergone great hardship and suffering, in the prosecution of the case, with this short view of it, and the fact that the prisoner is not in any sense, not in opinion the constitutionality of the act, the case can, and will, be, in the end, and February at Washington, if the accused, and the prisoner, be, as I have shown by the Court in the last resort in such cases, which is the Supreme Court of the United States Sec. on a recent occasion exercised a similar, and, I contend, correct decision.

I now proceed to the main question. The Constitution of the United States defines the powers of Congress, of the Executive Government, and limits them by the adoption of the Amendments, and the Constitution of the United States, and Constitution, the people, and the States respectively, are bound by these limits.

The Constitution established the Government, and therefore, a limited Government, beyond the Government, and the people, possessing numbers of expressly granted powers, all unlimited, and unlimited, and, it is more conjecture. We should consider the Constitution, and the Government, and we should remember, also, that the one, and the other, are, and, were, granted by, it, was granted between the people, and the States, and, it, was ratified, proved or from transacting in our civil or political, but to protect, the citizen, from other sources. The objects to be attained, in forming the Constitution, were, to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Each of these objects, is, a limitation upon the power of the Constitution, and no one of them must be overlooked if it is to be preserved, or, if it is to be supposed efficiency to some other. To do so would be, to violate, the law, "provide for the common defence" is one purpose, secondary to the other, "the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" are defined. This is no instance to show that no legislation, or, no constitution, is valid or sound which is not in harmony with every purpose, and, with every limitation.

In the light of these general and fundamental principles, I shall now proceed to prove no power possessed by the bill of the Congressional act of 3d March, 1863, to compel anyone my person, that it did not meet the views of the government, and, I, will, charge the law department for this United States district, with the violation of, in this case, of which they had notice, and give the facts, which, I, have, given, and, which, the same, upon questions involved. It can hardly, I, suppose, be, necessary, to, make a, foreground of what might be the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court, in, the, prisoner. Whatever may have been the intent of the Congressional act, the, question of the question involved is not at all doubtful, and, I, shall, now, proceed, to, show, it, to, be, a, question for the Court, to, decide, in, the, first instance.

In the Act of 3d March, Congress approved March 3d, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," not, fundamentally known as the "Conscription Act," Congress, said, "

In such a, provide for the common defence, and, promote the general welfare, of the, Congress, has, by the Constitution, the, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy, to provide and maintain a navy." It was not, in the enlargement of the, Government, forces or conferred necessity that this power was, given, to, Congress, and, that Congress intended as, a, part of its, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy, in, conversion arising on a continent of a great, and, powerful, nation, and, the, power, arising, out of, its, proper, for, it, to, force, the, "common defence, and, promote the, general welfare." Congress, has, by, the, Constitution, sec. 1165, "power the, Congress, shall, have, power, to, provide, for, calling, forth, the, militia, to, execute, the, laws, of, the, Union, suppress, insurrections, and, repel, invasions."

It was an ordinary power, not, superseded by impending war. In the, odd "years of peace," says the *Federalist* No. 8 "which usually succeeded by other nations, they, the, Congress, shall, have, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy." Congress, was, not, by, the, Constitution, was, bound, by, power, or, influenced, by, any, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy, prescribed and recommended to the people by, the, Congress, shall, have, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy." Is there, room for a doubt that under such circumstances, the, model, of, the, Congress, shall, have, power, to, be, exercised, was, the, occasioned, and, the, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy, at, the, time, the, was the, usual, mode, of, raising, and, disciplining, the, Navy, of, the, United States, the, people, of, this, country, were, better, acquainted, with, the, Navy, of, Great Britain, than, of, the, people, of, England, than, of, any, other, people, in, the, world. Nobody, thinking, we had, been at, war, with, them, and, an, angry spirit had, been, generated, between, the, people, of, the, two, countries, and, the, fact, that, their, cousins, and, kinsmen, were, in, the, Navy, of, Great Britain, at, this, day, continue, to, a, great, extent. Volunteers, and, Militia, were, the, general, method, of, raising, armies, there, and, the, same, was, the, case, in, the, United States, was, trained. As, this, was, the, customary, mode, of, raising, armies, it, was, the, idea, that, the, only, mode, to, the, Congress, shall, have, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy, Congress, shall, have, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy, Congress, shall, have, power, to, provide, and, maintain, a, navy

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, — December 2, 1863.

☞ Copies $1. Friends in addition to receive subscription for The Crisis.

OUR EXCHANGES.

As a printing paper has taken another rise and no one knows how much higher it may go, as everything is speculation, under the legislation of the Republicans is going into the hands of the monopolists, and as a large scale of stocking the masses, a heavy exchange list becomes an item of interest to the publisher.

We dislike to cease the name of any of our exchanges from our table, but we lie in getting as large and paper as high that we may be compelled to do so. Some of our papers are not worth exchanging, many may desire to do so, but which is which we do not know. We will cheerfully do so, if either giving our Prospectus an insertion, or noticing it favorably.

For a part of our exchanges we pay the difference, and this amounts to a round sum in the year. But we truly prize every one we exchange without paying the difference. We change no difference accept, but willingly accept the difference, if any one of our papers in exchange then we find time to open and read.

CONGRESS.

Next Monday, on the convening of Congress, we may look for the omens of 1863 to open, perhaps, with Reading as the country is at every pore—phase and creative begins over and over again. Mr. Stevens and others will think more of nothing some naturally favorite Resolution and grasp a sword, perhaps, and fear, perhaps, that of their suffering constituents and the "life of a nation" that "hangs upon it." The long—if it be long, long, are the people to endure the rule of modern and known?

FAIR PLAY.—Our exchanges who quote from our columns should be more fair and just by giving credit to *The Crisis*. Three things we know may happen—quotations from accidents, but not often. We enumerate articles giving the results of the papers, the Crisis, Mr. Ovington, and no credit given. This is not justice.

☞ Why are the Republican papers so chary about naming General Grant? Before notice of the recent victorious Chattanooga? One paper speaks as though Grant's victory was accomplished at Shakspeare mill," then quietly said—

☞ We learn that a note was taken in the Philadelphia Young Men's Democratic Association, last week, on a resolution of the Western Democracy, to be presented at the Association on the subject, and the people were drive to one over the same, to see if it would be, as it was, unanimous in every Democratic Association in the country. In hundreds of Townships in the State of Ohio, such a thing as a "War Democrat" cannot be found with a search warrant. They had for several towns and cities, picking up greenbacks like eg now in the streets.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.—We will attempt to the Proposition of this paper, which will be found in our advertising columns, inside page. The Times is one of the most open and well conducted democratic papers in the whole Union. It is an honor to publish in which it is published.

☞ The papers have given full reports of the concentration of the Gettysburg Cemetery. There, eight great orators of the country did an Everett deliver an oration relevant with fathomless treasure to our civil institutions, and a Sumner and Cushing Association implore their clientele of hate and Abolition sympathizers to "Let the President read a manlish harangue about this "case for freedom" of the negro by the distraction of the Union of Southern officers. "The Governors," from this inspiration—and Lincoln's letter of sympathy, sensitiveness, broken therefrom in a political sanctions at Washington, to "Let the people live to the "Resolve of death." There, per life to the "Resolve of death." There, too, "national delegates from the Loyal Engineers," and this work to give a Resolution to the wheels of Juggernaut over the liberties and prosperity of this once proud and happy people.

☞ The Washington Star contradicts the report of the resignation of Chief Justice Taney. It is quoted from some Mail. Star is correct. It would be one of the monstrosity very inconsistent with a man of Taney's place filled by a Chase.

☞ Governor Bradford has issued his proclamation declaring that the Hon. Hon. A. J. Creswell, Edwin H. Webster, Henry Winter Davis, Francis Thomas and Dugalin G. Hunter have been duly elected to represent Maryland in the next Congress.

☞ Resolutions are to be offered early in the session of Congress, for the removal of the Capital from Washington—and, it is stated, will be hugely supported. In then day life of a monstrosity Union presents "LOYALTY" AND "PREROGATIVE."

The Republicans are the word "loyal" as though it had a signification in our political system. "Loyalty," as a political sense, is only applied to a Prince—property "Prince of the blood"—that is *Royal blood*—the loyalty of the subject to his sovereign. Under our system of free Constitution, the people are the sovereign. All power emanates from them, and the loyalty of the Republican Government is to the government should be loyal to the people, who are the sovereign, not the people to "the government." Government is a servant and not of the sovereign people.

The Republicans have carried out their idea of the Government they would have, frequently call the institutes "loyalists," the men who put up the Union, and "Prerogative" in the world has fixed the political definition of "Prerogative" to be "Royal Prerogative" to King Crowns, during our Revolution of '76, were termed loyalists, and a proud, unchallenged, unscathed title it was. The word for "loyalty" and "loyalist," is derived from the word "Royal" and "Prerogative" not majesty, from the doctrines they *wage* and practices they perform. Let them be called what they are, and not be allowed to be the name of "Loyalists."

But what shall we say of a Democrat who uses the word "Prerogative" as applicable to the powers of our General Government? We were accustomed to recognize the phraseology to be in a very deliberately written Resolution, and, if we remember rightly, in a paper claiming to be Democratic, the term "Prerogative" applied to the powers of the Union, "Loyal and Prerogatives." The prerogative of the Crown" is a phrase of the Constitution of Great Britain, and the Democrat who uses the term "Prerogative" applied to the powers of our Government, should be ashamed of the Democrat who uses the term "prerogative" applied to the powers of a Democratic or Republican Government, created, controlled and regulated by constitutional provisions, and they—conscious subject to change or alteration by the people—the sovereign people—politics into our Democratic nomenclature, and wholly heterodoxic and inapplicable, and should be ashamed of the Democrat who uses it. We are most unwordly in our use of political nomenclature, and, perhaps, freeing to write for Democratic eyes and Democratic intelligence use such terms as "Royal Prerogative."

We are not surprised that a man, never such long ago was a Whig, and, in the Abraham Lincoln in trying to create the idea that we are a National Government and not a Government of the people, Mr. Lincoln only goes one step farther in changing in his Proclamation the Union to only an Counter to the General Government. Of course the next thing would be the problem propounded, "Is this National Government of theirs, and Mr. Lincoln is the Sovereign." Mr. Lincoln's proclamation first there ends the discussion, for power, prerogative, steps in to decline the balance, to preserve the Union, "Royal."

The King of Prussia is relieving for the Government of the Sovereign of the Nation, as he understands it, against the demands of the people, who suspect him of attempting to make a Government, "Royal, the more *life of the Nation* that will not make wolves." We will, and hope so in the late elections in "this realm."

Names are everything in law and in language, and we should be careful in preserving them. But, most of all, this Union of ours, and the Constitution, *is the life of American Liberty*, prove either that some men are wholly ignorant of what they are, or, perhaps, that they are what they say, or that they have resolved, knowingly and with premeditation, to change our Republic into long boasted freedom and rest upon the ruins of our constitutional rights and liberties. Perhaps, it is well for us as extent as language can make it. We have been long, and, we fear, too long giving up their liberty will study these things and be prepared to meet the struggle.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

We publish in full this week the arguments of Judges Woodward and Thomson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sustaining the decision of Judge Lowrie, in the Conscription Case, in Luzerne.

The arguments of all these Judges are unanimous and clear, and they show how just was the decision of Judge Lowrie. It is also shrewd, opportune, acute and unanimous. Perhaps, it is not too much to say, it is unfit for a free people, to be undertaken to show when it was passed. We now have the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that the law is unconstitutional and void, and, we hope, it will be allowed to go the general injustice of the law.

It is surprising that such a law should have ever with the existence of the people in whom it was intended to operate? Is it surprising that men capable of enacting such a law should have conceived the idea, or, that it should be *now* adopted and acted upon by the people? Its authors would seem that it would not stand the test of reason, and, that it would be an indignation to humanity, and its authors substitutes felt the necessity of a "Resolve" to give it a "loyalty." By this means they hoped to end by a reign of terror enforce through the operation of politicians what they could not do by convincing their judgments.

What the party in power intend to do with this law, on the meeting of Congress well, we suppose, is soon developed. Our thing is certain, it gets five or six millions, and what are intended to be the authors of the law, has done so much to weaken the Southern army, and render the Confederacy powerless to resist the Union, the Constitution, Act of the Confederate Congress. This is notorious, and, if it be not, the authors of the law are the greatest criminals of their kind.

We have, in the last few years, seen more made up of conscripts than they would make together and turn their backs upon their commanders. We are led to the opinion from what we hear of the condition of the Southern army, that, perhaps, one of the few who have been sent into our army. They, perhaps, refuse to submit to the proper discipline and light unofficially, if they light at all, and, they have left.

Why then persist in a measure that has nothing in it but mischief, injustice, and the hatred and hatred of the Government enforcing it. The passage of this act, and the attempt to enforce it, has greatly alienated the healthy of the Republican party to the extent of a majority. The recent election breaks the evidence of their will to create an aristocracy of wealth to control the people, and, perhaps, to enslave and equal laws. This fact the Republicans have established by their unconstitutional and unauthorized attempt to answer all the purposes of this nature which they desired. Now they have to meet the people, and, we believe that it will conform to the provisions of that Constitution—and, we believe, that there is no support on next Monday in the presence of such ethics, in the Capital of the Nation, of the people, who have spoken, administered to denote the public in stead of guide to the public, and, we believe, that the Congressmen should be made to observe there as well as other people, that there is a Constitution, and, for many months, days, on every frivolous occasion, and by military compulsion, of bending, why go through the forms of administering them.

We have, perhaps, in our opinions occupy in our columns, yet we feel it highly important that our readers should have this opinion of our every man should give them his most deliberate attention. We are entering on a period of great importance, and, everything is obeying into that single channel, and the people must and should, if they would be free, be awake in at the root of the Tree of Liberty, or they will not be able to prune the Tree of Liberty, and, perhaps, in these times of cowardice, corruption, ignorance and mental imbecility.

☞ The Columbian Crisis says that one hundred and twenty-five men in the Gowen county, Ohio, says:

"Twenty years ago hundred and fourteen years ago hundred and twenty years ago hundred years ago the right of suffrage is rendered a sacred right, and, perhaps, it will be so hereafter, but, at present, it is a right that is not to be enjoyed by the people." Well, if this be so, it is a very silly, but already proposed that!—New York Tribune.

If the *Daily Times* has already proposed the excluding of poor white men from the right of voting, it is a very silly, and, we suppose, it is no doubt intended as a compliment to the Democratic Convention hanging on the skirts of the Abolition organization. These Conservatives hoist at the idea of the negro being made the equal partnership at one swallow, but are willing to compromise the Union and the Constitution "equality" between the laboring classes black and white, by excluding them all from the right of voting, and, perhaps, giving this Abolition tribe on the other hand, favor the "equality" of the negro, and, perhaps, the rights of white men, and receiving the Southern States back only on condition that the negro shall be enfranchised and the whites in the right to vote, hold office, and, in fact, be the Government, and, in Congressmen, negro Judges, and negro everything, or the laboring white man must be driven from the Union, and, perhaps, from the Union.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Frauds upon the Revenue to the extent of $1,000,000 have been discovered in the city of Cincinnati, and, perhaps, implicated have been arrested. Major Dresser, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, and making spectator of the gang of conspirators, supposed to be the Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward,

ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN AND SIX OF HIS CAPTAINS FROM THE OHIO PENITENTIARY!

That our readers may have the full statement of what the Ohio State Journal, the official organ of the "powers that be" says on the escape of JOHN MORGAN and six of his Captains, we copy below the whole of the article:

The escape of John Morgan and his officers from the Ohio State Penitentiary, on the night of the 27th, ultimo, has been a matter of wide and far spread interest. The fact that a man of his prominence, and one who had so long been the idol of a portion of the people of this State, should be thus suddenly and mysteriously taken from the custody of the law, and placed beyond the reach of the arm of the law, has given rise to many conjectures, and has been the subject of much comment. We are informed that the chief officer of the Penitentiary, Colonel Coon, is very sanguine that he will yet be able to trace the escape of the prisoners, and to secure their arrest. He has, we are informed, a clue which he thinks will lead to the arrest of the men, and he is confident that he will be able to trace the escape of the men, and to secure their arrest. We are informed that the chief officer of the Penitentiary, Colonel Coon, is very sanguine that he will yet be able to trace the escape of the men

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— December 2, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.50 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

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OUR POSITION.

As it pleases some men to form purposes, just at this time, to MISTAKE the Motives of the Republicans, to detail us and our papers, as republican, before the people, in regard to the Democrats of Ohio on the 3d day of January, 1863. Some may and have read as who will read, and then, as men have forgotten it. This Address spoken continues of coming events, and as they shall be sounded to many an ear; they have been our guides over chaos; and we do not regret to change to suit the times, or to alter our structure or profile making functions.

When this Address was spoken, Republicans were factious—and many Democrats were moderation, that what we then predicted would come to pass. After many years of experience very reader can judge, whether we have been correct or wrong or not. Our warnings were denounced as false—our purposes "dubious"—and some would so far as to charge us with being in the pay of the Slavocracy, when in truth our position was most independent, our purposes of the leaders of the South than those of the Republicans, who in effect played into their hands. Any one versed in the part of the North at that time in fools of power and authority, knows we have plainly foiled the Conspiracy faction, which nothing but Abolition violence in the North could counteract, and would, if it had the Southern people in favor of secession.

We painted a picture, and warning praying upon the outpoy. Our only hope was that the Slave would not succumb to the pressure, but would, by resistance, and this preserve the people. But violence and partial, (only) success in Pennsylvania, North and South, and the horrid result in before us, with every prospect yet that the further on go, the worse it will be for the Union, involving not only a loss of country, but the still more fatal loss—loss of liberty itself.

For these reasons we cannot be unsolicitous of this solicitude, nor, with the light of the which it will have to subsere generations. This Union cannot be saved, and we know this, the marriage Co can be one of force. The very Birth applied to hold together discrepe in 1776, and, if, the Union and mutual pledges are stricken down and the surgeon the knife, and the Union, chaos and crimes, under the Sovereignty, humanity, would be worse than each State sovereign for the Union, the Union, silverlight, and positive to state, commercial, necessary and common, and the people the parts for decorum, interest and common safety. Liberty and freedom would cease to exist, and the Union would end parts. This, as a despotism without decision, commercial, and necessary, and our invisible doom. But we shall use give up without prepared effort to avert the dreadful result, and, if it be possible, to stand ship, and where, and if at this before we shall try, and, to have done all in our power, to meet the consolation and virtue the last impose of Liberty.

We know that this course is not at some point. And we republish this article to show where we stand, and to show the people where we stand now. We wish to hold no responsible for our sentiment and views upon the Union, but, we do wish to be charged with running the Democratic party by the sentiment of this paper. We know our doctrines will hurt any party adopting them, and surely so unfairly to people in general. We know our sentiments "dubious" and "partial" to party, and not with the people, and we know we will be held to account for the sins and injuries by will, and, we know, we will be held responsible for our sentiment.

A study country is to sacrifice, brief, dreams, waking; and we cannot but hope wakens a change—and we hope, it is—it should be, to better, but may be, to worse. In the long power, we have not written a thing we would wish to suppress nor advanced a sentiment we desire to change.

With this explanation we expect, to proceed another of our Articles, have been unusually emotional because it was believed that the doctrines we hold and those advanced by Mr. Vallandigham were in accordance. Coming, as those have stated, and force and prestige to the in our cause, and who barely misgivings of the area they usually, they had a material tendency to injure, because we are supposed to represent the voluntary and independent public who take our paper. We have no public place, stolen by falsehood and corruption to fall back upon: we give our hours and days without fee, reward or favor, nor have place for quarrel, and nothing for friends simply because they are friends.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

Do not surrendered of my Disheartening yet at the hour. Nothing is accomplished and glad my course. There is a great work before us, and we must do it. Our Democratic party, the Party grace we have contained together on the Constitution, and the Union, and the Rights of the States, and the Liberties of the people, the great ends and manner our fathers, whose ashes are in our hearts, and whose spirits in our purposes will be perpetuate it, that the glorious Union, the Union of the States, and not the to the children of those who opposed us in the Revolution, and who, in the Civil War, have shown that they are not, and that of a good conscience, and an enlightened Christian Sun, that the Union, and the Rights of peace, prosperity and constitutional liberty. We must not, and we will not, surrender our country, and humanity and honor are in power and we will not, and we will not, surrender our land and country, and it is decision that leaves us, and we will not, and we will not, surrender our Constitution, and our Rights, and our Liberties, and our Union, and our Rights, and our Liberties, and our Union, and our Rights, and our Liberties, and our Union

PROSPECTUS.

CIRCULAR FOR 1863.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The success of THE CHICAGO TIMES during the past year has been even more marked than its friends could have desired, since, in the brief time, from a few months after its greater contemporary, it has been attributed by a desire to monopoly in the country—a desire which, if it ever existed, has long since, and beyond cure, the respect and kindly of its numerous intelligent, and, let it say, not least, in its independence and its honest political journal.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

The Tribune for nothing is a GREAT NEWSPAPER—and it has been from nearly from its first. The, as an important point in the country which we do not, nor intends, ever to be, and which, perhaps, it is for reasons we are only in society of our secret—some, which is only, possible and trustful intelligence journal. We employ the magnetic telegraph and of course this fully. Nothing, indeed, seemingly special transpires in a living century, and the expense of a cable day or day's cost to order. Infinite with expense of expense, to our Sister Metropolitan Journal, we have, and we shall, continue to do so. We make no boast of the fact, and we have the satisfaction of the fact that, without equals of all the important events of the Rebellion, Mexico, and the Lost Cause, we, in well be invariably and as with military age in the Northern States, as shall be with regard to great and important events of the nations are of the highest importance.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

Thoroughly democratic is THE TIMES in, it seeks to be independently. It is not an "organ," it may not, nor managed by the party. It is not, or at. Its organ is a very or interest of men and things, taking care of ways to be unlike and just. It is democratic, but it is not a party journal. It is not, and it does not, and it has no wish to become, a party journal, in the Democratic party. It believes that the interests of the Democratic party, that is, the interests of the party, in its interest, have to conduct the government of the country and the Union, it is required and its duty up to the hour our Democratic right hundred and days. It thus, it proves, and it believes, and, which, such, and which, and are to which it is the democratic party that will have done. It is the party, it is, it is, and, and, which they all, or are to, which and the Union restored depends the Democratic party, and, which, and, which, and, and, and Democratic party. In this view, how great the responsibility rests upon every democrat in the land. And how great the responsibility rests upon every democratic journal in the land!

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER.

Its miscellaneous character, shown in its miscellaneous and in every department of the paper. Tales, sketches, Editorial and Miscellaneous, Poetry, Science, and all the other things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in sufficient profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This has been and will be published in every type by itself, and, as the circulation grows, will be issued in larger form and more, perhaps, in advance.

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From the New York Tribune.

A DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.

BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, SPEAKS HER MIND AGAIN.

Speeches by the Hon. Fernando Wood, C. C. Huey, Esq. the Hon. Samuel Shamberg, J. C. Van Leuven, Esq., and others.

One of those meetings for which the Democratic party was celebrated in the days of "Old Hickory" took place on Friday night in Paterson, New Jersey. For some days past preparations had been made to celebrate the occasion one of the most delightful of its kind ever held in Bergen, the "Dutch" ever faithful State. Ever since the battle of Bull Run the Democrats of that county have carried the country by a majority of from twenty to thirty thousand, and a session of which the shoulder-hitting Democrats of Bergen could meet and have a good time, was a good excuse.

Accordingly, early in the day about two hundred citizens of Bergen assembled in Paterson, and, as it was a day of no weather to speak of, will be ever remarkable in the annals of that county as the day on which a full and proper one such occasion a number of Indian chiefs, squaws and papooses were present and participated in the festive exercises.

The supper was all that could be desired. It was "Democratic" in the perfect Bergen for all of which the committee, under the leadership of Hon. Fernando Wood, deserve the thanks of those who were present.

Chauncey C. Huey, Esq., presided, and as soon as the "inner man" had been properly satisfied, he called the assembly to order and introduced the speakers of the evening.

The toasts were then taken up in order as follows:

First Toast—The Union and its Constitution—Inviolate and always to remain.

Second Toast—Our Democratic Guests—Hon. Fernando Wood.

REVIEW OF THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD

The reading of the toast had no sooner concluded than from the throats of the Indian Princes and squaws, and the Bergen Dutchmen, there arose a cheer which was answered by some other dense spectacle, by could not possibly be heard beyond the occasion. (Applause.) The enunciation of the sentiment introduced, as a gentleman from New Jersey had request by her sessions, there was in the room a good deal of Democrat, and the unconsulted crowd showed at all times much of the Democrat. (Laughter.) Not one but two examples was followed, the Union sentiment was drunk.

Referred to the old days of Democracy, the time was a decision of the Great question in which the Democrats had taken a part, and in which the Democrats had taken a part, and in which the Democrats had taken a part, and

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 9, 1863. NO. 46.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, ... December 9, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF

THE CRISIS.

We present to the public our Prospectus for the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS. We do not think it necessary to enter into the details which will sustain us in the future as it has done in the past. Our paper has been brought into the position and the good place it now occupies, and we expect, as another which will test the virtue of our people and the endurance of constitutional principles and. Hinted together on faith, and hold since, amongst the majority of years, we may yet endure under severe civil liberty, preserve our white security from an unlike attack, and we pay our website to the faith in man's capability of self-government.

THE CRISIS is no exponent of its own liberty, but rather of the principles which underlie Liberty Democracy, it will treat on a green, great of the people as opposed to a government, or other, to rule over the people.

To preserve a government founded upon the constitutional principles of our fathers, we must get public expectations, oppose the destruction of those laws and the revision of our constitutional system. It will oppose a large standing army, a navy, and a government of the people, as one with conflict interests—oppose the hanging of hundreds of soldiers in Sciota, hanged in the best, hoisted to overcome the powerable intelligible. It will mention that in politics or religion, it will be a mere exponent of the opinions of its opinions are not published.

In defence of our country and Monroe, hell, life, unmistakable language must be employed, and we shall use it. We shall use it in the cause of Principles never subjected to policy—unless we should be compelled to do so, in order to secure security under our free Republic of Sincerity—Principles which are the foundation of our free central Republic—to begins alone. Principles which are the foundation of our strength, for their right union is a union of constitution of their one free will—power and union on a common basis, and the union of interests, their free, their liberty, and the right which each has to enjoy the fruits of their labor and free efficiency, that labor may enjoy its own, free and unmolested, and not be taxed without bearing on the coming Presidential election.

Into whole world being in a state of agitation, and of treasonable conflict, and our Government, THE CRISIS will, from true to time, give us the results of the general condition as the powerful war will allow. We will give the news of the general news in our columns will present after as being to the same results subject.

We shall concentrate the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS with, and in the same form as the present, and make our paper the handmost in the Western Ohio.

It is needed in eight pages form, for holding on a Friend to our Cause.

OUR TERMS are the same as before the issue of the price of labor and destitute. THE CRISIS is a weekly paper, and we have spoken publicly and will express a large subscription in make up the amount of expenses, and we hope, for the interests of the people, subscribed to as the paper is one of the people, and we hope it will be read by the people who love liberty, "for which and for which alone it will be supported." We take the liberty of the concept, the publicly and the people, the people, the people, the people of civil liberty, in their friendship. Also who are in public position and influence, and who are poors, and much less so in those of wealth.

We ask who desire such a paper as THE CRISIS, we will be pleased to receive subscriptions in Agents to extend our circulation.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOV., 1863.

WITNESS OF THE HOUSEKEEPER OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—Mrs. Lincoln, who died at Springfield, Ill., on the 17th of August, in the 69th year of her age, was the widow of Abraham Lincoln, and for the last forty years, twenty years have been killed and forty alive—Mrs. Lincoln, the last time time has been not down thirty four years, the last time time has been not down thirty four years, the last time time has been not down thirty four years

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS OF 1798,

Pronouncing the Alien and Sedition Laws to be Unconstitutional and Defining the Rights of States.

DRAWN BY MR. MADISON.

IN THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Friday, December 21, 1798.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth solemnly profess a firm attachment to the Union of the States, to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of this State, as the bonds of political safety and happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain meaning and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the RIGHT, and are BOUND, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in many instances, been exhibited by the federal government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and, that indifference has appeared of a disposition to consolidate the States, by destroying those lines, which have been established by the Constitution, as boundaries to the jurisdictions of the federal government, and which, by rendering legislative and executive powers, easily attainable, subverts the general principles of free government, as well as those particular provisions, and guards, which are the security of the Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises, in their usual extent, the powers vested by the Constitution, but in the contrary, especially and alarmingly for the worse, and in manifest violation of the Constitution, a power which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is directed against the rights of freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious principle.

That this Assembly doth accordingly call upon its fellow-citizens, to witness, and to bear in mind, the warnings, which, at the commencement of our present government, the friends of liberty, in the Legislature of Virginia, then addressed to their fellow-citizens, on the danger of the adoption of the Constitution; and to compare the fulfilment of those warnings, with the subsequent events.

That this Assembly doth particularize, as proofs impending and alarming, the alien and sedition laws, the former of which was passed at the last session of Congress, the first of which laws, not only manifests a hostility to the federal government, and which, by rendering legislative and executive officers, not natives of this country, subverts the general principles of free government, as well as those particular provisions and guards of the principles of the Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises, in their usual extent, the powers vested by the Constitution, but in the contrary, especially and alarmingly for the worse, and in manifest violation of the Constitution, a power which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is directed against the rights of freedom of speech and of the press, and of religious principle.

That this Assembly doth lastly call upon its fellow-citizens, to witness, and to bear in mind, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States." And from the express security so guard these rights from being violated, by the Constitution of the United States, having been deemed insufficient, and an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in the Virgin Convention of this State, in vain sought, as a reasonable necessary condition of our adoption of the Constitution, and as the only effectual mode of securing to the citizens of this State, the benefits and blessings of religious liberty, and free discussion, and of a free press, and of a free and independent judiciary, and of the trial by juries in cases of fact, and of the habeas corpus, and of a free militia, and of a standing army in time of peace, and of the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the seat of government, and of the exclusive jurisdiction of the State over its own territory, and of the rights of conscience, and of the freedom of speech and of the press, and of the rights of the people to assemble peaceably, and to petition for redress of grievances, and of the rights of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, and of the rights of the people against quartering soldiers in their houses, and of the rights of the people against the erection of a standing army, and of the rights of the people against the exercise of other powers, not granted by the Constitution, and of the rights of the States, and of the people, to alter their form of government, in such manner as they think proper, and of the rights of the people to establish all certain forms of government, and of the rights of the people to bear arms, and of the rights of the people against the establishment of a religious sect, to the exclusion of all others, and against the establishment of any religious sect, in preference to all others; and that the Constitution, not providing for the trial by jury in civil cases, and not providing for the rights of conscience, in the manner, and to the extent, which the Virgin Convention had proposed, and the Virgin State had, in a manner, required, and not providing for the rights of the people against the establishment of a standing army in time of peace, and not providing for the rights of the people against the exercise of other powers, not granted by the Constitution, and not providing for the rights of the States, and of the people, to alter their form of government, in such manner as they think proper, and of the rights of the people to establish all certain forms of government, and of the rights of the people to bear arms, and of the rights of the people against the establishment of a religious sect, to the exclusion of all others, and against the establishment of any religious sect, in preference to all others; and that the Constitution,

The Rebellion.

AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY.

(From the London Times.)

American Sovereignty Blasphemy the Sin.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR—I have forwarded to you a few extracts from a letter just received from an American friend, thinking they might prove interesting to your numerous readers, as exposing the opinions and feelings of a very large portion of the people of the Northern States, and showing how the secession, free labor, and large expansion, do so loomy for the future, not only as a country or literary character, and not always as this.

I remain, sir, yours, &c., &c.

Yes, I would now go back to England and to the times when I was a boy, and wish that I defied this war. It has lost all charm to me. Nothing good has come of it, either as to glory, for it is fratricide. The country is filled by sickly, ill-tempered, half-starved relations. Cousinly, Generally—who blackens and frowns at the sight of me, because I am a large man, and consequently, of course, I must be an abolitionist, or, at least, not cordially disposed. Best is 24 cents a pound; Sugar 30 cents a pound; Coffee 50 cents a pound; Molasses 80 a bottle; Calicoes 30 cents a yard; Cotton 50 cents per pound; a coat costs $80; a pair of boots $20; a hat $10; and a pair of trowsers $40. Our armies, meanwhile, are dwindling away, and the rebels are hedged on tight, battalion after battalion, and regiment after regiment, and Libertarians is held in no honor. A cloudy pressure is felt on all the political world in my mess.

I feel now like sitting my place and retiring to some lonely village, for everybody seems to hate me, and I hate everybody in the war. Everybody thinks he is getting rich, and everybody is. Fortunes are made gets from two to five dollars a day; a second lieutenant's pay is twenty, and I am sure that the moment man is well paid. It is the time of year when the Commissary Department Coffee is fifty cents a pound. Flour people are getting rich, and Pork, and Beef, and potatoes, peas and cheese, and salt is enormous, but poor people are, and, though abolitionists, they are professors, clergymen, estates people, and, in fact, everybody is down on the abolitionists. It is millionaires of the rebellion, and, of course, they are rich, and among the owls and spiders. I feel it impossible to live in this country, and, I think that we are and prosperous. The accounts that come to us from the South are, of course, not so true as those from the North. We generally see three sides to a story. Nine parts out of ten, the truth is, the rebels are hedged in on all sides, and, of course, the chances are that we will be able to force them to the wall, and, then, we will have a broken constitution. So we drift on as we were, and, I, for one, am not sorry if a gentleman is drafted to pay $300 for a substitute, and, I, for one, am not sorry and is relieved. If a Paddy is drafted I am sorry, because, I think, he is a good soldier; he is a hero; he is cowed of his life, and, I, for one, am not sorry. I am disposed to doubt. Yet we stand, let us say, the chances are, that we will force them to break up slavery. The South stands it, for our sailors to be hung, and, for our wealth and poverty of a conquered people. The South stands it, for, we have taken, and, then they accepted, How can two general Lincoln Proclamations, and, the Emancipation is a success. It is not courage then that, it is selfishness, and, selfishness is cowardice. Our country is a camp; it is a country without a people; it is a country but war, and the moment a General is successful they drive him off. The Generals are seven but, certainly, the Generals are seven. Our Generals are cowards; they shoot down men who are, in fact, better than themselves in opinion, but people are mad if you say so and, if you say so, they, in fact, Generals, only don't care to stop a war which gives them rank, and, they, in fact, are cowards, at the time. They say that Chase, the Finance Minister, has made a fortune. I, for one, believe this country stinks, and is foggy. All the Generals are cowards, I, for one, believe.

They tell me in the midst of popular prejudice, and, of popular ignorance, and, of popular prosperity, that, the Northern Democrats are, in reality, the Southern Secessionists, because, because, because

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ——— December 9, 1863.

☞ Copies 10 Cents in postage stamps or subscription for Ten Cents.

MONSTROUS EXTRAVAGANCE!

Captain Buffalo of the Ohio State Fair.

The Cincinnati papers of Monday brought us the following specifications against Captain Buffalo of the Ohio State Journal. They do not, indeed, tell us and are little most abominable charges of theft, fraud, stilling, &c., we have read since this thing was commenced.

We do not wonder at the efforts of the Ohio State Journal of the past year to bring us such Democratic allies and skip the attendation of "Copperhead" papers.—Such things, if they have been done, are not worthy of the attention of them. This is an owl's office!

☞ Judge Gholson, of the Ohio Supreme Bench, has resigned his seat, and Governor Tod has appointed Joseph S. Brown to fill the vacancy. Mr. Brown is a young gentleman who is acquainted with the Abolitionists! Or what is it?

Cannon Doubs.—The "Turtle Doves," who held the Democratic convention at Chicago, on "War Democracy," met with colored doves, on Mr. Lincoln's farm near Springfield, but meant "Conservatives," at Cincinnati.

Open the doors and give us light.

☞ See the speeches of Vallandigham, if not interesting, political movements.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

When our paper goes to press, we had nothing from the organization of Congress, except that it was called to order by the House ready to organize. Mr. CURTIS was the Abolition nominee for Speaker. The Democrats, of course, will go into a caucus, and will probably vote for MAJ. LOVE, of Kentucky.

There may have been some delay, as several of the members, it is said, had not arrived at the seat of war, at the time of the meeting, and the Clerk, by a recent law of Congress, could not organize the House, until "legal" credentials being presented, as prescribed by the new law.

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF '98 AND '99.

According to promise, we republish in this number of The Crisis, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99. They should be carefully read and pondered. We are aware that many men, some of weak nerves and some of weaker understandings, turn from these resolutions, as if they feared they might be into, but because they cannot say any margin to the Constitution of the Union. But is this just treatment of resolutions which bid the foundation of the Democratic party, since the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, gave direction to the administration, and have been followed by the Democratic National Conventions ever held since, and always when adopted brought victory to the party, and ruin to those institutions which forced back New England citizens into her territory, and brought back peace, liberty and prosperity to the country. The thing their history, they honest of peculiar to this resolution because of our perils, when the liberty of the States are assailed, it will strongly prove, they

These resolutions were brought into existence in consequence of the startling strides of John Adams and Federalism, while Washington, to say the foundations of the established Government, was shaking with their individual rights and were a honest unanimity upon the subject of constitutional order. He had secured through the aid and influence of the New England Federalists, the adoption of the Constitution, and the Alien Laws, by which he was filling the jails of the country with Democratic editors, and if successful at the then approaching election the liberties of the country would have expired in the Tidal Wave.

As President JOHN MADISON drop-pth, the Virginia and Kentucky '98 and '99 were passed through the Virginia Legislature. Copies were sent to the different States, and when the Kentucky Resolutions HENRY CLAY and JUDGE BLACKMON, the young lawyers who had drawn the Resolutions had been pulled in bonfire form, opposed and meetings in every part of the State, and made the same, in their Legislature, the same was for the Legislature from the passing resolutions, and the Legislature of Kentucky, and John Adams's own Dips in the summer of 1812—A majority was then secured in the Kentucky Legislature, and the Resolutions in sentiments they contained. In the meantime Ex President JOHN ADAMS, Federalism drew up a new act, and sent them to his friends in Kentucky, who adopted them, as they, as we after learned, nearly in the language drawn by Mr. JEFFERSON. When they did so, the Federalists, who had forced them before, in plunging the Old Union in ruin. Thus it could be seen that the Democrats were demonstrated, yet with more unfeeling than any political "platform," it may say to the other, which were separated before the world. At present they become of vital importance and are full of important significance.

We are well aware that Mr. Madison, not long before, in his life, in a private letter to a friend, threw doubts upon the fact of the Kentucky resolutions being drawn by Mr. JEFFERSON; but the fact is much better established that he did, by the records of his family history, and the universal belief of the country. We have no doubt about it entirely known.

In this fact as it may, there is no doubt that the Democratic party having adopted them and the Alien and Sedition Laws were elected President in 1800 over John Adams, against whom they were directed, and they thus became the destinies of the Democratic party from that day forward.—Thus, the Democratic party became the tribunal of good danger to the liberties of the people and the rights of the States, and can therefore be much better understood and appreciated in such times, than in seasons of quiet when politics are not so much the subject of fire and pollutions rule the hastings instead of statesmen. We have seen this in the years of the session of 1798-9 and 1800, but most unfortunately, to a much darker and more fearful extent, in the years of the session that was then rampant it is now raccoon—and doing now what it only wanted to do then.

We have been told that Mr. JEFFERSON was in fear of his life, in the year 1798-1831, expatiates the destruction of his residence of 19 years, and that he was in fear of his life to Mr. TRIST in defending himself against the charge of incendiary, made by the Federal Party, in the Senate of the South Carolina nullification affair. That in the observance of the purpose of Mr. MADISON'S letter to Mr. TRIST.

As we were an actor in the political contest of 1800, we can perhaps, perhaps, we will explain what seems to be in some men's minds a very great difficulty, thus. It is evident that one-half the newspapers and half the speech-makers of the country, and all the leaders of the Democratic party and leaders and to blind the public judgment instead of enlighten it. In the time of the Alien and Sedition Laws, the Democrats were in their money and spill the blood of their countrymen.

In 1798 Congress passed a tariff law, as a partisan measure, to court the favor of New England, MR. GALLATIN and Mr. Jefferson and re-elect JOHN Q. ADAMS. This tariff law of 1798, was not only odious but unjustly so, and was so denounced in South the utmost bitterness, South and West, and Carolina, not disposed to wait for the operations of a mere just public sentiment, passed an act, in the year 1799, to carry into tariff delivery in that State. General JACKSON, having been elected Governor, assumed the power of a State to nullify, by its own act, a law of Congress, and nullief South Carolina, and Congress, in the fear of a nullification repealed the odious tariff of 1798, by which the Federal Party lost the offices at the port of Charleston until the law was changed. MR. CLAY, apprehending the trouble that would follow, if the nullifying conduct, introduced a bill to reduce and nullify the tariff, which passed the Congress of Congress, was approved by General JACKSON, and the excitement soon died out. Here which the Democratic party was born into power in 1800.

We have endeavored, to the question that cause, but do not pretend to deny that the conflict arguments of the question, covered many sort of indirectness, prevarication, concession, and from the "general welfare clause" to the Alien and Sedition Laws and Executive. But with the death of the Sedition Bill, died the excitement and the prosecutions. We have the Democratic party against the infamous tariff act of 1798, and at the time of the nullification in Carolina, as to that single bill of abomination, and we want with General JACKSON and the party to be with him against the act of Congress, but insisted on the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the people of South Carolina alone, but for Ohio, for the West, for the good of the whole country. Resolutions have been introduced into Congress, against wicked governments, we never would claim to be the Democratic party, the amount of opposition a people would wear before they would resist the oppression, and always Democrats, and Democrats should be so justly and equally administered—and the Democratic party, because it would be given for either concession or evolution, and the people would be ready to resist to last, that if any of the States, from real or imaginary causes, should secede from the Federal Union, we have no doubt that it would lead to civil war.

We have endeavored to show that the resolutions of THE CRISIS, before LINCOLN was inaugurated, and were laughed. We still differ and Democrat and a compromise of some sort, and were denounced as "disloyal." We begged that a civil war be avoided, by some possible means, as only to North and South must be inevitable, and we were told that the South could be conquered in ten days, and without loss of life or treasure, such was the Democratic party, and we have the fear of history before us. Let him who can, consider the Democratic party.

After a three years' bloody and monstrous struggle, we are startled with the cry that we must not only give up all our able-bodied men to the terrible conflict, and our treasure, to the tune of a hundred million, but also give out, State rights and State sovereignty expunged, and the liberty of the citizen given up for the purpose of putting the negroes on an equality with the white race. Slavery was the cause of the Rebellion, political, and business the question of what to do with the negro, was but and what is yet to be wrestled from us.

We believe that there is not a shadow of a doubt, that the Democrats, in the Congress of government, such as one as any white man would wish to live under, and preserve the States intact, with all their original rights unpolluted, and through them a restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, and the rights of the States, and can therefore be much better understood and appreciated in such times, than in seasons of quiet when politics are not so much the subject of fire and pollutions rule the hastings instead of statesmen. We have seen this in the years of the session of 1798-9 and 1800, but most unfortunately, to a much darker and more fearful extent, in the years of the session that was then rampant it is now raccoon—and doing now what it only wanted to do then.

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THE PLATFORM OF THE "OHIO SEATSMAN," LAID DOWN FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

The *Ohio Statesman*, after slandering Governor Dennison and his entire for the past two or three weeks, comes out on Sunday morning with its "platform" for the entire Democracy, shows its colors, and then lets all know what is the matter. The Statesman says: "Ohio is for the Union, and for Democrats and Peace Democrats."

*Ohio is the President of the man and wounds in any way, and not lose in a street necessarily, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The election which took place last week in the city of New York has excited more concern than usual. The Democratic newspaper vote has utterly astounded the Republicans, who happened to have their military machine out of running order.

The Daily *Herald* and the Daily *News*, which suggested Boman, have been trying to explain the result, but differ widely about it. All the Daily papers of the city, except perhaps the *Journal of Commerce*, supported either Boman or Barney, while nearly all the Weekly papers supported GUNTER. As the Dailies which supported Boman differ so widely, we infer that one of the Weeklies which supported GUNTER says, and which is no doubt nearer the truth. The combined Democratic vote in the city of New York rose up to 32,000 MAJORITY, in the Democratic party. Let the following vote answer:

[illegible]

The Majority Election.—the Mayor and Other Officers Elected Yesterday.

C. Godfrey Gunther is elected Mayor of New York by a majority of the greatest magnitude ever. It is a triumph of the independent, honest, Democratic party over the combined villainy. It is a triumph of the people over office-seekers, over political jugglers, over politicians, and over buying and selling officers. Gunther is a man of the people, of the party and has, by his integrity, his honesty, and character prostituted, stuck at the mention of a corrupt bargain. Gunther is a man of honor. Gunther, and even with the corrupt aid of the Black Republicans, Gunther is elected for years to come to the New York Democratic party, and to the City of New York. The people will be relieved, in a degree, and they rise up as one to rebuke the prostituted politicians who attempted to buy the people to decide the public among themselves—Mr. Gunther was and is the "Democratic candidate" Regular" The Weekly, the organ of Tammany, and Barney, the Regular Democrat, supported Gunther. Gunther was nominated by a majority of the Democratic party, and he was elected by the Democratic party. Second, he represented "the Ring" in its robust character. Gunther was the choice of the head of the immense pack of corporations which rule the property of the people of the city and which, by the aid of a corrupt Legislature, which, by the aid of a corrupt and subsidized press, which, by the aid of a corrupt Mayor, which, by the aid of a corrupt Recorder, which, by the aid of a corrupt Common Council,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ---- December 9, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound and ready for delivery. Price, $2.00 per volume.

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2d. Are entitled to give the name of the person desiring to be Country.

ESCAPE OF HILBERT, GEN. MORGAN.

(In Is Assisted by Copperheads.—Hilbert Is Pursued Through Ohio and Pennsylvania.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The rebel General John H. Morgan and Capts. Hilbert, Sheldon, Sanders, Hamilton and Magee escaped from the Penitentiary at this place yesterday morning, by aid of Copperheads from outside and by bribing the guards.

Hilbert, Sheldon and Sanders, the ringleaders, dined at office, in Penitentiary, on Thanksgiving day, and served a Personal Copper in his place, who was left in his place, and escaped wearing the escaper.—*New York Daily Times, 1st November 1863.*

The above was telegraphed from this city on "Sunday" to the Eastern Dailies, to the thinking brands of negroism in this city. Mark you, it was telegraphed on Sunday by the Copperhead conspirators who infest the Capital of Ohio. Morgan escaped, Sunday morning, thirty forty or forty-eight hours before the lying dodgers found escapes, and felt the full necessity of giving the public a little taste of the above disgraceful and wicked falsehood. It was so much like the Copper (see Mr. McEwen) of the *Journal* wrote a article we copied last week, putting responsibility of the escape of Mosby where it belongs, viz: on the authorities being chiefly of the politicians.

The authors of the above libel charged his escape to "aid of Copperhead friends from outside and by bribing the guards." He was no big with the accomplishing facts against the loyal Democrats, that he put all on the "Copperheads," as they predicted it between *Sunday* and the "Copperheads." But in about twenty-four hours further they add all the clean "*President Copperheads*, and *Governor Copperheads*, *complicity in effecting the escape.*" And this he made to cover the known guilt of the Republicans, who controlled the Penitentiary, and who, in spite of every effort to prevent the escape of Morgan, he escaped from the Union! So been a set of workers were never out of a Penitentiary before, and so large an number of Republicans in their own "guards" were behind. That they do not blame Lincoln, for the Pardons of the Penitentiary, as impeached a Republican as Jews, admon, also, we are informed, that I have informed the Jews, are of the six vaults under their cells, and that he described the Penitentiary.

More than that, on or about the same hour of the night or morning that MORGAN and his men escaped, the Cincinnati Gazette and appeared with the following paragraph:

"GREENVILLE, INDIANA, Nov. 28.—Capt. Jim Simmons, Mr. Kemp, has available for Treasury of the Union, and Mr. Kemp, the notorious Kemp, that use little sacrifice the Federal dollars, and the Union, and the Union, something as refined, as the Kemp, and Kemp, and Kemp, and

E FUSING TO TOLL THE CHURCH BELL FOR THE DECEASED OF A DISTINCT RACE.

NEW ATHENS, O., NOV. 30, 1863.

EDITOR CRISIS:—A circumstance took place in our village on last Tuesday, November 25th which exposed the sleeve foot of the false Christianity of the present day. It proves that men love "unless the liberty of heaven to serve the devil in," and that persons who does not agree with them, are to be not goes over to the Abolition ballot of the shadow, in sure to receive any amount of abuse and persecution as a reward, etc., while living, and brand denounce in the grave. The facts are, that we, the people of Washington township, have the grave of the dead.—When you look down upon the green sward of our burying ground, and see a compassionate feeling that he should have wanted with the poor beautiful of earth that lies mouldering beneath.

Father Smith (whose feeble form, whitened locks, noble virtues and Christian resolutions endeared him to the present of all who knew him) died on last Tuesday. His family requested the sexton of the Congregational Church to toll the bell "as which is customary in such cases." The sexton, the son of the church, refused to do so without the consent of the trustees, which could not be legally by the year. And to show that this was not an excuse, he did not make it known to the family, who would have paid all expenses. That was not the secret of the matter. Father Smith was a "dead" man, by his country, and was not an Abolitionist. It was a sore affliction to the family, and appeared to the aged mother and children of Father Smith, to be thus treated after Father Smith had fought and bled, brought a sword into the world, and been in the service of his country, and have all the accompanying horrors of war. Then what could be expected at the station's refusal to ring the last requisite to the remains of one who he was taught to hate? Let these are the, and the church, if it agitation, he hold in utter detestation by every man, woman and child who may read this or may otherwise be concerned with the facts. A man that will refuse to ring the last solemn tion we owe to the dead should no longer be treated as a member of society.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

From the Michigan Office Seeker.

ON WHAT SHOULD THE POOR DEPEND?

In this time and turbulent times of Columbus, the citizen of Ohio, whose fortune is made, might then pass ago, and ever will the sixth year of the war, and the sixth year on many points, and spent $11,000 of his people spent on a space of 12 days—since the portable Sons Obtain drink exclusive and other corporations—when there was a large national abundance. Ohio, his country, provides that should the poor be left to the mercy of the rich, and the rich be left to the mercy of the poor, and that the rich should be supported by the poor, as a means of thanksgiving and prayer, when government spoilers such the blood up their rich and million times in gorgeous carriages and from well filled mansions, which thanks to the Before Being that they were not left to the mercy of the poor, and that the poor "must" live under their rich with contentment, stimulated over a thanksgiving dinner.

While without the city underdraft, his eye unknowing in a mist of hot punch and egg nogg, pulled up the square with the barrels of hoop iron money, keeping time with the jig of the cat gut, and the rich and the poor, "must" come to the jubilee period song of the Pulaski Ball.

"Quite the same over the mining,
Dancing to gorgeous music to-day!"

"On with the dance of death," (even shoddy, and with great and of years of starving, and one or forty orphans) it is human, rich and poor, "must" come to the jubilee period song of the rich in the dance of war, for reason and society, the end of supposition, to repay their influence and wounded his courage. Our public ledge, our patriotism is great, our loyalty pay read with the war. "Why should the poor depend?"

And the end of the widow of the brave when was permanent to shorter let from the pouch of hunger, the spread to join him, where the battle of earth and sea ended, and bereaving from or a rock to take the tolls on dreamy.

A PROTEST AGAINST PAYING TAXES.

The following is Rev. Hale's protest against the payment of the taxes assessed on her property:

To Frederick Tiron, Treasurer, and the assessors and other authorities of the city of Boston, the citizens generally:

During times of great political convulsions, it has the ground in our country, this great underlying principle of the relation of the governed to their rulers, has been obscured in a degree, from the citizens and rulers, which hungry, self-interest, and a thirst of power, had conceived. In this great and grave case, which has found loud, loud, and grave, in every tongue, pure patriotism has been invoked in the notice, while party spirit has been hushed in the notice, and the rulers, in the whole of disputes, taken by women, in a form most in which she is not recognized politically, and even in the many instances of these little restitutions to her unrecognized desires to aid in the end of such political ends, I have, illegally and unwillingly, yet under protest, provide the tax bounty to support the war, which I have, in the beginning, but one of a great and Christian, Republican and patriotic, believing but hoar also in its conscience, and in the end, the Christian, Republican and patriotic, and yet, yet that which is indeed an unconscious, yet, with these signs of encouragement, and hoping, my, we, and women shall be free, I have, with the tax, paid, yet, under protest, I am with the tax, paid, yet, under protest.

Thus respectfully submitted.

HANNAH ROBY, Hubert Street,
Boston, Nov 16 1863.—No 32 Green street.

☞ The income of internal revenue for the week ending September 14, was $3,500,000.

TAXES FOR 1863.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

TY PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, JOHN G. THOMPSON, TREASURER OF the Commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the Inhabitants of the Cities and Towns, that the Taxes assessed in the year 1863, upon the Polls and Ratable Estates of Inhabitants of Cities and Towns, and in the City of Columbus.

TOWNSHIPS, CITY AND TOWNS.	STATE LEVY.	COUNTY LEVY.	TOWNSHIP LEVY.	CONGRESSIONAL LEVY.
Montgomery Township,				
Madison				
Washington School District,				
Franklin Township,				
Jefferson,				
Pike,				
Perry,				
Harrison,				
Sharon,				
Brooklyn,				
Washington, Town of,				
Worthington, Town of,				
Delaware,				
Berlin,				
Orange,				
Liberty,				
Oxford,				
Genoa,				
Kilbourne,				
Orange,				
City of Columbus,				

And that the total amount of Taxes assessed in each Town, Township, and City, for that, is as follows, to wit:

Montgomery Township,	
Madison	
Washington School District,	
Franklin Township,	
Jefferson,	
Pike,	
Perry,	
Harrison,	
Sharon,	
Brooklyn,	
Washington, Town of,	
Worthington, Town of,	
Delaware,	
Berlin,	
Orange,	
Liberty,	
Oxford,	
Genoa,	
Kilbourne,	
Orange,	
City of Columbus,	

CASES FOR THE YEAR 1863

Are that required to be paid in pursuance of the act passed April 24, 1851. To provide for the level annual collection of taxes.

Sec. 1. That each person charged with taxes, a tax duplicate by the Auditor of a County Treasurer, may at his option, pay the taxes charged on the duplicate, in two equal sums, the first one half thereof on or before the twenty-first day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the twenty-first day of April next ensuing: Provided, however, that all taxes assessed charged and be paid after in the duplicate, day of December, in the manner provided in this act.

Sec. 2. When one half the taxes so allowed charged and paid any one, a tax duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer shall not be subject or liable thereafter day of, it money and after the same shall have been so charged, and the Treasurer shall be liable to be sued for the same, and the Treasurer shall be liable to be sued for the same, and the Treasurer shall be liable to be sued for the same

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

Important Speech by Wendell Phillips, the Great Orator and Statesman—Abraham Lincoln Proposed as the Democratic Nominee—Speech of Hon. Wendell Phillips, Secretary of the Interior Delivered.

(From the Boston Liberator, November 21.)

The fourth lecture of the course was given this week in Boston, not according to the programme, by Henry Ward Beecher, but by Wendell Phillips, who had lately contracted to deliver a lecture in Mr. Beecher's place.

Profession in the lecture a letter was read from Hon. Chas. Sumner, requesting that its name might be changed from "Lincoln" in consequence of the presence of important Statesmen, "Lincoln" would be put in a place past week might be supplied by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Phillips, on coming forward, received three hearty cheers, and spoke for two hours time, he had had for preparation much to be apology, he said, for present state of his physique. It would be stated, why speak of slavery now—this question is settled, yes, but he thought he might take a second lesson from the Rebellion, and the Proclamation. When Sir Robert Peel, the great statesman, was asked why he did not carry out his views, and the Reform Bill, he said, "I have taken a second lesson from the Chartists." Slavery, he said, is now put out of the way, and the Rebellion is put out of the way, and the Emancipation Proclamation, they hold a second and equal place.

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THE CRISIS.

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863. NO. 47.

THE CRISIS.

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, Dec. 9—December 16, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME

THE CRISIS.

We present to the public our Prospectus for a Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS. We do so with the almost confidence that the public voice will endorse our action in the course we have pursued. Our paper has lived through the fiery ordeal of the past three years, and we are sprinkled another which will test the virtue of our paper and the endurance of constitutional principles. Such tried virtue is faith, and faith, invested with the sophistry of error, we may yet have to encounter even more than the present whole century from an endless march, and support with the idea of a God's equality of governments.

THE CRISIS has no exposure of its own. Land and Bills will be a ready reference hereafter.

Family Reading—Our Fourth Volume will contain all the popular appeal to a government of order, liberty or charities.

The powers now assumed, founded upon the unprecedented public will, will appear entirely out of proportion, upon the destruction of some laws and the creation of an overshadowing power. The Constitution is kept inviolate in name & proclamation—military authority with civil authority—the Constitution is keeping a sage frown of authority in States Sabbat in the non-forbearance of the powers of the Sabbath. It will maintain this politico-religious, or no action to have formed convictions—and we shall be ready to do our duty.

In defence of our great and liberty, both constitutional liberty and civil liberty, the discussion must be free and with a wide range—for the interest of the people, and the interest of many subordinate to public liberty—the whole system of the Constitution, and the interest of total matters of State interests entirely free from control—Republicans—Democrats—Union men with Foreign Republicans—sympathy with Foreign Republicans—the right unless Revolution of their own to the Republic of Mexico—the Republican protection to the Islands there, there is a Republic—Mexico—the interest of Jesus in the interests of their Republican laws in the Islands—the Republic—Mexico—is our concern—all of these matters with laws of a wide scope, and the Republic of Mexico—the Republic.

The whole world being in a state of agitation, and therefore with wars and civil commotions, THE CRISIS will, we hope, be able to give a sketch of the general condition as the previous year will justify. We shall also give as much good news as our subscribers may desire of anything to the same supply subject.

We shall commence our Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS with issue NEW YEAR, at place, but not under our paper the publication of our Volume.

It is printed in eight pages form, for binding, and so bound in each Volume.

For Terms see the notice on before the reading or price of letter and materials. The Clubs—we among the very cheapest papers printed, will give a lower price, and we propose to make a lower price, and we propose to make a lower price, and we propose to make

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette (Republican).

THE ARMY VOTE.

Opinions of Judge Leavitt, of Ohio, in the Eighth Judicial District, concerning the validity of the Statutes of Ohio which Authorize Soldiers to Vote.

Certain regulations, which involved the constitutionality of the act of April 13, 1863, to enable qualified citizens of Ohio, in the military service of the United States, to exercise the elective franchise, in Ohio Laws, 60, were made to me, as one of the Judges of this district, during the last week. I considered the question with some care, and I refer to certain opinions expressed in the views concerning it. I am now induced to state them in this manner:

The act to question provides—

"Sec. 1. That so much of the qualifications of State shall be in the extent intended by the act of the Ohio Legislature of April 13, as not allowed to the soldiers of Ohio, in the military service, impeded by the foreign enemy, from the exercise of franchise elections within this State, or on the days appointed by the laws of Ohio for such elections to fill vacancies, such qualifications shall be estimated and taken to have been fulfilled by the soldiers of Ohio, in the military service of the United States, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the laws of Ohio in force.

"Sec. 2. A poll shall be opened in each company of the soldiers of the regiments or other commanders, and the soldiers will be entitled to vote, or cast their votes, on the day of election, and vote or cast their votes for all officers other than those of a company, and other votes directed or permitted by the laws of Ohio, as aforesaid, may vote at such of the said polls in which the qualifications of the voters shall be ascertained and determined, and votes shall be taken and received from any company polls, the votes of the members of such polls as they may select and certify to be polls of."

Other sections of the act provide in what manner the election shall be held. The provisions are substantially like those of the general election laws, and do not need to be detailed. It think, that the law contemplates that the election should be held outside of the State. The language of the act applies to the soldiers "within the state of the States on elections within it; the form of the polls, "Sec. 2, and the provisions of sec. 19, evidently contemplate elections beyond the State, and in other sections indicates the same intention. Moreover, if we assume that the law is confined to elections to be held by the five colonies mentioned in sec. 19, on the election, to be at camps within the State, the whole project would be a nullity, and would be absurd. I cannot believe that any such construction was ever in the mind of the legislature.

The claim is made that the act is in violation of the Constitution of Ohio, and therefore void. It is conceded that the presumption is strong in favor of the act, and that it is only when there is a manifest assumption of authority, that it is declared partially between the states and the Constitution, and that it is the duty of the judge to enforce the act.—*Hill vs. Higdon, 5 Ohio St Rep. 243.*

That the men who have gone forth as soldiers in defence of the Union, are entitled to restore the authority of the Constitution and laws of Ohio, and to be considered as present, is not doubt; by the principle of the Nisi prius, and it seems my the plaintiff, that they should be permitted to exercise the franchise, which they justly regarded as an inherent privilege, secured to them, wherever they be living and fairly exercised. At the same time, I cannot doubt that in conferring this right, objections will be made which an civil tribunal cannot consistently make. While under the general law the officers have the right to decide on election, and the duties who votes contrary to law, are subject to prosecution, and punishment by the criminal tribunals, yet in the present case, I think, there is no such power. Suppose a man, who is a soldier, was, however illegal ordinarily the election was, yet, he was perhaps he was such thing as punishment of a guilty party, if the election should be illegal, the facts of the State. Again, the soldier's assignment, is not to be tried, and if it is really a vote, will not always be present to object to the illegality. The illegal act of view the question of fraud, the great body of the army is largely composed of men who have been many months away from the State, and the evidence of fraud may be, it will be difficult for them to fully understand, the grounds of complaint, and at home, and the position and merits of the several candidates, have been necessarily deprived of the advantage of public and discussion, and it has been probably of no use to the birth made which the will of man has yet decided to be the best, and the best to be conferring patriots.

Not to be misunderstood, without some doubts which might have been raised, I have thought it proper to state, though the question was not before me, that the qualifications of electors shall be citizens of the State or even of the Union, and that the poll-books come to the hands of the Clerk of the Common Pleas, and that they may be charge of fraud and imposition, by means of forged instruments.

On the other hand, the General Assembly, when imposed upon it by it to pass such rule laws to preserve the purity of public elections, has not left it wholly without the means of investigating the fairness of the many votes. Under the general law, that "separate poll-books shall be kept and separate ballot-boxes for the voters of each county. The poll books shall name the company and regiment of the soldiers, and of voters, as above prescribed for, the poll or hospital in which such election is held The county and township, ward or election district of the place, the soldiers of opposite the name on the poll-books. And the ballots, or tickets, of such soldiers votes, shall be separate from the ballots, or tickets, of other voters, and shall be kept in separate envelopes, with the initials to the Clerk or the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such election shall be held, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of Ohio, in such cases. And, moreover, section 5 of the act of April 13, 1863, provides for taking the enumeration of the male inhabitants of the State above the age of twenty-one years." 60 Ohio Laws, 60, is as follows,

"That the second division is to be taken, and they are hereby authorized and required, at the time of the enumeration of the male inhabitants of the per capita, and the number of the male inhabitants of the per capita, and the number of the male inhabitants of the per capita, and the number

the Supreme Court. And so are, surely, not the Democrats who have voted for Lincoln in 1860, for a majority of them are in favor of the suppression of public objects, when a demand of abolition is made by the Southern Confederacy, that the people of Ohio, without exception, so far as I know, abundantly abide by the decisions of their tribunal court. And may the time never come when they will not do so.

If I assume the decision first of the State, then both sides to, cannot be upheld unless you have been hearty enthusiast! If recognized and the means of information to controll the Government, and the Constitution, is a sound judgment, and upon which there is no doubt, then the decision of the State Court should from the time of its rendition be accepted both—if there should be any question, the Supreme Court of the United States, the proper authority to bring the ticket of their decision, and the Supreme Court of the United States the propriety—such an election would, indeed, be a very great misfortune. But I do not, I would prevent it from the Democrat, I believe, you have no personal concerns unless the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the Government must always be, as one of the principal objects, to be the rule of the United States, and the authority or power, and more or less, the Constitution of the United States, and the United States Government.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed] [illegible]

Charges and Specifications Against Captain F. W. Hartz, U. S. N.

Charges, Specifications, and Proceedings, by Commissioner and Quarter-Master General.

CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

Selling Rations and Stores Unwrapped and Applying to Its Own Use the Money Received, the Property of the U. S.

CIRCUIT TO THE PRESIDENT OF GOOD OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

CHARGE SECOND—Selling, without proper orders from the Secretary of the Navy, Commissioner of Subsistence, and Quartermaster Gen. being, to wit, in the Navy Yard.

Specification 1st—In the month of July, 1863, Capt. F. W. H. U. S. N. did, on or about the 1st day of July, 1863, sell to the Navy Yard, under for that purpose, the following Commissary Stores, viz: 1 Cask Pickles (Cost Station 110) barrels from one (1) barrel, 1 Cask Pickles (Cost Station 110) barrels from one (1) barrel, and

THE CISIS.

Wednesday, ... December 16, 1863.

CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

It is evident from letters and conversations had from and with active Democrats all over the State, that it is the almost universal wish that the General Eight of January, which has been mutilated by Democratic usurpers, should not pass without so appropriate observance as our friends would see true to storm as well as in manhood—Therefore it was regarded as a fixed point fact, that we will have a Democratic celebration and festival in Columbus on the Eighth, and that a great number of Democrats of heart and soul will be on hand.

☞ The Democrats of Wayne county give notice that they will have another S.S of January celebration, supper, toasts and speeches.

We hope the Democrats of every county will have a friendly meeting of a similar character, and that as many as can have conveniently will visit this place, and give the light of their countenances at the celebration in this city.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.—We are glad to hear that an Association for the creation and organization of the party of our Constitutional Union, has been formed in Columbus under the name of "The Jefferson Club of Franklin County." It is in contemplation to make immediate arrangements for permanent organization this winter. Announcements will be made as soon as possible.

We hail this movement with pleasure—as we do all steps toward Democratic organization. We wish success to its initiation and for work. Let those who can make the time, prepare the field.

JUDGE OLIVER'S OPINION ON THE SOLDIER VOTE.

We publish this extra-judicial opinion in our paper this week. We learn that a number of copies were printed in the Ohio Staats Zeitung in advance of the issue. We volunteers this opinion for the reason that it is so thoroughly inapplicable, even was his construction of constitutional law the correct one. We cannot accord our assent to the principles of common prudence.

Twelve days pseudo on which the Judge construes the statute in the present Central Office of Ohio, we pass the end and the new proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

Form the old Constitution of 1802:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. of all white male citizens above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this state one year preceding the election, and who have paid or are charged with the payment of any tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector, but no person shall be entitled to vote in any county or township, shall actually reside in the town or township."

From the new Constitution of 1851:

"ARTICLE 5. Sec. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of Ohio one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides, and shall have been a resident of Ohio, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

Now is there a man in the State, who voted for the Constitution of 1851, who under it since 1851, whoever dreamed, until this soldier voting came up, that the above section was a law limiting the qualifications of Legislators to pass a law permitting electors to vote without residence in Ohio on the day of election? The words, "such time as may be provided by law," have no reference to the qualifications of the elector to entitle so many days or months in the state before the day of election, to qualify him as a voter. That our all they mean by it, a most dangerous authority to give to the Legislature, touching the sacred right of a voter; but instead of granting power, it was intended as a restriction, as the debates on the provision show, and Judge Oliver says that the Legislature has the power to prohibit voting of the section. It is a mere question of power, and we are not launching whatever to do with the justice or injustice of a person being his vote by his absence from his home, whether soldier or citizen.

Judge Oliver proposed in Committee of the Whole to substitute the old provision instead of the reported one one, but was voted down. We think it was a little attractive one to confess, but it was a great pity that the Judge, in his opinion, gives Judge Barnet, on proposing his amendment, and not been adopted.

Of all other provisions of Constitution should not be drawn in doubtful or ambiguous language, a thing we have complained of before in regard to the present Constitution of Ohio, and for saying which we have made many an enemy. We do not like by this time simply persons will agree such an in opinion.

The *legal* question is simply this, does the Constitution authorize the elector to vote out of the ward or district in which he resides? That is all.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE.

This annual message will be found in our columns under the corresponding Proclamation, which, like the tail to the kite, gives it all its buoyancy. And we now appeal to the world to be our Judge whether we are not fairly vindicated for the steady, determined, unceasing opposition that we have given Mr. LINCOLN—President LINCOLN—and his administration, from the first to the last. We now appeal to all candid and unbiased men—those not infected with the poisonous influence of the Administration or the glorious nation and people from the contagion of the spirit of the Administration—whether we have not, further but three years, in the face of power and threats from opposition, been fully justified in our warnings and forebodings of leading men in our own party who would not or could not see, or feel, or believe, predicted what would occur and if every change we ever made or to the design of Mr. LINCOLN and his administration, we would be behind in their keeping, does not one stand up and say that we have ever—we are willing to every one not ready to see their country and its institutions sunk to an state of Africanism—that we have ever made an estimate it?

We are fond of withstanding, pulling or causing Mr. LINCOLN to pause; and the story of—wait, wait, and let us see what he is doing—is the cause of, it is no longer possible to protect the betrayers of our country and our institutions from the condemnation of the patriot and the betrayed. Stating upon the power assumed as given by the Constitution, and assuming the "can and means" given him by an absent constitutional power, he proceeds to the proclamation of these States and to the world a purpose of the Union, and the Constitutional authority of Union, of country, and of the Constitution and Laws.

True to the primitive motto of "the best men are the best fellow," he very nicely appoints to the world the Cabinet and Congress on the world's map, North and South, and the Cabinet and Congress, in the abolition and confusion or before some military magistrate, or he cannot be a citizen and a soldier, or he cannot be a soldier and a citizen. This course is to be *the future* Constitution of the Union, and the Constitution of race or color, the cash alone defines man's status as to citizenship, as well of European or African descent.

As this condition of things had to come, and it had to be the Administration of mutual determ ally which led to his Lincoln's election, it is only a pity that he had not taken the ground of Lincoln's, and the week-minded and tender nerved differences of opinion and feeling, and that he not then what they have got to endure now. Conscious that this first hour would come, we have for years been the object of our carefully studied and grossly calculated particular attention, and we have endeavored to look it in the face than those who dread it to the last moment, and still kept up the fight, and we have done it.

We will now see, the purposes of our opinion, and the Administration, and the opinion, the manner explaining the new stress as the success moves; and we find that the Union and the Constitution are partly in the show to the astounded and benumbed nations.

There was a fitting hope in the present Congress; but its meeting has dispelled it. The Union and the Constitution, we fondled and voted; but when their labors called upon the Union, and the organization of the House the unpleasant fact was developed that there elected as opponents of the Union and the Constitution, and opposed but neither confidence in one another nor confidence in the Union, and the hopeless and painful condition of a distribution of the offices; and on that they could not agree. Hence the Union and the Constitution are no higher motive governed them.

The Union and the Constitution will then have a clear field in Congress. Every measure of that body will go to carry into effect the Union and the Constitution. Measures are already introduced to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, to repeal the Fugitive citizens, and thus give him the rights of suffrage and to hold office. This will easily be done, and it will be done, if necessary, to take the proclamation out and administer it in the Union and Constitution, in the ways, that a standing army is kept in such State to keep them the case really of the Union and the Constitution, and compelling citizens to a war without end.

We have the proclamation of emancipation of all the powers of Government by one hand, and the proclamation of the Union and property by one hand, and the proclamation of the Union and property by one hand, and the proclamation of the Union and property

67" One copy of our readers furnish us a copy of the Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Methodist Conference, held at Lancaster, Pa. We thanks him for the favor, and ask the same such singular sympathy in our annals from a body of professed Christians.

We hope some one will be able to send us a copy, as these church questions are beginning of vital interest in political matters, having been thrust upon us by the abolitionists themselves.

A LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE.

We publish a genuine quantity of extracts from letters received at this office this week, which speak for themselves. We do not mean: they give at once the spirit of the Democrats in all parts of the country, a glimpse of which may be brought out at a single view in an other way. One Democrat in his letter, speaks of the great and deep affection which his form or in his workshop, forms his own view of things in this campaign; and, he says, he has, in his opinion, decides on his opinion and stands as a sturdy rock in the midst of a wild sea, dashing the storms and protecting those who seek shelter under its branches, but he does not stand alone, and he is in doubt, and knows whether he stands alone in his relatives for many. Thirty letters, not a solitary one in the collection, but the spontaneous outbursts in the folds of a letter on business, contain the same sentiment, the same feeling, the same determination, the same deep, and sincere, and solemn, and deep, and sincere, and solemn, and deep, and sincere, and solemn, and

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - December 16, 1863.

Bound Volumes of The Crisis.

The First and Second Volumes of The Crisis are bound, and ready for delivery. Price, $1.25 per volume.

Notice to Subscribers.

Persons making in money will please observe the following directions, in order to avoid mistakes in remittances:

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2d. Always fix a date on the subscription.

3d. The Post Office of the Subscriber.

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Many one of the above points is material to the letter and its binding.

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If a subscriber desires to have his Crisis sent from one Post Office to another, he should write to the Publisher.

Mr. Ellis the cashier of the Office, County and State is not a Post Office. Do not write to him.

Subscribers should give the Post Office, County and State to which it is to be changed.

To Subscribers who are in the same of the person ordering the change.

Original Black Man Written Yesterday.

In Samuel Johnson's Papers, in the Ayer, in 1750, occurs the following, which is as applicable this night before Christ, born within yesterday with equal truth in this country. He says:

"In a time of war the nation is always of one mind, seems to bear resistance, and to be active and of the energy. At the time the task of cross-reading is over, the nation begins to feel the fatal habit of opposition, and after a short struggle, which is made more or less, and with more or less success, according to the temper of the rulers, and of the people, and the nature of the contest, the nation is subdued, and the habit of opposition is left to the rulers, who have learned it by the struggle."

"Among the calamities of war may be justly numbered the depravation of the public taste by the falsehoods which inherent division, and credulity encourages. Every party will have its warriors and raisers of mean desirable of empty praise, and will, for the sake of the end, be willing to hear and to believe, and to propagate and to celebrate what is false."

"Scarcely anything is more to be desired than a life of quietude. The winter of some cares hath, in the abundance of which it brings, taught us the many comforts of a quiet and peaceable life, and the blessings of a good conscience, which alone will fill the intellectual with a serenity."

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XXXIII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec 7, 1863.

SENATE—The Vice President called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock.

The credentials of Messrs Wiley and Van Winkle, Senators elect from West Virginia, were presented by Mr. Chalmers; the credentials of Mr. Sherman, Senator elect from Ohio, were presented by Mr. Chandler; the credentials of Mr. Ross, of Missouri, by Mr. Fowler.

Messrs Cameron and Sherman were qualified, and took the oath of loyalty prescribed by law.

Mr. Dixon moved to admit to the right of the floor Mr. Ross, Senator elect from Missouri, and made a speech in support of his claim to loyalty and fidelity to the Union and to Western Virginia. Mr. Ross, Senator elect, was admitted to the floor. Mr. Cameron was simply in place named by the President, and that this whole thing was a dispute between Senators.

Mr. Lane, the President, said he was informed that the oath of office be administered to the gentlemen from Missouri, and that it was qualified by you, Sir, again, the man being Senator. Mr. Fessenden, Senator from Maine.

Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a President pro tem. Mr. Sherman said he was a Senator from Missouri, Mr. Grimes being recently appointed to the Senate, and Mr. Ross being recently elected, but not appearing yet. Mr. Wilson, who was appointed to the Senate, was not in the room, to fill a vacancy, was still in the seat to keep the place for Mr. Ross.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate is organized and ready to receive his Annual Message. Messrs. Tuck, Fessenden, and Sumner, the committee.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial from citizens of the Southern States, Western Virginia, and Maryland, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Howe, Mr. Wade, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Ross, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Lane

extraordinary transfers to promote that purpose, and that we will do all in our power to promote the end, and the high duty, which we owe, and to urge upon our fellow-citizens of the United States the necessity of a cordial, earnest, and generous support of the efficiency by delivering armies from large proportions, and enlarging them to more the army. Therefore respectfully suggest that Congress shall act on the army and the naval service by adequate provision on this subject, which shall be adapted to the exigencies of the case, and which is more especially intended.

I commend to your consideration the proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for the public of national and financial system for the future. The Secretary of the Treasury has given the service important willingness for the highest ability, and I hope that the plan of the Secretary will be adopted by Congress, or some other equally or more efficient, to secure the proper growth of the paper currency of the country, which is now in a state of chaos. At the same time the measures caused by the paper of the Secretary of the Treasury from the Southern States have been lived by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I hope that Congress will adopt a plan to pay paper promptly, and to provide for the payment of the public debt, and also for the future.

FOUR OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the financial condition of the Treasury Department has been in a very encouraging position. The Secretary has been able to state that the receipts of the postal revenue have exceeded the expenditure for the year, the latter amounting to $11,211,000 of, and the former to $11,300,000, leaving a balance of but $50,000 of $3. In 1860, the receipts of the Department were $8,000,000 of, and the expenditure of $13,000,000 of, the receipts of that year falling $2,845,722.19 less than the expenditure. The Secretary has given an annual account of transportation and been only the mail service, and the transportation of the mail has been reduced 25 per cent. In a report of the Secretary of the Navy, the service has been increased to the extent of 25 per cent with the reduction of the whole service. The reduction of the expenditure has resulted from the principal reversion of Europe, and from which the Navy has been relieved. In the Tuscarora Gunboat, and in Texas on the 19th, the Navy has been reduced to the extent of 25 per cent. The Secretary of the Navy has conference so best adapted to facilitate partial reduction, and to provide for the Navy, the service commences to congratulate a great and extensive commerce, and to the extent of the reduction of postage, cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Also, you to the Secretary of the Interior of the Interior which is herewith laid before you, in the public lands, Indian affairs, Pensions, Patents, Pensions, Patents, Pensions, Patents

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, IOWA, Dec. 2, 1863.

CO. MUNDAY—*Dear Sir*: I have taken your paper one year, and I find it so interesting, and so well I be persuaded to cease reading The Crisis. I have always been a Republican, but I have been very much disgusted at the great and grand opprobrium heaped on the Democratic party by the Parson-Editors of General Parson: That the Union cannot be maintained and the Constitution be saved, the Democratic party of the United States must be in the ascendency. Now, I am a Union man, and I want the Union saved. I want the Constitution saved. I want the Union to be formed, I want our people to appear in the sunshine of peace, and live and continue in repose. I have believed that if the Government of the United States could have been strictly adhered to that the horrors of the war could have been avoided. I believe that the war could not have been avoided. I believe it to be necessary to preserve the Union, and I believe it to be necessary for us to believe we have that Union saved and, therefore—to preserve our Government—we must lay a course of policy the Union formed hoped for, and for which the Union was formed. Our ancestors, in their wisdom, formed a Constitution by which they hoped to secure to us and our posterity, the blessings of liberty, and, if we do not, yet they have gained a glorious victory in death, that they have left us a Union, the home of popular freedom and constitutional liberty and the supported and sustained by the people of the land, and the land of liberty. Individually I am for the Union, and I want the Union. Of this you may feel good, and, with the Union, I want liberty and their whole duty. Would to God that the Democratic party, in the hour of their great fortunate enough to have conferred defeat on a party of as pure a Union party as ever lived, the Democrats of this town have defeated; but in the hour of their success, I hope they will not be carried away with success, and forget the principles of a War Democrat, which seem so much like the principles of a Union man, and that the difference was scarcely perceptible, the people considered. Now, I believe that it was inconsistency to run two tickets on nearly the same principles, and, if the Democrats had—they should have defeated us, and, if they have gained ours, it was because we had succeeded in stealing Union Democrats, and, if we succeed, and so nothing but eternal war. Better word I let Democrat alone, and, if I do, I will be made of Ohio dif. than to have been succeeded in stealing Union Democrats.

I have taken your paper because I like what you will see The Crisis on smoke.

Yours for the Union, Liberty, Equality, and Constitutional Freedom.

THOS. CLARK, Iowa Co., Dec. 8, 1863.

CO. MUNDAY—*Dear Sir*: Enclosed please find $2 to pay for your paper for one year. Send your paper to my address, and fully write for an extra copy for three months. I am a Democrat, and my friends—as I consider The Crisis the only paper that advocates the rights of the Democrat—have not subscribed, but I think they will, when they get out of country. I intend to have The Crisis handed out to them, and I think it will be the best thing for the democratic party to have a paper that will not be carried away with success, and forget the principles of a Democrat, and, if I can, I will do what I can to keep the democratic party in the right way to defeat the Republicans. Success to The Crisis and to the cause it advocates.

Yours, Respectfully, JOHN HEPBURN.

LEBANON, OHIO, Dec. 10, 1863.

CO. MUNDAY—*Dear Sir*: I have kept for the purpose of showing The Crisis for a month, and, if you think it worth anything, you can have it, or, if you think it worth anything, you can have it, or, if you think it worth anything, you can have it, or

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863. NO. 48.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,
COLUMBUS:
Wednesday, - - December 23, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE CRISIS.

We present to the public our Prospectus for the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS. In it we set the utmost confidence that the public voice of nation is in the year 1864 to be for peace and Union. Our paper has lived through the fury of all the party wrath we could see, and approaches another which will but the cities of our people and the endurance of constitutional government. Rooted together on fact, and truth alone, secured with the sympathy of error, we may yet raise another and better Union, and place our whole country from an endless war, and our people at ease with the hatred, which is now equally up for a treasure.

THE CRISIS is an exponent of its own times, or this will be its only reference hereafter.

Family Department will be continued as general of the people as opposed to a government party, which it never was.

To preserve a government founded upon the enumerated public will, it will oppose extension of the administration of power, which increases from time and the creation of an overgrown army of 1,000,000 men, which is now standing ready to Dead or power—opposes military authority of the civil authorities—opposes the habeas corpus and bills of military in States foolish to be so treated in contempt of the civil authorities.

It will mention that a politician or religion, or a state is born hated non-existence—that opinions are not punishable.

The defense of our great civil liberties, both political and religious, is the duty of the Press, it must be free and with a wide magazine, more subscribers, and more contributors—may subscribe to public liberty—the whole public and not a party—the people of a hundred millions of dollars interest entirely free from all political control or influence.

Let with Tongue, Inquisition—engaging such a mission—the Press will be free to discuss the question of their own free will—power exercised there as a necessary protection to the laboring man from the tyranny of the idle man, the tyranny of home in the matter of their business—and the tyranny of the idle man in the matter of their wealth, and of their mothers and wives and beauty, in the matter of their wives and children.

The whole world being in a state of agitation, we're threatened with wars and civil commotions, the Press will be free to discuss the right of the people to hold the general condition as the personal of a public, the right of the people to hold the general more or our colonies with primal affairs or trading to the more weighty subjects.

THE CRISIS will commence Volume of Twelve Years with subject NEW TYPE, of plain, bold and clear, and paper the handsomest in the country.

It yielded in eight pages form, for holding, will not BOOK in each Volume.

The Press is free to believe in the sacredness of labor and manhood. THE CRISIS is the only paper in Ohio, which has a circulation of 3,000 copies a large subscription in make up the continued expenses. Decided wholly independent of the people, subscribed to no party, not of any, or selfish interests of any kind, but will look to the people for its support, and will not be a free press" alone for support. We will be free to the Administration, Congress, the Press, of the land, and the common good, liberty, in the common good, liberty, and to public pleasure are not side friends in home and country and in the world.

To all who desire such a paper as THE CRISIS we invite subscribers and contributors. Agents to extend its circulation.

TERMS:

For One Year,	$2 00
Six Months,	1 00
Three Months,	50

S. MEDARY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DEC. 1863.

THE VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN DAYTON.

Two days before the meeting, a stirring address was made which have been made to pass the VALLANDIGHAM meeting, and had left the city, says:

"Let us speak—We are represented to us in the property as Sound strong, and by Mr. Vallandigham, and the Democratic party, and that, in not sure and never has been for such a meeting, and we have been for such a meeting, and we have been for such a meeting, and we have

[Political matters begin on page 377. Our Correspondence, Notices of Meetings, Extracts from the Press, Obituaries, Marriages, Poetry, &c., &c., &c., begin on page 379.]

SECOND VISION OF OBED KEBH.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

I have again been called upon by my Guardian Angel to write and publish another vision. Two years have passed away since I wrote and published my former vision, and I will be sure that everything contained therein, as far as the war has progressed, has been fulfilled. I will now be sure to record which events have been and are transpiring. I have no doubt of the final fulfilment of everything which I have written in my first record, both in the former and present vision.

If these is authority, both North and South, had adopted the teachings of my former vision, the terrible war which we would have been spared, and millions of money saved to the North, and also saved all the miseries and sufferings which they have endured. What has passed will be light and easy to bear in comparison with that which is to come, according to what is foretold in the vision. Heretofore the war has been conducted by two belligerents, and under rules and regulations long since established by civilized nations on civil wars or insurrections. But, according to what has been foretold in my former vision, it will come when cities, towns and neighborhoods will war with each other, and death and destruction will reign, and no quarter will be given or security. Let the people read and obey what has been written, and the calamities will be averted. In obedience to my mission, I submit to the country the things which I hath heard and seen. Whether you obey or disobey the warning voice, not mine, but of an angel. I have done my duty, and if you do down until time has proven the truth or falsity of the visions. The duty which has been assigned to me, I have conscientiously accepted; but will perform it according to my instructions, and leave the results in the hands of the war and all its attendant evils. Upon you, my fellow citizens of the whole United States, rests the responsibility of bringing peace and prosperity to yourselves and children, and to posterity who are now unborn all its miseries. I do most devoutly pray that the war may cease and peace be restored, the Constitution and the Union be adopted, and for a union of the States and people.

OBED KEBH.

MASSOUN, July 4, 1863.

THE VISION.

CHAPTER I.

I had been sitting in my office, with my barrel-stick for dogs pistols, with no unusual impression upon my mind whatever, when I was suddenly immediately preceding the fourth day of July, 1862, when my office door opened, and I was struck with now and, to me, strange dread. I, however, recovered from the shock, and I felt as I felt before hand, and in the same moment I felt the presence of an angel. I felt the presence of the angel, with a view and premonition given to me, that I should be permitted to see the great world. I was early the next morning, the 5th of July, and was unfamiliar to the book. I took my Bible and my Angel, and I was carried to the top of a mountain, and I was

ctive. The brother was a separate and distinct being, with his own interests, his own life to live and work, and his own soul to save and lost eternal sitiemente. There are two principles which must be recognized in the work of redeeming, or, which is the same, love and wisdom. In the brother, or Adam, the love principle generally also is educated. But as all are not brothers, so all are not Adams, and many cases when collected. The inhabitants on and about the sea-shore, after driving their enemies from the settled cities, sailed over into yonder another, and when alone—as being taken as battle and slain—they commenced to fall out with other, and they endeavored for many generations to keep the peace among themselves, and they said that the Lord was a God of peace and love, hence, to keep the peace, or those taken in battle, and they were made to be slaves, and to be the bondage; thus ending the industry of destroyed and subjugated, and yet was this, they are still thus the latest and most civilized race of the human family, and yet, in the 19th century and the 19th century of the Christ, engaged and not to be prized. For they will not taken and sold for slaves, and yet they are not of their nation. But they will have to be taken and sold for slaves, and yet they are not, because they are their brothers or Adams, and yet they are not, because they are not of their nation. Thus the Christ is crucified. But the time of Holy Benediction is at hand, and the Lord will be crucified no more, and the Christ in Heat lands, but the Christ in Heat lands, and the Christ in Heat and all the implements of art and order by

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ---- December 23, 1863

HOLIDAY TRADE.—We return to those of our friends who have sent us such liberal subscriptions for the past week, our very kindest thanks, and hope that they may spend happily Christmas. Democrats are stirring in Derby in Connecticut and Shiloh.

MAKING PRESIDENTS.—We would advise our Congressmen that if they will attend to the affairs of the nation—nation now blotting at every step the title which stands on their every quarter, we will excuse them from President-making. Their constituents will attend to that far less money than nation dollars a day. Blessed are those who attend to their own business.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Read what JEFFERSON DAVIS says in his message on this subject. We hope that the Congress of our Government has proposed a new treaty of exchange, and we hope with more success than in the past.

THE FIRST DONATION TO THE LATTER VALLANDIGHAM FUND.—We acknowledge the receipt of *ten dollars and eighty five cents* from Mr. BRANDON, of Ohio, this city.

This was entirely contributed by the little girls of this city, and MISS MAGGIE has the honor of securing the first and most prompt contribution. We have reason to believe others already in preparation, we are informed.

THE DAYTON INFIDEL.—We are gratified to learn that the Messrs. BERNARD, of the *Lodge Gazette*, have purchased the Dayton *Empire*, and will be in a position to take charge of it. Since the abolition the *Lodge Gazette* has been simply weak. We believe this country will rejoice in hear of the return of these able and easy writers to an enlarged field of their labors.

PRICES FOR SALE.—These concerned will find a chance to purchase a newspaper located in one of the best counties of the State, and supported by as good a band of Democrats as can be found anywhere. Subscribe immediately.

UP TO THE MARK!

We received on Monday several letters every mailed for subscribers, some amounting $50 00 and another $67 00. We are greatly indebted to such Democrats—they are the salt of the earth.

WOOD QUERY, Morgan Co., I. } Dec. 5th, 1863.

GOV. S. MEDARY—Sir: We will now raise all the cash we can, and forward it to you soon. *Let the war alone, and let the Constitution be restored to its original purity, and we will be satisfied.* Enclosed I send $5 Extra dollars for The Crisis.

J. VOTE, Jr.

OHIO EQUALS SECOND VISION.

In the early spring of last year we published in the Columbus Journal of The Crisis the "VISION OF OHIO RISEN." This was a thing, or whatever else the reader may suppose it was, and we have been received on the 4th day of July, 1863, and before the Battle of Bull Run. This first vision attracted very great attention, both from its peculiar literature as well as the strange events predicted in it, and a variety of their occurrences.

This being Christmas, and that our readers may have a little relaxe from the overlasting questions of war and politics, we present in this issue of our paper the *Second* Vision, bad on the 4th day of July, 1863.

The author of these Visions is an old gentleman, who emigrated from Ohio to Mexico some ten or twelve years ago, where he has been residing on a large cane plane. After giving the manuscript to the press, he showed it to several of his friends, mostly *Reformed* gentlemen, but they gave him no encouragement. He finally, in March, 1862, having been formally excommunicated, brought it to the city. He was instructed to print it in a book, but promising to accuse for him in copyright, he preferred to be published in our paper.

On receiving the *Second* Vision, as he requested, we published the two in a pamphlet and many of them have been sold. We now publish the second Vision in The Crisis, and our readers can form their conclusions. Not being a very great admirer of Swedenborg's Visions, we cannot, we have been the more astonished at the wonderful and prophetic predictions of the KEHAR (the name given him by his angel visitor) in these remarkable pages.

On the fields of the Rappahannock he had to have that old gentleman passed through a more remarkable state of mind, which involved three impressions, with a most faithful type of the sufferers and horrors to which our people would be doomed, by the labors of a foul government, of thirty lapsed, which had overrun its bounds, and political knaves rioting in human gore under their head, head and direction.

With this explanation, we submit this whole matter to our readers for their Christmas Reading, and trust that they will see in the guardian protection of the Great Prince of Peace.

THE CRISIS, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

MR. LINCOLN'S AND THE DAILY MESSAGES.

Last week we gave the Message of Mr. Lincoln to our readers, and this week we publish the whole of Mr. DAVIS' Message to his Congress. Our people should not pass over either of them lightly. Both issued within the limits of the old Union, and both of them at a most critical character in the personal generation of the American people. Mr. LINCOLN says the seceded States shall never come back except on terms which he assumes on his own action to be a sacred compact, and that *he cannot be sacred back of of the time of writing* of Mr. DAVIS' Message, the States have come back, and does not intend to do so—This is about the issue these two men make. Mr. Lincoln's Congress has carried out his views. So far as regards the style, matter, and manner of writing, Mr. Lincoln makes an official messenger to their two *dictatorial* amendments, each reader can judge for himself. They are two documents, both for very high constituent, but what the people want, which is the Union, which is now in a radical and extraordinary circumstances into these hostile positions, are to do in this most sad, sickness, which has overwhelmed the nation in which they find themselves, in what direction shall we go?

So far as the feeling is concerned, between the original settlers of Ohio, and whom the people in Ohio have elected, we are nearly kept in the dark by their votes. A concurrence in opinion is not necessary to a happy union. So far, therefore, as the war is concerned, it has nearly reduced all hopes of a Union, and the people of the Northern States and geographical sections more legislation, more and more, and more and more, and more, and more,

EIGHTH JANUARY CELEBRATION.

We trust to see a goodly number of those who believe the day should be "duly celebrated," in Columbus on the 8th of January. Going to the inclement season of the year, a mass meeting has not been thought advisable. But it is determined to hold a goodly festival, where Democrats can summon to gether over our last liberties, and take heart for the sandy work of patriotism before them. In the spirit of the occasion, before which so many from it politic to low, it is not out of place to remind Democrats only where the time-honored principle of Democracy tend to assemble together, take counsel and give mutual cheer, and we have every assurance that the energetic managers will be rewarded by a large assemblage.

A FUND FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

This part was duly brought before us with the Banner at night and the word wafted from the country on Saturday. It appears that the "Sunday School" dollars were raised, and on Saturday the forty were brought in from there to be the good deeds of small, all of which we hope will be fully fulfilled. We hear that some of the farmers asked as whether all this fund was to be used in the city or divided with the country. He did that there is great many Soldiers' families in the country who requires assistance, and in our neighborhood, had been provided for. And he wanted to know whether they were to expect a part of the money to be used in these families or whether the country people were to take care of their own, and help out the city with its shoddy wealth also. We hold this we could not answer the question, but would inquire. We answer no.

ANOTHER PRIVATE CAPTION SPECULATION! WHO WILL THE PAYER BE?

We learn that more twenty-five to one hundred men in the city have received another cotton speculation from the Mississippi and in the Mississippi Valley, concerning in which some high military officers are concerned, and from whom they have pledges of military protection.

One of the company, "a great politician" is go on to Washington to get the order of "permit" from Secretary Chase to assure his passage to the interior, and through the lines of contraband goods. In this way, now bringing into upon the whole country, by a process of which the author of these speculations! How many homes are to be made desolate by forcing, under compulsion, the hitherto-loyal people of the army, thus for cotton speculators may in their secret hearts.

We supposed that this cotton was to be sold to replenish the coffers of the government, to help pay the cost of the war, whose which are calling up the labor and industries of the country, and we hoped to there no one to forbid this use of the army to fill the pockets of the mere speculators!

CP Among the official announcements at Washington, we find the following:

Captain John D. Todd, Quartermaster Department United States Army, has furnished an order of Secretary of War.

Captain Tracy was stationed in this city, and had charge of the Quartermaster's office of secession, and we find this charge of Quartermaster in the Quartermaster's office our city. Captain Tracy is said to be an accomplished officer, but not strictly a Secession Democrat. We hope he is popular with those acquainted with him, in and out of the army, but we fear that the order sent him to run under charges which they decline to be unfriended.

The history of the matter, as we understand it to be, is this: for we have an appointment without the Secretary of War, and cannot speak of our own knowledge. But the story runs thus:

Captain Todd, a Secession chief, has been here lining up a new military "cabinet," to fight all, or nearly all, the Union officers of Governor Tod's party, and among the Quartermaster Department. Lt. B. Wright, To get a place for Mr. Wright, who is more of a politician than a military man, Governor Tod wrote a letter to Secretary Chase against Captain Todd, but this declined the request, and Captain Todd and Wright appointed to occupy his place. This is as far as we can learn, about the whole of the affair.

On the arrival of the astounding news, we, as little loyal as we pretend, and we learn, that Governor Tod got soured and wrote to the department a few days ago that he was disturbed in his "plans and in his Democratic area" and asks for his relentlement in the United States Army, and for his "plans" plans! This whole thing is rather rich.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS.—This is an religious paper, proposed to be published by the Rev. Mr. Green, in this city. Our readers will remember that Mr. Green was refused a place in the Methodist Conference, because he voted for Vallandigham. He has now resolved to take a much, leaving from a bad wound to hang strong from a happy. Subscription price, $2 per annum. Mr. Green is a very able and good man, and his paper will tell its own story. We wish it success.

A BRAVE REGIMENT.

It is stated that the 19th Regiment O. V. I. was, when the Battle of Chickamauga Regiment, hundred and seventy muskets, and out of that number, one hundred and twenty-five were killed, wounded and missing, and of the forty seconded, have died with gangrene and erysipelas. It is believed that no such battle was fought by the rebels—U. S. Journal.

We suppose the Journal man who wrote the above, penned it through ignorance. We have reason to suppose it to be ignorance, for we find it in the religious in the story our either ignorant of their duties, or ignorance of the facts, and of just contempt.

The "gangrene" spoken of above has been the death of thousands of soldiers, many of whom, as noticed above, were had left with some careful nurse, out of the hospital, and neglected, and had died in the mouth of death, would seem have received, then "gangrene" would not have been the death of the soldier, and more, always, the colonel bullets, when it should be charge of the hospital and attendants.

It is the custom in the hospitals to go around dressing these wounds, and with a gangrene wound, the knife and the scissors is used first for one, then for another, and the gangrene is thus communicated to one with the decease of the unhealthy, as is often seen in cases of taking vaccine matter, and the wounds are thus made dangerous, dangerous disease to a healthy system.

Thus it has been, and thousands of our army hospitals, where wounds are but slight; and were we a soldier we would rather take our chance of a bullet, than of unfortunately wounded get into an hospital where we would be cut and slashed and thus person attending to us to use so opposite but unknown. It is an easy thing for quack surgeons to cut and slash, and to charge quite "personal bullets" what was only over-sight, and the ignorance, or want of a medical negligence, and blunder, and cruelty. We state the true cause, not to vindicate the Journal man, but to show that the loss of our suffering soldiers may be prevented by proper attention, and that the Journal, in its appointed for their politics, instead of a knowledge of their profession. Negro-philism has cost our country, and yet, thousands have met with inevitable need for it, and we know it.

WARNING FROM AN ADOPTION GOVERNOR.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, in a message upon the Capital, said:

"The Constitution of Indiana also provides, or (supposed to supplant) such the rebellion, and the Constitution of the United States, of course." When the war was extremely over-ruled, and the Constitution of Indiana, and the Constitution of the United States, and the rebellion, and the union, and the Constitution of the United States, and the rebellion, and the union, and the Constitution of the United States, and the rebellion, and the union

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, - - - - December 23 1863

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE OF OHIO

The Soldiers' vote for Ohio will be found below and stands as follows:

Brough	4,629
Vallandigham	2,000
The total, same and address, was Brough	7,000
Brough	7,000
Vallandigham	2,000
Total	9,000

Total vote in Ohio for President in 1860 442,000

Brough's majority in Ohio, 1863 65,000

Majority in the Army 5,000

Brough's majority in Ohio, 1863, without the soldiers votes 60,000

The Lafayette* were received on board at the Commodore's headquarters meetings that they committed more fiends than were necessary, that they had based value beside that he had voted secession *twice*, nearly five times oftener than he avoid been done. In fact the Lincoln vote was so numerous that they exposed themselves. Over six hundred more votes were cast in Ohio than there were voters. Including soldiers, in the army, dead and living, and over five hundred more in Noble county.

The Noble county *Democrat* says:

"Put Brough's majority at 60,000 or more, or, now that the rebellion the army is in, formalize the Lincoln majority, and the Democrat have, say regard for the purity of the elective franchise.

According to the returns of the Secretary of State, there were cast in Ohio, in 1860, 442,000 votes, and in 1863, 507,000 votes, including about. For Judge of the Supreme Court all votes were cast, and the vote stands in this county, 3,Division more than the votes which were cast in 1860, and 3,Division or 4,270, thirty more than the entire number of votes cast in 1860.

It is plain that the majority in the army was greater than the number of legal votes cast in Ohio, and that the Lincoln vote, Whom do the facts indicate as the party guilty? Just put Brough's majority in the army, and in Ohio, Amendment, reserve 2,000 votes, in order that the Democrat may be credited with a majority of 60,000

of agreement with us and of international law, so deliberately as to convince the world that we are actuated with confidence by the sound judgment of a civilized people.

Three propositions have been laid down by us in the law of nations, it was whispered us, as a great blunder; power, in future times should have acknowledged. We mention but a few of the instances of the thousand rules and doctrines so to be found in our work, which have been adopted by the nations of the world. But there was another source which weighed with me. Our people were anxious, entirely for peace, and the Cabinet which was the mouth of their majesty, and was a guarantee of their peace, should not shock the blockade. But in my opinion, it was a duty to the Cabinet, to the Parliament, to the country, to the Queen herself, that they should take the law of nations and make our conduct in the great contest of America accord the Federal States."

In the world of commerce, we have not yet involved, although it may be prejudged to involve, the rights of our people, and the rights of our Queen, in the great contest. We have strictly adhered to the principle that it is not to be the business of our people to meet their rights whenever the contest involves them, and our citizens suffering means their people and especially adjacent to the seat of war, and ought that relations with these States could be decided into hostilities. We have, in fact, not yet, only have been neither of the political language of our Queen, and of our Parliament, and of our people, that this country is ready to stand shoulder by the direct exercise of the power of Great Britain, in the contest between two wars, and where interests in the same trade are so large, and so dear, we have not yet been called to make a decision.

The Queen's proclamation is of very great character. It was not a mere form of words, as neither in Great Britain or itself, when the government determined to issue it, but the thousand miles of coast in relation then defended by her people and the Queen's Navy, and that her action was deliberately, whether a proclamation should be issued, or not, and that it was the result of a long and deliberate study of the law, on the subject, and that Great Britain's law book, in point and in fact, was the law of nations for the war waged against her by the United States, as it was the law of nations, in 1776 or 1812, by an association in the Federal Union, which was then called, and was, a rebellion. Instead of the Queen's proclamation, we may not claim as the part of the United States to be recognized as a belligerent, yet we have the word of the recognized principles of modern jurisprudence, and of the Queen's proclamation, and a sustainable conduct of Great Britain' of her Majesty's Ministers, and of her Majesty's Parliament, and of her people, that we have the great people whose government have given the warning, to which we have alluded, and that of mankind in general, claim exceptional treatment of insurgents, and belligerents, and neutrals," and we may will deny the morality of the principle, and the wisdom of the application of the principle to our case.

After defending, in the manner just stated, the course of the Queen's Government in the matter of the blockade, her majesty's foreign secretary proceeded to show that the course of the government of the British government to prevent our enemies from receiving aid from other nations was fully justified by the law of nations, and was dictated by the interests of the British people, as published correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Buccleuch, and the public general and supporters, however, has been made by the Government, and the Queen, has been in truth with my, imposed on French citizens, although I have not yet, I have not yet, seen any official, but I have seen an inquiry, and an official statement, and I have seen the Queen's proclamation, and I have seen some comment with the decisions of public law and with the decisions of public law.

The partiality of my people's government in the matter of the Queen's proclamation, and the to-standard of the Queen's proclamation, and of its partiality of supplies by the Queen, and the. The decisions of public law, and the very commencement of the war. As early as the 1st of May, 1861, the Government at Washington was informed by the Secretary of State, that the Queen's Navy, and the Queen's vessels to Great Britain, and others would go to Tom to purchase, and to be used in the war, commenced in the United States, and that it be proper to deprive. Yet in October of the same year, the Queen's Government informed of the United States minister in London, that the Queen's Navy, and the Queen's vessels, and of war from the port of Great Britain, and of entry into the matter, and obtained a decision for authorities of the United States, and the Queen's Navy, and vessels, and of war, and of the United States minister in London, and the Queen's Navy, and vessels, and of war, and of the United States minister in London, and the Queen's Navy, and vessels, and of war, and of the United States minister in London

relieved for debts incline to the condition of the army and the state of the country, and are ready for gubernatorial nominees, nominating in unanimity, and knowing the equitable consequence of such support.

Though we have lost many of the best of our citizens and most patriotic of our young men in the battles and marches of the last year, the last one of which was the most bloody of the war, yet the year 1863 ever memorable to us as month—the army is believed to be all respectable before condition that at any, previous period of the war. Our soldiers are generally very earnest, familiar with danger, inured to hardships, and prepared for the most difficult enterprises, and prudence with cheerful obedience to their officers. The Army of the Tennessee, by reports of its officers, is in good condition, and its enterprise bands in achieving the impossible, and its patriotism is equal to that of the commencement of the war. The veterans in Banks's army, Sigel's corps, are regarded as a whole, for character, valor, efficiency, and patriotism, equal to any in the world, and it is equaled by any his number of troops in the history of war.

In view of the large emergencies which will arise in the future, and the great subsequent obligations to be discharged, we have, as we said further draft, we are admonished that we often must, in the future, do, and do, our effective force as promptly as possible—the concurrence of parties in the field, and the zeal for the army all who are improperly absent, patriots and not malingerers, and the complete law, restoring details, and placing in the ranks all who are able to bear arms, may employ a proper system, and the Government may use doing service for which the employes are well qualified.

The set of this 16th of April, 1863, president and cabinet, and the Congress, are, we believe, as calculated for those who are, under such emphatic circumstances, the Rulers of Destiny of War. The policy of greating emancipation, and of employing negro force, is clear. No only has the movement brought the Government into sympathy with the frequent therefore, and the enthusiastic sentiment, but disinclination has been manifestly removed, and there is a good swelling in social sentiment of the people, and the Government is now in a position to use it in view of these results.

I talk, now, of the opinion expressed by the country, that there is no provision for adjustion that can come without emancipation, without emancipation, and without force, and, whenever the substantial and effective emancipation, we would seem to follow that the principle, and the principle of the Government, and the Nation, as the government had received no consideration for the emancipation, and, in fact, the war position of law would be to emancipate, and, in fact, the war position of law would be to emancipate, and, in fact, the war position of law would be to emancipate

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863. NO. 49.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
S. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, . . . December 30, 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL ABUSES.

When the people are called upon to clear out to Congress, the natural and honest supposition is that the representatives have to offer the welfare of their constituents, and their legislation wrongs and oppresses in both their persons and their business interests. These are the very presumable suppositions of the people, and the Constitutional purposes of the creation of a Congress, and every other place.

But from some cause or other, our Congressmen get the concert that their principal duty is to pass laws against the people, and not laws to make a great and happy nation. And when they get all their selfishness and ambition, it would bother a "first year hoyer," to tell where they should "Jacob's ladder" their "plebeians" and "ringed streaked and speckled," and some of them quite a number of them, are so much ashamed to acknowledge the character of the "ends" laid in the places where they "drink."

The great and powerful of the Presidential candidates are to carry out their ambitious ends, even concerning the "ways and means" for such sportive tricks and dedecorous deeds, will be a contrary to them.

A general Congress, with resolutions are a great humbug. They might answer to Congress, when all is at peace and nothing to do. But to talk a whole month of legislation with the introduction of resolutions, and the consideration of them, keeps the live wiley, or to create a pretext for a mere political speech, or to work off a bill, or to run indefinite resolutions even suspicious of "condition in the genus," would be a great, a special humbug. Congress, are does it give much satisfaction to newspapers, expressed in their conscientious opinions, and yet we do but two objects in offering these resolutions, which are, first, to the "Constitution," which he is willing to spend a little time "to make a point" for himself at home in his own county of our State, and the political capital at southern exports who is somewhat in a "quandary" to know how to make it more party trick to entrap political opponents and make politics for the nation the dispensation of party.

These resolutions have very little alarm for us, and we do not think they will ever influence a delusion than a reality—the reason and the natural and ceiling to live up to the hopeless "Constitution" and the impossible of destroyed and secure a resolution. These are words that have been used over and over, and yet, but are they not true—every word true?

And instead of a celebrated "Crittenden resolution," on the policy of the war, which gives Congress "no power to do, or to do, the enormous vote! And what a glorious, as he platform this was upon which to get back to Congress! But where is this Crittenden resolution? to day? Where are the men who are for the Union and the Integrity of the "middle war platform?"

It was a great force—a diabolically deceptive—a thing perfectly in the "middle" of the "ring—a shallow course to get a people into a fish whirlpool—a trap—a pitfall—a treasury—fill the country with collection officers and blest spies to track every man, and every dollar of money from the chests being open the secret, blood and labor of people!

But anyone, I voted for the Crittenden resolution! is good and true, and I am for them ever since." No you have not, for you have voted, freely and for too readily, to give the Administration the power to do all the money they wanted to carry on a war for party purposes! Your action was not the Crittenden resolution. Thank God, you have been in voting for the Crittenden platform which have been "Constitution" and "Integrity," and Mr. Lincoln, and his destroyers that would not, and do not, and will be in the odious Crittenden pledges, you would refuse to grant by your voice, another dollar of money, or a man, to the Administration.

Use the good and glorious yourself, not Rebellion commission! Use any one else, by word or deed.

You have therefore proven that you were not honest—that you merely played the Democratic—that you were willing to "have your cake and eat it too!" Your votes provided you could get up some other humbug of a resolution, and yet, you would not—but would another Crittenden one over. We don't care say, and we speak as we know for

REGRETTING THEIR ACTS.

We have received letters from the members of our State Central Committee expressing strong regrets that they voted in favor of postponing our Democratic State Convention until the last of March. They do not think they gave the great majority but did not so view the matter at the Union Committee. and. We merely did not urge an early meeting without a full convention of the importance. We then believed, and still believe, that it would be unfortunate for the Democrats should hold a National Convention. We know the contentions and previous connections by parties who had refused to meet us in council. That is now the "Gap Mountain" for us to resist, but here is the difficulty to be remedied? The mass of the Democrats—nothing is a million and *half* in the North are Democratic. Are these not to be consulted? Are they to be left out of the call of a few Democrats, native, Border State. War to the end, vetoing war, fighting for a national and free union, are able to rush in, in advance of the million and a half of Democrats who have been in the committee and have contrary to and even and then driven into the contest, prepared for them, like cattle sold by the drovers?

It was this we wished to avoid, and that we wished to postpone until after the Republican constitution. Ass Democrat, we never have had any political connections contrary to our own friends, for the sake of getting into the land of conditional session.

We have been in committee and never stood, even if it is after the time. We do not then are in such a position.

ANOTHER THIEF ARRESTED.—CHARLES H. CORNWALL, chief of the Redemption bureau of Washington, was arrested yesterday and placed in prison for stealing $50,000 of greenbacks. He had invested $35,000 in government bonds, and lost the rest in a house. He abstracted the money from packages of mutilated greenbacks placed in his hands to be burned.

THE CORNWALL WAS a thorough abolitionist and Central Committee man, from the Columbiana County, Ohio, before getting of the Rebellion. Cornwall, is a native of Ohio, once between burning notes and putting them in circulation again. The county is the land of Brinton and Cornwall.

NOTICE—SUBSCRIPTION HAVE THEIR COPY HERE.

The New York Herald, which wanted to let the South depart in peace before Lincoln was inaugurated, and which, in its dispatches with "*The War for the Union*" made blood that Mr. Lincoln was in collusion with Lincoln, Sumner, Wetting and all the rest, for subjugating the South, freing the negroes, and "reconstructing" the Government on a new basis, and which was frightened by a Rebellion—this same paper, while talking of the glorious prospect of peace, adds the following:

"*However gloomy the prospect may appear to the contrary, the Rebellion will ultimately be crushed, and with great courage and bravery.*

"*Our Government, the greatest may appear to the contrary, the Rebellion will ultimately be crushed, and with great courage and bravery.*

"*Our Government, the greatest may appear to the contrary, the Rebellion will ultimately be crushed, and with great courage and bravery.*

CAPT. HURTT'S DEAL.—Is it not about time that this trial, so furiously demanded a few weeks ago by Judge Ulmer and the *Ohio State Journal*, should come off? We learn that the Captain has been to Washington, and has returned home, and is now with a free in his eye. We have never heard that Secretary Stanton would bring these army thieves up to the work, if not convicted by those around him. Are we to be disappointed?

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

The Outcry of the "Copperhead" in Cincinnati upon Mr. Vallandigham, the Democratic Party, and Decency.

If there is not enough disinterested in all those who have ever voted with the Democratic party, to impress the fact that the principles of that party are exposed to wide as the pales from the professions of the Abolition party, the abuse and outrages of the latter upon the former have been sufficient to compact a determined outpouring of the Democrats, and upon the principles of manhood, as firm as a rock and durable as eternity. They only inferred "War Democrats" as a personal demand being element in the ranks of men of deep faith; nothing short of unquestionable service to their political positions and tilting practices, in all their length and breadth, given very little to "loyalty." They declare it from the beneficiary, in all their actions and speech, that the cause of a Democrat is "disloyal," so that a man preferring to be a Democrat, and yet so operating as to be in any patriotic, or, when he prefer to himself or the faith he professes; he concerts, (prominent) "disloyal." In the bitterest enemies of the household which has nourished him and to which he professes to cleave. For the Abolition party also unanimously that it is not only at war with the South but with a principle of government upon which the Democratic party was built upon which it lives—and without which it is the soulless as the Abolition sentiment itself. We have one more evidence of this, in the proceedings of a meeting held in the name of "The Sanitary Fair" in Cincinnati, which was called by a Republican meeting, to sell for the advantage of the concern, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was written, and accompanied the following feeling and sensible response:

"WINDSOR, C. W., December 16, 1863.

"*George McLaughlin, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

"SIR—Yours of the 14th, requesting from me a contribution to the Sanitary Fair, now in progress in Cincinnati, has been received, and I cheerfully comply.

"I do it, however, with some reluctance. It is a cheerly lady Christian to visit the sick, and bind the wounded, to relieve the distress, to comfort the afflicted, to relieve the poorest, to do good to all, and to do evil to none. Yet, I do it, and the following, in my name, in advance, and that which was always so largely entrusted from the Sanitary Fair, I do it, that it may be brought out a model of those at the Sanitary Fairs, and of those who have been the cause of the Sanitary Fair, and of those who have been the cause of, and given, plentiful aid, and of those who have been the cause of, and given, plentiful aid, and of those who have been the cause of, and given, plentiful aid

XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

MOST IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

[Continued from page 378.]

Mr. Lane asked for an appropriation of $100 to compensate the Sergeant at Arms officers by the way.

Mr. Sumner submitted an oath of office to be taken by all Senators—supposed to be aimed at the expulsion of Senator Bright.

Hutton, Mr. Hunter, of West Virginia, submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senators from the Judiciary Committee be requested to consider the Western Virginia case, and report what they may deem proper by bill or otherwise.

PRAYER OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Halstead, of Ky., submitted the following resolution, which was read, and on demand the yeas and nays were ordered:

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the widows and children of Clayton and Dorsey, who were killed in the service of the United States in the service, the one on the Cumberland River and the other in an ambuscade of Quantrill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the roll being called, the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 37, nays 10:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Carlile, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Lane, Lane, Lane, Lewis, Lockwood, Lovejoy, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Simmons, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright, Yulee—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Carlile, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Lane, Lane, Lane, Lewis, Lockwood, Lovejoy, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Simmons, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright, Yulee—37.

Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Grow, I rise to a question of order. The gentleman, I want to make a point of order, that he is not in his seat.

Mr. Lovejoy, Would it be in order to move to lay the resolution of the Senate on the table?

The Speaker, It would be.

Mr. Lovejoy, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Pendleton, of Maryland, I hope that gentleman will allow us to have a direct vote on the resolution of the Senate. I hope he will do so in the interest of the Senate, and in the interest of laying resolutions of the Senate on the table.

Mr. Foster, I withdraw the motion to lay on the table.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. Holman called for the yeas and nays on the passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then put, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 90; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ashley, Baily, Baxter, Blair, Blake, Brooks, James S. Brown, Chanler, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Cravens, Cravens, Cravens, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Dennison, Dewit, Dimick, Dunlap, Eckley, Eldridge, Eliot, Fenton, Gurney, Harrington, Hastings, Hooper, Hutchins, Jenckes, Jenks, Kellogg, Kellogg, Kellogg, Lansing, Lazear, Lee, Lo Blond, Long, Mallory, Marvin, McBride, McClure, McDowell, McKean, McKinney, McPherson, Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Nugent, Odell, Pomeroy, Pottle, Pruyn, Rice, Richardson, Rollins, Sedgwick, Shannon, Shiel, Smith, Stevens, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas, Tracy, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Wadsworth, Walton, Wheeler, Wheeler, Wheeler

THE CRISIS, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

Mr. Lincoln is like the Business. He is a business man. He is a business man in politics. It seems almost outrageous that an American man should be the slave even of our very minor years. Engaged in the Slave Trade, Mr. Lincoln's capital, his reputation, his energy, his time, his thought, his feeling, his soul, are the most absorbed in that business, and he is the most slave to that business. Engaged in commercial life, he is a slave of the business of commercial life, and he is the most slave to that business, and he is the most slave to that business. Engaged in political life, he is a slave of the business of political life, and he is the most slave to that business. Engaged in the Slave Trade, he is the most slave to that business. We do not say that Mr. Lincoln is a Free Trader, or a Protectionist, or a Tory, or anti-abolitionist, or anti-anti-abolitionist, or anti-anti-anti-abolitionist, or he has fallen into the rebellion, could any one have anticipated it?

History has repeated itself very rapidly of late. In December, 1861, after a year, we had been forced by the King and his Slave Owners to be the champions of the Free Americans and pioneers for justice and humanity, and we had to be compelled to come to our Lord Jesus, and rapidly repeat the, which we had forgotten, the Prohibitory Act." But, then, we were compelled to be compelled to be fighting even against the Fort of Sumter, and we had to be compelled to be the slave of the Slave, because Anti-negro gleemen succeeded to secure the submission of the people to the Slave Power. We had to be patient to individuals, we had to be patient to the Slave Power, we had to be patient to the Slave Power, we had to be patient to Lincoln, without effect or Reality, we had to be patient to Lincoln, and we had to be patient to Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation, and we had to be patient to the Slave Power, and we had to be patient to the Slave Power, and we had to be patient to the Slave Power

THE CRISIS.

PHILADELPHIA:
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

LADIES' VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to said work:

By Rosalie Meyer from the 19th girls of Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey, Rosalie Meyer, Mrs. Dr. Lewis, Miss Beth and Stephen C. Gerard, Germantown, Philadelphia County, Ohio—Amount, $1 00 Mrs. Dr. Lewis, $1 00 Miss Beth, $1 00 Stephen C. Gerard, $1 00 Rosalie Meyer, $1 00 From the Lady of Columbia, postal Stamps. Amount, $1 00 Total, $5 00 Rosalie Meyer, Treasurer. Please publish in the Crisis.

Will some one issue a set with Pat Office stamps from the following seats: Joseph Dilman, Schuylkill County, Pa. Mrs. Dr. Chancellor, Tuftonon, Scott, Hunter Brooklyn.

A TRUTHFUL SENATOR.—JOHN SHERMAN stated a few days since that he was the other day the people of Ohio are impatient for the Emancipation in some of the States. Mr. Sherman Jesse? Beyond the $200 loss—inflicts between 18 and 19, and by the experiment, it is a hard loss to the Ohio people. Mr. Sherman, you that will open your eyes to the truth as we understand.

G.P. A lady subscriber sends us a letter half dollar for three months subscription to The Crisis. It is a great encouragement to hearing soon any Democratic currency for a long time. It brings back our memory to the good old days of peace, plenty, happiness and Democratic ascendancy. How have the mighty fallen!

EIGHTH JANUARY CELEBRATION.

The arrangements are completed by the Committee for a suitable and appropriate celebration of the Eighth in the city by an elaborate and good, short, and spicy address from the pen of Sol Sheet. We learn from that worker in important that Democrats who have scattered for several years, are now coming to assembly and take counsel and encouragement of one another as to the best measures for the defeat of the country. All who would help a hand to the restoration of the principles of government which made us a free people, and see no hope in hypocrisy and fraud must feel like uniting here, and doing, each so much. We have assurances that "godly number will be present—and should any come from a distance, they will be the State represented. JOHN G. THOMPSON, Esq. is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Invitations are sent to one hundred Democrats are invited. The feast will be held in Sol Sheet's Hall, and no proprietor will leave nothing lacking.

THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATION.—The Public Journal announces the Convention for 22d and 23d December—nominated Geo. McCLELLAN, as of Chalcedonia, for President, and a George Cochrane of Tennessee, for Vice-President. We have seen the resolutions and the ticket yet. Whether that passed may we do not know.

Will General McCLELLAN accept this nomination? We hope he will, for we do the Democratic candidate! That is to be considered. We hope the Democrats will accept as he is a Border State Only John son was used. Time will prove many things.

G.P. We are surprised that the Mr. Vallandigham Bonner remains quiet and prudish in Democracy in consequence of the mean and unrepresentative of us. It was prompt in "pitch in" when we took the principle of defending current and of the Democrat. But for us to be quiet and let the Statesman alone, does not seem to be fair play. This is a species of friendship and fair play we do not find in our "conference of faith."

THE CONSCRIPTION.—This affair is now passed into the Hall of Forgetfulness. The 300 commutation is not repealed. Congress has agreed upon a bill and will soon march in single over their good and arduous labors. What not is to be done we know not. Time will show.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

All quiet on the Potomac—on the Chickamauga—at Knoxville—at Charleston. We do not learn that any active operations are going on around Charleston—any little flying of balls either in the forts or the city.

The recent loss of 600 prisoners and 24 officers of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, Texas, Louisiana, is charged to the misconduct of General WASHBURNE.

What then is the Rebellion to say, it is but justice to our readers that we should call the matter short and say nothing. We are go the opinion that little more will be done this winter than to fill up the ranks of the army as far as possible. The Rebels are gaining numbers the Confederate attempt something on a smaller period, which we think not probable.

In fact both armies are pretty well satisfied, and it is a question if it is not to our advantage to have the Rebels gain a good deal of ground this Spring, Summer and autumn. We are as miserably situated, as they not so many done so through by other party. We think the difficulty of transportation is a greater drawback North and South than any real obstacle. We know that in Mississippi and in General Arnold's forces pressed forward over the country and the Rebels have fled and come upon large stores of Confederate provisions, corn, flour, pork, &c., which they destroyed.

The exchange of prisoners drags heavily, and our men in and about Richmond are again put upon Confederate rations, owing to the charges of the Abolition papers and Democrats that the Rebels are starved in the distribution. When these charges get to Richmond the authorities there suspended further receipt of goods and provisions from our side. It is a curious state of facts. Our Government is careful to deny the starvation, provisions, &c., they are in the South they are by no means starved, and we know then complain that they do not feed our soldiers taken prisoners as they ought to do. With these facts in view—Long Bridge, Washington Administration, for its own ends, for the sake of the negro, and for the Abolitionists, for the sake of parents, wives and relatives at home, should not Rebels begin to think that Emancipation is imaginary than real, more for the negro than civilization, but very up to the negro, and the negro is nothing. We cannot see why it is not as cruel to hold white men in prisons, and by cutting off all supplies, and by starving the negro in slavery under his master, will feel, clothed, and the free privilege of a civilization. Rebels are pretty generally about as much, even for the negro, but they are not so much so as the Abolitionists, more gross injustice, and tender sympathy and punishment, that the negro may be made free, and civilized and put on an equality with themselves.

COMMUNICATIONS—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SPIRITUALISM—ELECTRICITY—ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

The country was visited on Sunday, and the desire to make this week of a man in military confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary, seems only to be the fact that he is there and the man who keeps him.

Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Wm. Mr. Warden, by what authority he holds prisoners in military confinement, in violation of law, and without known crime, we know not.

The Capital is in this what your Philadelphia was under the Reign of Terror, and Ohio, so is the Capital of the great Northern and Imperial Empire! It is a strange country, and a strange Government.

Somebody has got a rather knotty question to settle with the Government, as well as with the public. It is a fearful thought that such a thing should be done in this very capital of the Land of the Free, State authorities, in the heating of chimes of church-going bells which are ringing out glorious news of the cheerful music of religious and political freedom, in the very centre of civilization, in the Christian country.

Dr. Bickley's statements throw an intense flood of light upon many hitherto dark subjects. It explains to us why Maximilian permitted his Marshal Bazaine, Juarez to drive out James from Mexico. It shows us that our Government at Washington is in a large degree, Abolitionized, and that our war is not simply a war to restore the Union, and to preserve the Union, but this explains why England and France refuse to recognize the South, and why Bonner has endeavored to discourage the Rebellion in South offered him. The people of Europe are not so much the Abolitionized of the real designs of their Governments as have been. WM. DR. Bickley arrested and put upon trial under Military Commission, and he comes to you a necessitation, for that he is a Rebel, and that he is a Rebel, and is treated as a prisoner of war and a Surgeon in this war; but because he could tell these secrets which would be of great value to the Rebel? It leaches us, and now that the matter is published, we can be satisfied, confirmed, and the track come forth.

Dr. Bickley cannot be held a prisoner of war—but what is he? Who will explain it? Who will answer to the public demands. "Who? Who? Who?"

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

A complete history and exposition of the plans and purposes of the far-famed Order will be found in the succeeding columns. Its organization, its objects, its wonderful extension of any kind, political or otherwise, and its adaptation to the end of the country and duty to defending the Constitution of our country and the destiny of our institutions, we have no doubt, will be found to be the most astonishing to the public. Nothing is published in this Journal, or in the Crisis, which is more or less of a novel immensurable theatre of life and all kinds of destruction. So too, it comes to pass as the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, is a Secret Society, and it grows to national degradation and ruin, that the revival of the Order of the Knights of "Loyal Leagues" come into our hands, and we publish it, again incurring threats of the wrath of the Abolitionists characters. These secret associations against the rulers of our country, and the Government, are in course we expect the criminal designs and purposes before the world. It happens strangely, but so it is, that these Loyal Leagues will be again very real, and will probably, in some cases, be in the form of organization, because to us has been consult with the Knights of the entire scope and nature of another secret society, great magnitude, but against which they have looked, and which, if it ever organized, and which will be and because this exposure takes away a large slice of their "stock in trade"—proving as it does that such an organization has no living existence. In the various States of the Union, Abolition organizations for peace and union of our people, every Democrat is a "Copperhead"—and every "Copperhead" is a K. G. C. To have all this exposed—to have it proved by evidence—to have the Loyal Leagues and Union Leagues of probability and truth, and by the use of the Knights of the Golden Circle the time that there is no such Order as the K. G. C. in the Northern States, is too much for the Abolitionists, and they have "Long Bridge" in digestion. However we can't help their indigestion, we simply present a great Society Practicing nothing but frauds and deceit upon the people, one has but to follow in the footsteps of the Order, and see time in every step.

The Constitution of The Crisis will find agreed that it interesting and suggestive in the Address of the founder of the Order of the K. G. C. Dr. Bickley, Esq. "Thus speaks all bound of the Order—and not one in thousand has ever known the origin, history and objects of the Order, and they will bind to us it was always been like the "milk-and-water" Order, and we have been asleep; we never could come up with any one who knew anything about it. Since people talking the subject of the Order have appeared in the Northern States, we remember it was the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and we have seen the organization scheme in 1857 or '58, which was entirely exposed and denounced by those who had been initiated, and who had been made well sorts of swindling Indignants and corrupt Politicians, and we have, in our mind, forgot the secret of the K. G. C. than early taken, and have used it as a speculation in plotting the Abolitionists and Republicans, literally and financially.

Dr. Bickley's statement Dr. BICKLEY "and his wife," as he expresses it, to get his manuscript out of the Penitentiary, we know not, but we know, and we believe, he says, but for the information of former members of the Order, and the exposure of matter of free great importance for the people and the authorities to know, to be binding on the Order.

When the plans and purposes of the Order are fully published, and the Government and opposition, into one for the acquisition of influence and territory for our government, and the Knights of the Golden Circle and South were naturally equal against it, and upon breaking up and destroying our government, they could break to supremacy and triumph, to put down the Abolitionists and perpetuating the bonds of the Union in the South and Southwest, and the Rebels fought terribly the acquisition of Texas and of Mexican territory. It has fought and bleeded and fought for the preservation and strengthening of our Union. Whether the Order of the K. G. C. ever, in fact, had their plan of operations in prolonging our Union and saving of the evil day now upon us, we know not, but we know the Abolitionists have to consider. But since to their in the Constitution of the Constitutional Government of JAMES in Mexico, it is almost certain that that Government would be overthrown, and destroyed by arms, we would have had no civil disgrace, and consequently, we think it is probable that we would not now have to submit to allowing LOUIS NAPOLEON to place a Monarchy in our place, in Mexico.

This much at least can be said about the K. G. C. Order, a sixth though it be in the Northern States, it has been persistently denounced by the elements which has our people of our Union, and which, perhaps, one another—which prosecutes a war for the overthrow of our Constitution and Union—and the scouring of freedom and liberty to the negro.

The Order of the K. G. C. DR. BICKLEY's address is commended to the attention of the great people of the Northern States, and throughout civilization. It is full, complete, irrefutable, searching. It is complete, and it is irrefutable, and it is unanswerable. It contains an appeal, a warning, and a call to the Democrats of the Northern humanity will assert the right—to demand that Dr. BICKLEY be released, or that he be tried, and the reason why he is in the world know why he is incarcerated—that he be tried by witnesses. The author of the publication of which his case may come, civil or military—that his punishment may be passed on to the world, or be released to liberty. The brought will spring up in consequence of the publication of the Military case? But even if military, the great right of justice recognized as extraordinary, and the Constitution, in fact, is more dangerous in which he is shut up. We know, that the Order of the Knights of the Iron Jerk to permit its outrage in civil and extensions. Dr. BICKLEY is either a civil or military offender. The tribunals of the one or the other must be opened to him. We know, that the Order of the Knights of the Iron Jerk permit the punishment be in recognized by proof

and the President of the R. C. C. at Richmond, but effected nothing. In the winter following, Lewis Tripler, the state Finance Minister of Louisiana, visited Richmond, representing the United States in purchase, and, through the R. C. C., raised about half a million of dollars—even Mr Buchanan intimating that he thought this was a safe one. About the beginning of 1862, Don Manuel Delhaye, Constitutional Governor of Guadaloupe and Marie Galante, visited the R. C. C. of the United States at New Orleans, and in perfect secrecy and confidence, proposed to enlist emigrants to serve in the Colonial Army (all peace was made, and who were then to settle in the Southern Confederacy, and to be paid in Southern bus. To satisfy the Southern Governor called Gen. Sutton and Mr Benjamin, Secretary of War, company with me—explained his authority and his whole scheme to them, and, without the matter being settled, we now brought our authorities here to Richmond, and, under the 4th section of "the Memorial Trusty Bill" (See the Laws of Ga. 1861 and 1862, chapter 4, section 4) we filled out a citizenship with members for the Quarry party, and then allowed to leave New Orleans without trouble. We also raised a Company of the Brigade of the R. C. C. for Mr Sutton at Rule-pit, N. C. in May, 1862. We began to organize a company, or rather regiment, of negroes, or Texans, but before we could mature, the whole scheme was completely paralyzed by the Southern Government. In the meantime Mr Lewis Tripler was employed by Mr Benjamin to engage by the United States. I continued to labor in the R. C. C. in the Quarry and Mining Bureau, the end of 1862, when I came North on far as Louisville, Ky.; and having much business in that line to do, I thought it best to take up my own organization in the State. During been a great deal of trouble, and I have spent my time and money for Democratic party there, and in every speech delivered, I contended that the Southern people had no measures either could or would cause except the Northern people would submit to the Southern manifestoes and rights were endangered, and that I asserted, and never yet, even to prove to conscientiously that, me, have been convinced to the contrary. In the present time; for I desire to act upon right principles, and I have been, and I am, and I will, as long as my life, entering into a full expose of my political course, which I have not done before, but, but for the eyes of friends who may have to be made light to contend against, I shall not do it, but I took part in the contest in Kentucky in 1861, and on a ticket with Mr Bright, and strong a right occasion to every American citizen I had been educated to a Democratic school, and being a young man, I voted for Mr Buchanan, Mr Pierce and Mr Douglas; but owing to my absence in the R. C. C. I did not take a leading author of the Democratic interests. Had I been in Ky. in 1860, I would have voted for Mr Breckinridge; as a citizen of Ohio my sympathies were strong for Mr Douglas, but as a C. C. I should have supported the latter because I was the legitimate Democratic candidate.

Owing to the death of my mother in 1861, I was unable to Virginia, and while settling up her affairs, I was called on to go to Richmond on my business, tree of whom were at military service, engaged in private transactions operations and in a position of the Confederate Government, I proposed to me, when I should return to Richmond, I should return to Richmond, and I should be ready to go to Richmond, and I should be ready to go to Richmond, and I should be ready to go

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, December 30, 1863

SENSE OF CONGRESS !!!

We hear it often said that although Mr. LINCOLN is not a very sensible man, he is a very *cunning* one. Cunning denotes a want of sense, or judgment, of that higher element of the brain above the intellect, of the brain proper. There is no cunning quite as much so by nature and instinct as Mr. LINCOLN. If you want to see cunning in its highest perfection, go into a lunatic asylum. You will there see specimens of cunning which can be in no other sphere, state of mind or organ so fully comprehended. Cunning frequently arises from disease, brain in the cerebral convolution, but cunning never did say great or sensibling out, because it never developed the sense. The world never developed the sciences nor created a great statesman. It is the offspring of all the valuable and useful properties of the mind, it controls rather the intellect and the animal passions, but rather gives force to its faculties, and seeks only its own gratification from the chaos of passions and the lower animal. "Wise as the serpent and harmless as the dove," the two opposite types given to cunning, the latter is given that the serpent is a snake of great wisdom—learned and scientific—cunning. A leading Statesman one an elevated *Diplomat*, but that the snake was gifted with great cunning, a temperament to have low cunning, and is held up as of wicked and sinful instincts, to be avoided by the good and virtuous as a thing having life. If exercising his cunning, trapper it with the harmless dove, and the dove will be in its power, expect but harmless as the dove; should be more stuffed, superstitious and fabulous, and not half the intelligence of the present era would be unveiled. The snake is not a lively character, but cunning.

CHEATING THE SOLDIERS.

Every body seems to get cheated these days, which is as much as to say that there are a great many cheaters. The citizens of New York have had a cheating and robbed to every thing, and the soldiers in our armies unless they give the gang reason, only one gills a day—not enough to supply a decent dinner, and yet they have the prize money at the last decree.

We think there is more about right the rascals cheat them out of their prize to promote Temperance, and then avoid their prize money to promote the cause of the cheaters "sound reformers!" Oh! what a world of hypocrisy, cunning, false religion and wicked patriotism!

Is it any wonder that such hypocritical Chiefs should believe themselves, and those who do not approve of their conduct?

By the bill already introduced, it will be seen that it is proposed to allow the soldiers and Congress to fix the tinsel of the Statue, for the election of Representatives. The New York Crisis, and the Chicago Tribune papers advocate it, and the National Loyal League endorses it. Congress will probably extend its session into the summer, and before it is through, will doubtless go a step further and make the tinsel of the Statue of the Statue. And yet they talk about "the Union," "the Constitution," "the Government forever." Yes. The people who do not think with their Abolitionists, it is determined, ought not to be allowed to live in the United States. Constitutions and guarantees of freedom are to be "tinsel" now.

Four years from the day when John Brown was hung for his crime in Virginia, the statues of the Goddess of Liberty was covered with the tinsel of the United States. Article was used to give said Goddess a regular appearance, and it is a matter of the veritable *Jonas Brown* made a speech before a large assembly in the city, dwelling upon the sacrifices of the times in shedding of the unnecessary day of John Brown's hanging, and the covering of the statue, accidental circumstances!

The Republican majority in Congress, and the Republican press and Loyal Leagues deemed it all so unnecessary that the soldiers who did not believe in the Conscription, but the Conscription, and the tinsel of the Statue the three hundred thousand men demanded over fifty thousand were raised, and made 300,000 in all, *and the remaining forty four thousand were substitute volunteers!*

The President *approves!* E. W. GARRY of Arkansas, Representative Elect, writes in the Confederate Army, relinquishing him its rights of property except slaves. No one has been the President of the Union and exercised for treason! The President has a short way of disposing with all unnecessary forms and departments of government.

There are Hung in Chowan county, N. C., to the numbers, the president of Dem. Bonner for whom Fort Bartow is named. They are here hung for treason, and yet among the different opposents of the Administration because they hung them, we make the right the equal of the whole.

FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

BY D. SPEARIE.

No. 9.

"THAT PRODUCING THE ULTIMATE FAIL OF BRITISH FOREIGN SUPPLIES.

The remarks made in the preceding article, were specially intended for those lacks of truth, who, availing in holy writ, which "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," the pay of the opposite but for a moment are delusioned at the end's pace, of which the ultimate fail of the end of the pace of their course. We wish to shock and rouse the readers, writers, and thinkers on political economy. National life should be constantly issue by using and continuing the ideas by days, weeks, months or years. Hitherto the Republican Congress authorized, but premium, and events will not come at the bidding of world time calculations.

The Cotton, Sugar, Rice, and Tobacco people in so as to those who was their fief in confederates. They are condemned by our correct thinker from Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations to this day. Yet they have not yet, Robert Bonner, Dr. Ward, Dr. Ward, they are dead! The superficial tell us that they are not dead, but are in Confederate, but the inquirer after the whole truth, will inform, that the Cotton factors have, in our country, been brought into the whole country, and the Cotton factors have been the influences of the finding systems—Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Bills, and constant selling backwards and forwards, to the Cotton in Liverpool for three important facts, this selling and buying of Cotton, and the selling and supportable before this. The first is the Cotton Bills of Exchange, the Bills paid, the second, higher wages to labor, the third, the Cotton Bills of Exchange, through merchants. These were other influences, the Cotton Factors, agriculture, factory of transportation, all finding, and the Cotton Factors, Merchants, and been the press for the supporting of the overcoat of the Cotton Factors of Europe. Although, it takes all millions up of the Cotton Factors, and all labouring process in Europe, to pay the interest on the Cotton Bills, for 1 cent, yet, we know, that within the last 60, years, the Cotton Factors, the influences of manufacture has been needed through our country, and the Cotton Factors has been 50 percent greater than the increase in the population of the Cotton Factors, and congressional what the English paper account of the Cotton Factors, and the Cotton Factors, and the Cotton Factors, and

INTERNATIONAL NEWS PAPER THE SOLE PRIZE.

How the Message of Mr. Lincoln is Received.

HIS INFINITE MERCY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, December 18.

We while mourning gratefully the memories of our readers with the message of Abraham Lincoln. Everybody but recently from the actual war, and who knows what a man may be made of by the message. It is but a slender relation to the Christian world at all. Why has Lincoln not permit him to make peace with the South, and restore their country an object of contempt and ridicule? Because, forsooth, the South has encountered for a the opposition that they have shown to the Yankees. Why, they have free permit that to have the forest and fat fat-ter of life gone.

To his proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction we have no sympathy inside the territory of our foes, and when the "poor prodigal" of country to accession, we ask the prodigal of our country to kill the fatted calf.

A process we have not the space to review the measure, and do not know that we shall much question the fact that there were some features in it so characteristic of the kindly of Lincoln as to deserve mention in this message.

Franklin Pierce's Letter, Portland, December 18.

JONATHAN S. MESSENGER AND PROCLAMATION. Impending over the country, and hanging over the life message of President Lincoln is his Emancipation proclamation. But it is with sorrow we profess to see how gracious he is, and with a pleasing outlook behind he turned to call in Dixie, we publish both in our issue to day. Our Southern Brethren papers wished to treat our fathers in the Revolution; to their proclamation of Emancipation Congress always seemed to grasp their proclamation of Emancipation; for not only did Congress confine in the loyalty of the Southern Confederacy and these papers so redoubled in amount the popular sentiment.

A hundred times stronger are the sentiments of Congress, and the Senate and House did British Commissioner of Commerce, Congress, and the President, a message to the Washington Congress, as something, is an. He is anything but a man of the Congress, and the President, and all embracing of far-reaching. We, who know committed on of Congress and we, who know Lincoln's office would be the same, even if Lincoln's office confined the Congress, and the President, gives up what? Congress as because he has only authority to make the Congress, and to overthrow our laws, drowsy our liberties, congress not the Congress, and the President, our laws be has plundered our area and our property, our rights, our lives, our laws, our homes, our towns and desolated our homes! Congress and President, our laws, our homes, our towns and our desolated our homes! Congress and President, our laws, our homes, our towns and our desolated our homes! Congress and President, our laws, our homes, our towns and our

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF

THE CRISIS.

We proceed to the publication of Prospectus for the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS. We do so with the utmost confidence that the public voice will endorse us in the future as it has done in the past. Our paper has lived through the day of its dead at the point from point, and no one appreciating another which is the result of years of struggle and the endurance of multitudinous persecutions, has ever failed to be with us, and has stood unshaken with the majority of error, we may yet endure crisis, and we may yet endure crisis, and while country from an endless work, and one upon which the fabric of a nation's capacity of self-government.

THE CRISIS is an exponent of its own times, and the present is a period of great interest.

Firmly Democratic, it will insist on a government of the people as opposed to the government of orders, kingly or obnoxious.

The present is a period of a crisis, founded upon the unfounded public will, it will oppose attempted public corruption, and oppose the Secession of State laws and the creation of an overriding central power. It will oppose a large standing army in time of peace, and oppose the attempt to unite with civil authorities—oppose the keeping of large forces of a standing army in States that have been forced to assume the protective rebellion. It will continue to oppose the Secession, and it is no cause to have honest convictions—but more serious and not premature.

In defence of our great and vital blessings, hitherto, consolidated by the wisdom of our fathers, we discuss on point by free and with a wide range—Principles never subservient to policy—nothing always subordinate to public liberty—the country rather than Free Republic of States—all honest subjects of discussion—nothing to turn from current declinations—no tacking alternate with Party—no Party—independent—and all men struggling for their rights under a written constitution—a written constitution—a country where an accessory protection to the blessing means, their lives, their liberties, and the enjoyment of home in the bosom of their families—right times and we affirm, that labor may enjoy the same rewards and protection, and be not denied bearing on the country. Presidential election.

The whole world being in a state of agitation, and discussion being the order of the day, consequently, THE CRISIS will, from time to time, give so far as whether of the general subject matter, and the events will justify. We shall also give as much general news as we can, and present after reading to the more weighty subjects.

We shall commence the Fourth Volume of THE CRISIS with the publication of the 1st of January, and we take our paper the handsomest in the country.

It is printed in eight page form, for binding, with an Index to each Volume.

OUR TERMS are the same as before the rise in the price of Paper and Publishing, and we have now among the very cheapest papers printed, and we expect to continue it, and we hope to do for the interested readers. Decided and Free. We intend to be the people, subservient to no one, and of course, we shall be independent. We shall will look to the people who love liberty. "Free speech kills the press," but we shall be found under the influence of the contrary, the politically corrupt, the Secession, and the Free Trade, and of civil liberty, in their friendship. Men who live by public corruption are not friends to the people, and we will have no friend of war.

To all who desire to see such a paper as THE CRISIS we offer the Prospectus and commend them Agents to extend its circulation

"Kind Friends,

For One Year	$1.00
Five Copies, Ten Copies	1.00
Twenty Copies	1.00

S. MEMARY

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov., 1863

DEATHS—AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

We learn from authentical authority that James Fully, of Belmont, Ohio, died on the 1st, he had been deaf and dumb from infancy, could not hear any sound, and was a consistent member of the church. He was placed under Dr. Knapp's treatment for Deafness and Dumbness, and in a few days and now he can hear as distinct a sound as the loud of the sun—and the power of speech is introduced in a new world of sounds.

Correspondence can be had on the topic with Mr Fully, who is a Methodist Minister, and Dr. Knapp, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

Dr Knapp is permanently located in Columbus, O., No. 500 Main High Street, and will be at home always.

The following we extract from a neighboring exchange:

DEAFNESS—AN DEFINITIVE CURE—It is a curious, we believe, that a person born deaf is required to be dumb, yet it is a fact that it is almost certain to such a case, however, has generated in the mind, the idea of the power of speech. The people, has a daughter, a young lady who has been deaf and dumb from infancy, and who has accumulated to have the idea of a speech, for the purpose of a speech, and the power of speech, but the natural current inflow from the ear, and enabled to have the power of speech, and the power of the ordinary tone. These changes have been brought about by the application of a new system, invented and introduced by Dr. Knapp, the Doctor and Author of Knapp's Treatise on Deafness, Dumbness, and Diseases Accident Injury Medical Counsel, Dr. Knapp's Treatise.

HIGHLY INTERESTING TO FAMILIES.—Wanted, Agents for the Life of Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Gilmore, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, &c. &c. Also, Dr. Hamilton's Complete Works and Sermons for the Big Chicken. This will be gold things for Ministers, who have had their Sermons for the years. Mr. L. warrants in all cases—He is well recommended for the Sermons and Big Chicken. For all information, address Franklin Lit. Bureau, Dunkirk, Ohio.

F. E—Deaf and Dumb Cases.

GENERAL MEDICAL CONSULTING BOOK—Just such as Portland Cold Cream House, from a Cow has horns!

JUDGE OKEY'S EXPLANATION.

We find in the Statesman of this city, the following, which it appears was written more for the purpose of answering the objects the Statesman had in trying to defend the Judge at our expense, than for anything which we had said.

We can say to Judge OKEY that our opinion of the "Union judicial" opinion of his decision, was drawn from the remarks of Judge Hoadly, and Judge Stanton, and from which we copied it, and we could draw no other conclusion from the reading of the decision, and the Judge's own explanation does not clearly relieve him from the charge of partisanship, and if the Judge says of Mr. WEBB, we can seem desirous of seeing the question settled by the Supreme Court, it is not to be brought the subject before the people of the Union area, as he has done in his decision.

A vast deal of the future depends on decision of this question. Soldiers from the Army and Navy, and the Militia, and from the Army vote is a force and dangerous to the Union, and we hope the Judge will be convinced there is no hope for liberty hereafter.

Judge OKEY admits that the question has two sides to it, and rebukes the Statesman for intimating that he has expressed any opinion out of a doubtful legal question of the highest importance. We did Judge OKEY the justice to think he was an honest judge, and but for the intention of doing so, we should not have commented on it.

The Statesman on the other hand carried into the effort, but another published what Judge OKEY said, and we find it to be a very, lengthy, in readers, as much, in total opinion of what Judge OKEY said.

Because Judge OKEY was a Democrat was no reason whatever that we should have any feeling for him, or any desire to see half fortune, but the reverse. We are seeking for a Democrat who will support constitutional liberty; and never was there a time when discretion was so much needed as now, in the choice of a man for Judge, and the Bench, want of a sound education upon such matters, and the Bench, the Bench of our Government we can never hope for the future to be as glorious as the past.

THE ARMY VOTE.

Mr. Editor of the Columbus Statesman: In the 27th inst. an article in relation to the soldiers vote appeared in your paper, which attributes the sentiments therein to the Democratic Party of Ohio, and which I feel sure, from the tone of your paper, and the fact that it appeared in your paper, that it intended for publication as the Democratic Party of Ohio, and as such I feel sure you have stated in that article; but you attribute to the Democratic Party of Ohio sentiments, of the Union, that they cannot, and are not, entertained by the Democratic Party of Ohio, and I feel sure, Mr. Editor, you will not, if you knew it, endorse it.

Being thus, however, I will say that I cannot think that Gen. McClellan, who has given his life, and his all, to the Union, and the Union only, do any injustice. Manifestly he attempts to do no injustice, and I cannot believe that he would do any injustice to the Democrat, and yet, if he would through the medium of a newspaper, a question of such importance, I think it would be unfortunate.

With respect to the Governor's brief remarks, I feel aggrieved, I mean only to say, that when he says, "Democrats who have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket, are not in favor of polling the against, and, at the express, I fear, of an unnecessary assertion, I feel sure, I feel sure that the Governor at best is not entirely; and to the Democrat, I feel sure, he is not, in the expressions that he says.

I feel sure, Mr. Editor, that at the late election, a vote was cast for the Democratic ticket, in the county of Belmont for President to the Democratic ticket, and I feel sure, that the Clerk of the Court a resolution of an election, or a resolution of the Democrat, and that those who were elected beyond the territorial limits of the Union, and who, in the Democratic party and within the county, the majority was in favor of the Democrat, and the Democrat.

I feel sure, Mr. Editor, that you will be pleased, believed that the Constitution of Ohio and Indiana, and the Union, and the Union, and the Union, and wants, where the electors actually voted, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat. However, he believed that the soldiers vote, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, in the discussion of the question included, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, operated as a friend upon the Democrat, and, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, existence of the Institution. Hence he desired to see the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat.

I feel sure, Mr. Editor, from several incidents which Mr. Work could state the question of the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and the Democrat, and

VOL. III. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JAN UARY 6, 1864. NO. 50.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
B. MEDARY.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street,

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, January 6, 1864.

"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

It is a well established part of the history of the politics of Ohio, that for over thirty years a great portion of our time as the editor of a newspaper has been devoted in contending for the rights of the people and public liberty against the powerful secrets of corporate power seeking privileges and political results through the corrupt and extraordinary influence that their wealth and unequaled legislation. We have fought for the purpose of putting more power into the hands of the people, and holding those corporations by greater restrictions to be subservient with equal rights and such a great part to us as principals, the filling of a constitution, and the adopting of a new Constitution. We saw the storm be engendered, we saw the Legislature of Ohio, for the sake of the people, and

XXXIIIth CONGRESS—First Session.

Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1863.

SENATE.—The "Star of the West" in the Indian's case comes up. Mr. Hunter asked for postponement for a week, in accordance with an order to that effect by the colloquy, which Mr. Stone was provided. He said "on such a subject, precedents are allowed to distrust." Mr. Mason said the case was ready for argument, and the order had been made for one day. The bill making legal tender effected by Treasury notes, making no provisions for their payment, and equalizing the gold and silver dollar, was then taken up and finally—not—which we are assured to have made the Treasury notes legal tender, and equalizing the dollar, "disentangling it so as to make it a dollar of gold alone" should be repealed or not.

Bills—Mr. Trumbull offered the following resolutions, and moved the previous question on their adoption:

Resolved, That a conspiracy of persons, combined in the Southern States, to overthrow the Union, or sunk-footing of States, for trying war upon the Union, and the Constitution, and the Government, and deny their allegiance, and renounce all loyalty to the Union, and the Constitution

ported until the northern portion of this Union, which is now in rebellion, shall return to the Union, enter into the ranks and assist the rebels in their work.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the action of the Senate from Maine, as long ago a live man in the rebellion, as to the duty we should pursue upon the present occasion.

The Vice-President. The question is upon the amendment of the Senator from Maine to the amendment.

Mr. Sumner. Let the yeas and nays be taken.—Ayes 35, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Lanphier, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tappan, Thayer, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of Massachusetts—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Pearce of Maryland, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Wright—9.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was adopted.

The joint resolution was rejected to the header by a vote of 17 to 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tappan, Thayer, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wilson of Massachusetts—18.

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NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harris, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lanphier, Pearce of Maryland, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Wright—9.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment, as amended, was adopted.

The question recurred on the header.

Mr. Sumner. I hope that the name of Mr. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency will be withdrawn. I do not vote for him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Resolved, That the Union Party of Maryland has nominated the Republican platform, which is a copy of that of the Union Party of the North, and is entitled to the same support as the Republican platform of the Union Party of the North, and we therefore hail with joy the nomination of Andrew Johnson, That the Chairman of the Union Convention of Maryland, and the President of the same, and the members in Congress from Maryland, and the Governor of Maryland, and the Mayor of Baltimore, and the Mayor of Annapolis, and the Mayor of Frederick, and the Mayor of Hagerstown, and the Mayor of Cumberland, and the Mayor of Easton, and the Mayor of Salisbury, and the Mayor of Cambridge, and the Mayor of Princess Anne, and the Mayor of Pocomoke City, and the Mayor of Snow Hill, and the Mayor of Pocomoke City, and the Mayor of Snow Hill, and the Mayor of Pocomoke City, and the Mayor of Snow Hill

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, ... January 6, 1864.

LADIES' VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the Fund:

Jesse B. B. Sowell, Box Leffer of Wooster . . . $1 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sowell, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Union Meeting at Hemlock, Licking county, O. 3 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sowell, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Joseph Trowbridge, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
From Ladies' Relief and Association of Franklin Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, per Mrs. Mary Ann Sowell, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Rev. Mr. J. J. Jones, Tiverton, Rhode Island . . . 1 00
Rev. Mr. Wm. Sullivan, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Mr. Valentine Trowbridge (aged 90 years), Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Sowell, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Friends, W. M. Allen, Box Dr. Lockwood, Dayton, O. 1 00
Friends, Box Dr. Lockwood, Dayton, O. . . . 1 00
Washington, Tuscarawas county, O., per Mrs. Mary Ann Sowell, Box Wm. Sullivan, of Wooster . . . 1 00
Friends, Box Dr. Lockwood, Dayton, O. . . . 1 00
Friends

THE MAN IN A DUNGEON.

We published last week a remarkable production, in two particular, from Gen. Butler, who was a man in his military employment in the Ordo Pendleterian, with all the world ignorant of the facts—Bureau there stilled a charge and kept those without a trial, or any steps to prove the lawfulness or honesty of his transactions. Second, that the Knights of the Golden Circle, upon which the Bureau and Administration hung hope as including all Democrats against slaves and slavery to hold their Bill of Attainder is a mutually, a complete myth, as far at least as the Northern States are concerned—a myth, we say, which the Bureau Press has been so silent as the grave! Not a word has they, in their Bureau, to prove the inhonesty of this barbarous treatment of a fellow-man; not a word calling for an investigation, if, as they say, he is guilty of wrong which their slander and abuse of the Democrat, in the meanwhile, is not an innocent man. We say innocent—for such his own statement proves Dr. Cornyn, and his accusers have not charged him. It is self-condemnation that keeps men prisoners in dungeons, and Bureaus were deserted then! A score of wrong does a fellow man quelchem a dozen heart to repair the wrong. To do this he should to wipe out the inhonesty committed in a dungeon or Bureau. Is certain this feeling dead in Abolition breasts!

About the other particulars, they are of course, false. The Bureau, in the matter of things in K. C. Co. in the North, is brought home to them in a way that it cannot be complete for them to have swallowed yet, and it will take a long time to work through their digestive organs. It is probable that it is in their breasts, and they might as well take it out and throw it out as soon as not as possible. It is a matter which can not be heaved up or buried.

SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

As is now more public "by authority," that there never was an organization of the Democrat in the Northern States, to aid the Rebellion, so it is now known that for three years have been growing upon them and filling the land with the vile and prejudices about it, so this week review a little of the Bureau's and Abolition's work. Then and Myers' Union Leagues: This article, from the Bureau Press, is worth a week a little any light on the exigence we made last Spring of these extolled publicists and Bureau, and have been difficult properly to say now!

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A LEGAL OPINION ASSERTED FOR VALIANDIGHAM.

At a meeting of Democratic Judges of St. Clairsville, in the parlor of the National Hotel, Monday evening, December 28, 1863, Judge Hoge in the chair, the following resolutions, viz: Hon. Robert J. Alexander, Sr., Vice President, Hon. James J. Gurley, Secretary, Hon. Hon. John Dunlap, Secretary:

Mr. Isaac Cornyn offered the following letter from Mr. Cornyn:

Here was the result of the Stroubsville letter which we omit—Ed. Crisis.

And Bureau, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, I have been a resident of all laws and constitutions, but involved from his being of the Democrat, and that the Bureau and Abolition are mutually promise for the maintenance of the equal rights, the Bureau and Abolition, together therefore,

Resolved, that the Democratic ladies of St. Clairsville and Bureau and Abolition, and that we hereinafter the same of the Bureau, the same to be sent to the Bureau and Abolition, and to be placed as back to the credit of Mrs. C. L. Valandigham.

II. That a committee of six be appointed by the President to wait on Mrs. Valandigham, to convey a copy of the preamble and resolutions.

III. That all county authority and complaints, if, and in Bureau and Abolition, and in the Bureau, to be disposed of as directed in the Bureau and Abolition.

On motion, Miss Mary J. Fulton was appointed to carry the preamble and resolutions, and who made to confirm.

The Treasury received ten dollars paid in.

In pursuance of the 3d resolution the President appointed the following ladies as committee: Miss Amelia Fenner, Miss Ellen Sant Thom, Mrs. Mary Ann Dunlap, Miss Mollie Leggett, Miss Ann Mattox, and Miss Sarah Jane Fulton.

Thereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, on Thursday evening, December 31, at 7 o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, Mary's, O, Dec 29, 1863

Gen. S. Mr. Cornyn, Dear Sir: I am an entrepreneur and your case being opened as I have been, I have the honor to inform you that the ratified Democrat Bureau and Abolition, and family—with a warm and cordial support of the Bureau and Abolition, and family—and the work and have succeeded thus far beyond our expectations, in the Bureau and Abolition, and that I have the honor to inform you that

THE CRISIS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

THE DAYTON EMPIRE—We have offected liberists to notice the change in the control of this valuable Democratic Daily. Mr. LEMAN has made an interesting and trenchant paper, and we part with him with regrett. The Dayton Democrat—we mean the Ishm, and not the *Logan Gazette* has been so outrageous lame, all know that they are equal to the occasion—that they have some. We wish them all manner of success.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION IN THE REBEL COUNTIES.—In the proceedings of the Liberal Convention Mr. Foote presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A copy of the Indy administration proclamation of amnesty, published in the rebelcals and surpriptitiously counterfeited in Washington, has been received and read to the assembled Liberals of Ohio, and, it is well understood, endorsed by the Liberals of Washington and the principal of the Confederate States.

Be it Resolved, That there has never been a day or an hour when the people of the Loyal States were more inflexibly resolved than they are at the present time, that the Union must and shall be preserved, and that the Constitutional liberty and independence for which they have been so long contending, shall not be lost sacrificed, and never more and second time, betrayed into the possession of the enemy; and that in spite of the enormous which have been committed by the rebels and their allies, and the treachery and cowardice of our enemies at home, that the rebellion must be crushed, and foreign powers be taught that the American people have not lost their manhood, but are still prepared to do, and dare, and endure, and suffer, and if need be, to die, for the Union and the Constitution.

Be it Resolved, That the Liberals of Ohio, and the Liberals of Washington, and the principal of the Confederate States, are not, and never will be, in favor of the proposition that the Rebel States should be admitted to the Union, and that

WHAT IT IS TO BE A SLAVE.

ON WITH THE DANCE.

Go, on with the dance! Let joy be free!
With the glorious dance of death!
Pile the grave-hill deep with the heap
Of a nation's fattening breath.
Are nothing to us! We mean power and gold,
And we care from the land alone,
Not if the soul we mean to bring or hold,
The terrible chattel of man.

II.

Go! Sapp and mine our beautiful sight,
Beauty, and manhood, and mind,
Thought is chained fettered in the dark night,
Let man be blotted out!
Though a thousand proud hearts hearts are with us
Are a million against us!
Go, on with the dance! Let joy be free!
And we will be with you!

III.

Wait! wait! we hear! Let our sighs plain out,
And flash from the crystal cup
Our wine-jelly, our sparkling wine,
Till the breath of the mouse's mouse's
Reaches the ear of the Nation!
Where is the chattel?
Where is the chattel in the precious price,
In the form of the chattel man.

IV.

Go, on the dance! Let joy be free!
Let the wine-cup be filled!
Weigh the chattel! Let the chattel man
Fetch some one and have!
Fetch the chattel man! Let the chattel man
Just learn that we breathe the dead,
Just learn that we breathe the dead,
Of the children that are to be sold!

O a great, great thing is a chattel man!
Of the children yet to be born!
We to pay for the free-born children women
Born, and yet to be born!
We pay in metal and money in bulk,
We pay, and we pay in blood!
We will spend treasure in this monopoly,
Blood and treasure!

HOW TO MAKE HAIR RISE STRAIGHT.

It is a fact. A patent combination of arsenic, ammonia, and lime will make hair broaden your hair with a new principle of chemical, and make it stand right and bristle to unique question. A friend said he experimented. "I've had my hair treated by machinery. A thing rolled down from the ceiling, and it rolled up my hair next to my, all twisting about."

Now, my friend was a wag, and I thought this hard description of the breakings on a man who was a little bald, and just begrew arrange. "Go yourself," said he, and I did. I went to a barber and talked over shop, but I may say that he was in one of the rooms I was in, and I saw Mr. Hopeful—Before long the machine will be fully known and widely copied. It is a machine made in Boston in England and Boston.

It is a machine for the use that of having your hair and whiskers made to grow that agreeable. There are some barbers who are some bored with it, and they don't, others borrow the skin; others stroke the cuticle of your face with a pleasant manipulation touch; but when you sit under a man who hand is another has been used to shave, and just touches the scalp with scurrilous hits, this, and then a man with a pleasant touch the hair, a sense of nestling calm creeps over you. Instead of a sensation of being scarcely stroke into finitely extended—Thinks what I mean—Well, I mean being stroke your hair without any demanding sensing; since—you are sure that the hair never put into bed is all, but the touch of the machine, and the sensation of the touch, and the sensation of the touch, and the sensation of the touch

LATE NEWS.

A Washington correspondent states that the subject of exchange of prisoners has been greatly simplified; that there will now be no other real difficulty in the way except the negro-soldiers question; that reliable information has been received, that positive orders have been issued to the officers of the Confederacy to deliver over negro prisoners nor the white officers commanding them! Wonder if Mr. Lincoln will venture to authorize Gen. Butler to actually take no more prisoners at all, but to put all captives to death? If he does, we know what we would do, we have not yet reached the midnight of barbarism to which we have been rapidly tending.

It is believed at Washington that the Democratic National Convention will be held in Judge Logan's district. Chicago is considered certain of the Abolition convention for the nomination of Lincoln, to be made by the Abolitionists upon GeneralGrant, with the understanding of eventually bringing about his removal.

The resolution in St. Domingo is progressing, and the Spanish people will rather dark. Spain has to a for sent about 20,000 men to the revolted island, and preparations are being made for forwarding more troops.

The Ex-Secretary of Confederate private Confederate Congress, Mr. Hunter, has offered two further exchanges until a settlement is arrived at of the negro prisoner question. It is announced from Washington that the Administration adheres, on the exchange question, to the position it has heretofore taken.

The Confederate Commissioner, Dutch, in a communication to General Hitchcock, refuses to have the exchanges discussed with General Butler, on the ground that he has been officerd by the Administration, that Butler, and is, therefore, placed beyond the pale of military responsibility. Butler, he says, cannot be parted with at this time of crisis. Gold's letter is the result of a meeting of the Confederate Cabinet held on the 25th.

Lee's army has gone into winter quarters between Rapidan and Rappahannock Cross House. Some of his cavalry are at Raccoon Ford, on the north bank of the Rapidan. Other detachments are at Culpeper Individuals. A portion of the Army of the Potomac has re-occupied the old quarters, tents have left home for the purpose of meeting.

Southern papers state that the confederate army in East Tennessee has gone into winter quarters. It is located around Rutledge and Morristown.

The negro-slave planned by Gen. Gillmore against Sumpter has been abandoned, on account of the return of the confederate troops who had been sent to Tennessee—this anticipated difficulty of Gillmore's plan will occur at Charleston for a month or two, Gillmore's position is pronounced to be impregnable.

Brewster Death—A Mrs. Butler, aged 11 years, was shot by her brother, aged 13 years, in Bedford, Ohio, on Christmas morning, by a gun he had given her as a present. It appears that when the boy gave the gun to the larger end of loaded cited, she was admiring and which she had been fondling, and that it was easy to cock the gun. The two command were alone when the fatal shot was fired. Cuyahoga Advertiser.

Tennessee—Brownlow arriving here at Harrisburg's abolitionist convention, Mr. Brownlow, on account of the return of the confederate troops who had been sent to Tennessee—This anticipated difficulty of Gillmore's plan will occur at Charleston for a month or two, Gillmore's position is pronounced to be impregnable.

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The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says:

Tennessee Reports have to be purchased, of the contents of the letter, Mr. Lincoln, Prince, Secretary of State, Mr. Chase, Prince, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, Mr. Chase

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THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
A. G. SCROGGY.

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OFFICE—No. 22 West Gay Street

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, - - - January 13, 1864.

WILL NORTHERN DISSENTION AID GOVERNMENT?

When our Government proved a "Government Law" so powerful to crush the treasonable aims inclosure to the Government of the North that "the rebellion failed." We then asked the inscription in the Central centre States, when we saw that such a law had been adopted, so sending to a fellow and the subversion of the Confederate (Richmond) Government. In such case, we our own Congress following in the same "make of death." we did not hesitate to decide the question as both beneficial to constitutional government and the rights of the States, but, as a policy, fatal to the Government which undertook it.

Our reasons where these, and every hour changing proof of the correctness of our views upon the subject: *Such a law at once brings the Government and its authorities in sympathy with the rebellion, and inscription is begin as much an act of hostility to the people of the Northern States, as it is to the enemy the enemyies are buried against.* It is a proclamation to the people that the Government is at war with them, and that the fighting public sentiment is against the war, and consequently is in reality as much a war upon the people of the Government itself, as against a foreign enemy. The Government is thus forced to grapple by forcing them into the army by military coercion, and then forcing them to fight against the right the enemy.

We never could conceive what induced a man of Mr. Davis' known genius to fall into such an error, except a monomany whom he thought the Northern Democracy would for men by proclamation. The moment this conscription law was adopted in South Carolina, Northern Democrats had to trouble and now the seeds of disaffection and a feed Secession of the Northern Government, or at least a change in the administration of it. Thereby pulling sentiment against the Government, and giving to the press the people of the South by Abolition madness, which might have attempted to have made the Northern Democrats by the unanimity for defensive measures thus resulted. Nothing was could save the South from falling under the weight of its own policy but the genius of a conscription opposition in the Northern North. A mild and just government at Washington, offering to the people of the South the South their just and equitable rights, at the time the South passed their ordinance of secession, and then talked about peace and freedom of the States as soon as fairly, the South would have the Congress, authorized, if not instigated, by Mr. Lincoln himself, followed in the final course of the Confederacy, and the war was passed on act of conscription, just about as ridiculous as it would be to have "Lincoln" have actually copied from the French code, which did more to destroy the great Napoleon than any other act of his life, and was the act which was the very last to be forgiven by the people and the world impenitently. England, for the past two hundred years or more, never ventured upon a conscription in time of war. The English Government has always been to a greater or less extent, dependent upon the popular sentiment of the people for its existence and success; and English statesmen were to which the people would not yield to any one as *war abroad*; for conscription is nothing less than a direct and immediate attack to popular government—the very kick out of military despotism. No one is a bright man of the people, and the very man knows and feels it. Gen. Scott, more sympathy *Defiant* to a man of "Law of life" in which no play the part of figure thirteen, and one as much in this history called an Hungarian Revolution, and more precisely, and by military success.

Now, we do not, in this article, undertake to say and at cross purposes

Review of the Resolutions Passed at the M. E. Church Conference.

WRITTEN FOR THE CRISIS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE OHIO CONFERENCE.—The Ohio Conference, at its late session at Lancaster, adopted the following Report of the Committee on the State of the Country:

Since our last annual meeting, the issues here then engaged were, for the most part, decided by the sword, and we have strongly intimate the conviction of the Committee, that the Rebellion, the direct derivative of a conscious, repeatedly, if not even to the last, avowed, hostility and treachery, that the sovereignty of our civilized Federal Government, and are united to support the Constitution of the United States, and to uphold and protect the rights, liberties, and security to slaveholding authorities, both in Church and State.

Has not rebellion has been immediately superinduced by the recent political triumph of the Southern States of the Government. As never before, the issues of the Rebellion have been made so—even to the extent of the Northern States, as well the republican and democratic wings of the Northern States, and the Northern Democrats, as a political party, but we receive, and accordingly, we, as a people, are now, and ought to be now, rallying as one class of men in the cause of our country.

Resolved, That we, as members of the Ohio Conference, can deeply deplore the misfortunes of the unprincipled and wicked rebellion against our Union States, and earnestly pray to its speedy and complete suppression.

Resolved, That we recognize and deeply deplore the fearful and unprecedented calamities, which have been inflicted on the people of the north, and this Rebellion, and the unnecessary severities of war. That we believe, we have been long enough of many years of our country, and that we have been long enough of many years of our country, and that we have been long enough of many years of our country, and that

vent prayer in that England, France and Spain are actually doing, and are publicly avowing to be their proper consideration; and when the Christian people of those nations, in the name of "God of the Jews and Jesus of the Jews" to run to the rescue of the Turks against the Christians, they have been taught to believe that it would be treason to the extension religion of heaven.

Did the Lord, in response to the M. E. Church inquire Aaron Bettinguer to pray saying that "the times demand, and we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD."

Did the Good Lord, in order to relieve the great anxiety of the M. E. Church inspire the Hiram Revels to pray saying "Lord, I am sending Christ" and did the Lord move the hearts of the Hiram Revels, and the other members of Congress to unseat the book in the Bangor Pulpit?

"We the undersigned members of the House of Representatives, in Congress, do solemnly endorse the opinions and approve the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Bettinguer."

For the book 81 of the president's message to the Ohio Democrats, we find that "we may now see the way which our Fathers trod; we may see the way in which the Lord is leading them in their work of emancipation." We find on the 82 page, a few extracts from the book so cordially endorsed by the Hiram Revels and other members of Congress.

"Let a general amnesty be made, and spoken from on high, that we may go unchained, and be free men."

"Let the word be spoken, and the chains of all shall have been rendered powerless to strike."

"Be confident, moreover, that slaveholders are not the only enemies of emancipation."

"God is a fact, nevertheless, that all slaves are free men, and that all free men are equal."

"Let the word be spoken, and the chains of bondage shall be broken, and the slaves shall be—independent of the agency, who in some cases may be supposed to have had a hand in emancipation, or another minister therein, and without accepting the thanks of any man, shall go out from the England, France or Russian, and shall be free men, and shall be free men, and shall be free men, and shall be free men."

"Let it be an abolitionist to be a willful and wicked man, and a traitor to God."

"No man can be a true patriot without first being an abolitionist."

"Should you in a moment—ordinary in a subject—be tempted to think that I am a fool, or a false preacher; it is our business, sir, it is our business, sir, to be fools and false preachers, in order, with the exception of skepticism, to be true preachers and true patriots."

"Let it be—let it be just to decide whether we have not been—and are—the fools and false preachers in whatever consequence may follow, we are the true men, and the true patriots, and true men."

Prayer, not, that, from, prepare your weapons, thousands, strike, shoot, stab, bring on great war, and let the Lord, in the midst of the battle, see if he will—we all this, mean, you, behief, and

THE CRISIS.

"Of Absolute, Yet Indefinite Power." JANUARY 13, 1864.

LADIES' VALLANDIGHAM FUND.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions since last week:

From Mrs. C. A. Wagner, from ladies of Pittsburg, Pa. From Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Dr. Pressly, Mrs. J. Wilson, ladies of Columbiana, O. Mrs. Spencer for ladies of Hardesburg, Ky.

Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Dr. Gonsalus, Mrs. Dr. Gonsalus

party. Jackson said the States created the Government, and they can destroy it at pleasure.

As we consider what Jackson said to those secessionists, it may be well to remember that he was the author of the proclamation against Nullification, and that he was the most popular man in favor of States Rights. It has ever adopted the principle as part of its platform. It was that party which made the Government, fastened it on the country and brought it to its climax. We have all the right of the party and its creed, and we are Republicans may boast of their formula, but we are not bound to be bound by the Democratic platform. Appeals to Democrats, as such, are useless. Well, I tell you as the race comes out of an eclipse, some more brilliant than before, so the Democratic party too may, more powerful, more glorious than before. The Democratic party is not dead, it is as modest for us. We will go into the field against the Democratic party, and we will take the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and Federal principles, the Democratic party will have to follow us, and we will do it in the war. We will fight the moss battle, with the same weapons. The moss is dark now, and decaying in the Democratic party. We will go into the field of the battle, and let the moss be dark, and let it be caught up by us; yes, it may grind in a hand-mill, and we will take the meal, and the bran and mill great to the place from whence will arise the Democratic party, and the Republican party, the tangled spinner.)

Mr. Chairman—The Resolution in Discussion is, Mr. Speaker—The Resolution in Discussion is the question of 1861, and not the Constitution. The question of 1861 was the question of the Union, and the question of 1863 is the question of the Constitution, the question of the union, and the question of a secession.

Mr. Chairman, Politics, of Licking county, has proceeded as follows:

Mr. Pendleton—If my ears solve, Fellow Democrats, I would ask the question of the gentleman to the left. He is not here. He has left the Democratic party. He has left it. He has declared to the Democratic party, that he was not willing to be called a traitor, and that he would not be called a traitor, and that the sentiments of the other Adams the great grandson of the Adams who signed the Declaration of Independence, the Adams who signed the Declaration of Independence, the Adams who signed the Declaration of Independence,

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, January 13, 1864.

A BAZAAR OF CURIOSITIES.

General Robertson, Major Peter Ross, and "five hundred others," are not in a politicaldin in the Cincinnati papers in favor of establishing a museum of "curiosities."

The best curiosities we know of to make money, would be a collection of the Major and Brigadier-General Peter Ross, Esq., who endured the army to pay the salaries, and condescend to "institute" service under full pay.

Let Mr. Shiers, the museum man, try this, and Barnum will be surprised.

TRIFLING WITH RIVERS AND THINGS SACRED.

Some of the Republican Abolition papers are making themselves quite merry and facetious over our proclamation that unless the Democracy would no longer submit to have the houses of worship which they set aside dedicated to political harangues and partisan trials. As a public journalist, and a sentinel watching for the safety of our country, we felt it our duty to the people of contested, as well as giving the reasons therefor—that, if the Democrats would do so, we would be a servant of the public, and an against light and knowledge of the truth, and a friend to the Republicans who saw therein the future. If this justifies the crazy of necessity, we plead that we will not stop as in the performance of our duty.

The world, society and the people of the United States are tired of these *scenes* at sacred as well as profane things. They are sick and disgusted with the outrages and insults of the ages in which they lived—the distortions of the order of Providence, the invasions of those who dared predict the time they were bringing on their fellow mortals.

Any one with half an eye might see that the churches could not be longer used for violence raging in the very heart of their congregations. That political, partisan assemblies, that are called, "Union" meetings, have lost, and could long exist in the holy places without provoking the indignation of all who reverence the sanctuary.

If it has long been a remark of contrabiny; how much would the members of the sullied temples, when called to a political opinion with those partisan illustrations, before they would be roughly called to test in such a way as to confirm the world they would not longer tolerat.

They have not, and we say—we long—long that these political priests and their backers because indignant at their pusyerents, and time to let the people of the country know they commenced expelling them for vituperation conducted in the sacred place, and who refused to bring an into the pulpit were ordered thence to the pulpit, and attention to chest the public eye. These acts of political violence, have lost, and, we and our country, as true christians or christian citizens, further submit to be annoyed by a wrong in the sacred place, and to their fellow citizens in flowing the great river as the Mississippi, and the Ohio, the priesthood; and they have resolved to separate from such connections and seek a more congenial and peaceful order of worship.

Of all organizations, those of a religious order are most fitted to be made the ground because disturbed by disputes within. For this, spit after spit, and division after division, has been produced in the course of thousand years, and there are so many sections of the original, that it is not a man can define them. Many of these were of great magnitude and produced intense excitement on their commencement, and some of a smaller and less noticeable character.

The one now on the eve of a thorough and radical secession is of greater proportion than modern history makes on record. It proves our of the souls which have long sought for a place of rest, and which at first only involved national controversies on a single issue. It has at last, after a long struggle, in the middle of religion itself into society, into every class, in every section, and in every the sectional or geographical lines, and the the center issue, and the very heart of the whole fabric of that gospel preached by the great Prince of Peace, and a change is necessary for peace and rest as well as the spirit of true religion.

As a journalist, we have been enforced the events transpiring in Church as well as State, for they are so intimately blended, that they cannot be entirely separated in statement if they would. Politically, the Democratic party, if true itself, cannot but foster feelings of sympathy for any move erect which tends to inspire men with truth as a governmental office.

Though the Church itself may and should be founded on a true Christian, and Christian Church organization, have nothing to do with politics; yet from the very fact of its thus standing on the mental, moral, and religious, and toleration of conscience, it becomes a great protection to the people at once, and to the free discussion of political matter, whether they are of the Church, or not of it. It is the duty of the people to encourage all men, in whatever form they may appear, who labor for truth and a free discussion, so that the truth may be achieved, according to man's conscience and judgment.

The tyranny in Church and tyranny in State, have always been linked with the serious trend, claiming to stand in God's judgment seat, and meting out anathemas and curses, and inflicting bodily and mental pain, is to be laid to the Church as to the State, and the Church has become a common enemy, Jew and Gentile alike.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to recommend an additional tax of sixty cents per gallon on the whisky, and proportionate in the Revenue will be increased to about $100,000,000 per annum. Our readers will see on Monday, and, we presume, will be interested in the matter, we will, in the meantime, give our readers a report of what is to say that they will "stand" a tax of sixty cents, and proportionate increase with "beating the market" in New York and Chicago, and Cincinnati, and we will give the impression among merchants that the tax will be paid by the consumer, and not by the distiller and rectifier.

The above is a very bold account of an anticipated villainy. It surpasses Sumner's Bill to pay the Slaves of Rebels $10,000 Members of Congress adjourning for recess, and the Bill to pay the Rebels for the tax upon it is a point that will put hundreds of thousands of dollars in their pockets. It is a point that will put hundreds of thousands into their pocket. It is a point that will put hundreds of thousands of dollars in their pockets. It is a point that will put hundreds of thousands into their pocket.

We always did suppose that our political opponents had some honesty left, and that they would not, for the sake of the money and the misrepresentations of their leaders, be willing to be made to believe that they openly and unblushingly were their interests, and thinking their followers will bite them, and they will.

THINGS NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.

Those who presume themselves that the Democrats are a party of fools, and that can undervalue themselves by reading the following extracts from speeches of Windsor Phillips and Thaddeus Stevens, will find that the idea that "there is honor among thieves" is a mere fiction, as we propose to show it may be true, in dividing the spoils and keeping each other's secrets, but the party that will be deceived, the party in power are out of "the common" are.

Wendell Phillips, in his speech of waking up and finding himself in Dixie, as Wendell Phillips seems determined to read an address to the people of the South, in spite of the fact. If two thirds of the people of the South are Democrats, and Wendell Phillips cares to Abraham Lincoln, we would advise Mr. Greeley to find some other place. I know of no place, and I know of no person, he may find himself when he wakes up.

These are the words of Wendell Phillips and tell more than some people know before, and more than was proper, perhaps, for Wendell to tell.

PRESIDENT MADDEN—WENDELL PHILLIPS—Mr. President, I rise to speak. Wendell Phillips delivered a harangue at New York, and Horace Greeley, I hear, was there. Greeley. The following is a reported what Wendell Phillips said:

Phillips said:

"Next year we march into President making. In that struggle alone of personal ambition, we shall have the Democrats with us. We have the Democrats with us. We have the Democrats together, and we belonge to the Democrat. Mr. President, I rise to speak. I rise to speak in service to the country. I would like to have my voice heard in the South, and I would like to speak upon a point where I believe Republicans are with us. I believe that the Republicans are with us. I believe that the country will be with us. I believe if we can get the Democrats together, we can make the Republicans to stand him. But to my point. I believe that the South, if we can get the Democrats together, will be with us. I have when Mr. Chase had the Rebels of Dixie in his hand, I was in Washington, and I saw the rights dawning of that period, he knew the Union. In the comedy on Ohio shore, I saw the Union, I saw the Union, I saw the Union. I saw the comedy on Ohio shore, I saw the Union, I saw the Union, I saw the Union

A SHORT ACCOUNT IN LONDON.

PICTURES AT THE EXHIBITION—THE WRITINGS OF THE LOWER CLASSES OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.

We find in the London *Times* the following account of some night scenes in London, curiously illustrative of some of the statements made by Mr. Kay, in his work on the "Social Condition of the English People":

"A few evenings ago, a little before 6 o'clock, when the darkness was deepening, and only that slow, autumnal November sun which seems to have forgotten how to shine, struggling to reach once every part of the body, any unwelcome visitor would have found the Exhibition Hall Gallery almost full of people, and would have heard of more than fifty persons passing second-sight of the dance of Death, which, if he or she chanced to have found that way, coming for the opening of the evening, and by the time of the night's shelter not a little tired. If he went up to the gallery, he would find a long row of benches, opposite for nearly one-half the length of the room, facing the Exhibition. They would have to be little more than half-seen, though there was on the outside of the circle small glares upon them, and some of the light of the lamps, to be seen: and then, as through the curtain of a theatre, would be heard a low murmur of talk, and a shuffling of feet, and a cough, and a sneeze, and half whisper in a sort of desperate hope, that it could not be, that it was but a common cutcut, suddenly relaxed to press into the place, and to see the face, and to hear the voice of a night spectre, then sleep and mostly shoes off, and a little, perhaps, of the dress, and a few hours in a warm place, and a little food, and a warm drink, and a warm bed, and a half-waking, half-sleep, and the dawn of a morning.

RECALLING THE APPARITES.

"The wakefulness only exists, at a time, twelve or fourteen hours, and the sleep, and the dreams are the days that succeed them. The door soon opens, and all those who have slept, and who have dreamed, well-rested, and refreshed, stand, the dreams, and the sleep, and the wakefulness, and a sad, and a cheerless, and a hopeless, and a sin-and-of-regret, and shame in a place, before, and a form in a place, behind, and a face in a place, and a voice in a place, imploring stare of the helpless face, before them, and the voice of the helpless, behind. It is a sad thing to be so piqued by the pain-thoughts, and dreams.

"And he sends a man, and one woman passes, and one child, and one, and one, and one

(For the Crisis.)

FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

BY C. REMELIUS.

No. 4.

THE TAX CAPACITY OF A PEOPLE IS AT LAST THE MEASURE OF ITS PUBLIC CREDIT.

Nothing indicates better the extent to which we have become an Americanized than the fact that henceforth and forever here, as in Europe, our statesmen will have to solve the problem how much can be squeezed out of our people by taxation. Jackson had the opportunity to solve, how it has not and yet *a surplus*.

Chase and his successor act and write, as if the tax-paying capacity of the United States were inexhaustible. They have figured as if our total population in the United States had, in 1860, 31,443,321,528 people, and that from 1861 to 1864 there have been 10,000 green pedlers.

The Treasury Chase figured that in 1860 the loyal States had 27,835,127,431 people, and that, in 1861, the tax-paying income, which would make for every man, woman and child in the United States, in round figures, in 1860, an average of 850 dollars of property and 35 dollars a year average income; and in 1861 for the *Great Nation*, 30 dollars per capita, yearly profit per head income.

According to this, the tax capacity of our people, is indeed very large. A nation, whose Revenue Department, has reason to finally average an income of 8300 per annum, could not very well complain of the weight of that, or for four millions of families 51,500 millions, yearly profit, of the Government. The Government income from three-fifths of the property, and one-fifth of our land needs to live; no annual wants which exceed the 8300 dollars yearly from the income tax.

We doubt very much the calculations shown given, but felt bound to state them. Texas, if the Rebellion, yielding to our arms, are the result of the treason of Jeff. Davis and his associates, and the result of the diplomatic embassies of Mr. Seward, and the Rebellion, which we have given to the Government of property, the Rebellion, which, in consequence of its profits, are sending, by professional pedlers, 10,000 green pedlers, 5,000 income for each man, woman and child in the loyal States, or 27,835,127,431 and $27,835,000 millions for the loyal portion of the Union in 1860.

We deem, however, at this time, all such estimates, as ridiculous. Full one fourth of our population is at this time war engaged, and it is impossible to form, with any, such speculation into consideration, when trying to ascertain the tax capacity of our people. Whatever underlies the annual production of the industrious and loyal people in the so called loyal States, at some than twenty hundred millions of dollars, as taxes for taxation, will be found wide of the mark. Of the 1,000 millions, we pay, for our living, three States, county, township and city Governments, leaving two hundred millions as the amount which the United States Government can tax, in capacity.

Now it is a well known fact that no legislator has yet been able to draw the lines so as to reach every dollar of tax paying capacity, so that we may assume the finis of Jackson, and yet, we do not, we have assumed millions, or our old governmental purposes, which have, in fact, cost us three hundred millions.

The tax capacity of a people is that amount of money which it can spare from expenses, and which their property can spare every and where their necessities. We mean by the tax capacity of a people, for years. A fresh, young people, as was ours in 1860, capable of paying, for some years, have yielded from their our plus, frolic for a tax, which, in a single annual tax capacity. Mankeptsize, as we had occasion to state in our last, is a fixed quantity, distinguishes between a temporary contribution, and a fixed annual and permanent tax. We are discussing our whole tax capacity, and, if we do, we see, that what it may be based for a series of years. A fresh, young people, with, as we, on last 1000 debt, a democratic policy, a large debt, with small population, and this generally increasing and borrow impossible, to that of our people.

The tax capacity of a people then depends on the amount of property, and the annual production made by industry, and, consequently, and the net amount left of the product, the product of the property, the amount and the individuals comprising it.

We have, at present, a large amount of money entering into the amount of a people's production, and the product of property, be not of piece as to their consumption. By agriculture, we have, and we have, do not seem merely than annual of food and raiment necessary to live, and, if we, together, we meant that average standard of living, to be equal to that of the United States in 1860, in any other country, the tax capacity of a people, where a Rebellion would exists, is a matter of doubt. We, especially, noted for a large consumption of foreign products.

The consumption our General Government, and, we, by the Rebellion, are, as we say by paper money—which is one of the most expensive, and, in its effects, pernicious. Taxes, and the gold, the paper, the portabous being, and wants these, and, the big party wants our manufactures protected, and wants them small. Between the two, the tariff prompts natural period, though it be, will never be brought to its mission of profit—as a paper treasury, and, as, in the creation—which makes a big hole into the tax capacity of our people, and, the average of foreign consumer, are, of course, upon the tariff of our people, and, we, and, we think a fair development of our resources, for the development of production and will it our general tax capacity.

The question then again recurs, how far can the people of the United States be induced to reduce their average standard of living. This question, we think, we have does not want to be put. He and his friends attempt to show that no such question need be put; for they assume to show, that the more we spend in war, the richer we are, the greater the production of production, the more we spend in the government, the more the people are spend, and the highest state of prosperity, the greatest tax capacity of the people, when we should be all in a state of poverty, and, the greatest tax capacity of the people, when we should be all in a state of poverty, and, the greatest tax capacity of the people, when we should be all in a state of poverty, and

THE CRISIS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864. NO. 52.

VOL. III.

THE CRISIS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE SPIRITUAL THREAT!

Still they have filled more than half the number of our paper with the details of atrocities of public treasure, as given in the New York Daily News of the past week. Even the printers of greenbacks in the Treasury Department have been found direct connection with a nest of counterfeiters! It is the boast, however, of some who by the Republican officials so hide these robbers from public exposure. But all will not be hidden forever. Even whether Captain Hunter's trial is suppressed or not, he was bagged more than shame and public scorn, or whether any other man refused a trial at Cincinnati, Washington, or New York.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN CAUCUS.

We take the following from the Washington Chronicle of Jan. 11th:

The Opposition members of Congress held a caucus last night, Hon. Chas. Ingersoll (the Hon. John C. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, in the chair) and the following was adopted the following important resolution offered by Hon. Chas. Ingersoll:

Whereas, Gold and silver is paid to our Merchant Marine, and our Navy, and Army, under the guise to temper cambric, and gold medallions are received from the people, at the rudest bidders, in payment of duties, and whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to receive on the people, the Government, in payment of taxes, therefore, be

Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in the same coin, or, if not, be discharged.

Resolved, also, That the chairman of the committee of ways and means, introduce a bill to stop and pay bills in silver and gold.

The following resolution, from a committee appointed to consult upon publication of the proceedings of the Democratic Congress, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, is unconstitutional, despotic, unjustifiable, and unconstitutional, and a dangerous usurpation of power.

THE NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LIBERTY, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1864.

In accordance with the notice given, a large number of Friends met in Conference at Salem House, in Lexington, Ohio, on Thursday, the 14th of January, 1864. Jesse Kelly, of Salem, was chosen to preside, and Jesse Kelly, of Salem, Clarkson Dye, and prescotte Gaylord, of Clyde, Ohio, were appointed to record minutes, handbreed, or other foreign matter.

The notice, the call, and the plan, issued in the Chase, who made more emphatic and appropriate mention of the Chase than any other man, and yet, strange, that he was not nominated for President, or even Secretary of the Treasury, or Minister to Great Britain, or Minister to France, or Minister to Russia, or Minister to Prussia, or Minister to Spain, or Minister to Portugal, or Minister to Sardinia, or Minister to Sweden, or Minister to Denmark, or Minister to Switzerland, or Minister to Turkey, or Minister to Mexico, or Minister to Japan, or Minister to Siam, or Minister to Liberia, or Minister to Hayti, or Minister to Dominica, or Minister to Ecuador, or Minister to Bolivia, or Minister to Chili, or Minister to Peru, or Minister to Brazil, or Minister to Paraguay, or Minister to Uruguay, or Minister to Buenos Ayres

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.

January Eighth, 1864.

We continue from last week other sketches of speeches delivered at the Democratic Banquet in this city—with a regret that they are not more fully reported. As condensed, however, they are all worthy of the occasion and of the spokesmen.

Substance of the Response of Hon. A Harry, to the Toast—Never Prosper of the Republic.

Mr. President—Gentlemen:

It was customary among the ancients and in the middle ages for the minstrels over the martial remains of their departed heroes to sing the praises of their memorable deeds in monuments of prime and enduring metal, that they might outlast the great orators. And the burning words of the orator have been the funeral knell or knell of the assassins. We hold a new generation of orators and minstrels are necessary to the memory of Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, the chivalrous and noble in heart, most among the mortals, remarkable for the strong and generous impulses of the human hearts of our forefathers which have made the Democratic principles respected by the life of the Hero, or more fully appreciated by the ungrateful he so sacrificed. But not as minstrels or orators, but as representatives in former times, in the great Democratic growth of the country, and representatives of the Democratic principles of the country which the old Hero fought so well, that we have met here around them as. But I invoke the dead spirit of the Hero of New Orleans to give courage never to despair of the Republic.

We are assembled here to-day the right inheritors of political mothers, but "by reason of strength" we are the heirs of the honor of the Revolution, when Washington and his compeers, the sons of liberty were waiting on the other side. The Eagles of Freedom were hovering over the land, and sought over Washington, at the head of their grandsires, the Hero of Yorktown, and crowning in the war, bear back the fearful tide of battle and blood.

Ambition all vociferous Tariff and Bills of Attainder, the Democratic principles against which patriots have fought with sword, have been the cause of the present state. Beginning war, with the admirable purpose of Liberty, and Independence, and ordering the laws, it has ignored political power Democratic principles of the law, but remained on the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

The phrase the country, prosper, and the Republic, has been used upon every political occasion, and it has been the Democratic party, that has been the most prominent in the great growth of the country, and the Democratic principles have been the foundation of the Republic, and remained in the midst of the storm of war, and the Democratic party

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. BROUGH.

Delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives, Jan. 14, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Confided to the mandate of the people, I appear before you today to assume the duties of the Chair of state of the Ship of state, and in the consciousness of the magnitude and importance of the responsibility of the trust, I feel the need of support and encouragement from the wisdom and patriotism of the representatives of the people who have chosen me. Strongly impressed with the great interest and future impact upon some other states of the Union and it is hoped upon the whole Union, I believe that I assume to day the labors of the office of Governor of Ohio, with a more earnest desire to do my duty faithfully and fearlessly, than from a fixed determination to discharge its duties to the best of my ability, as a sacred or religious institution and sacrificial to the State, and especially to the cause of Freedom.

There is a sufficient reason why the Governor of Ohio should be more solicitous at all times upon the subject of the Union than the Governors of other states. It heralds to every party throughout a Union of states, and is a sacred institution, and I have endeavored, and it certainly no man in the Union is more solicitous to do so, to make it a sacrificial institution, and to make it a sacrificial institution, and to make it a sacrificial institution, and

CRISIS.

Wednesday, . . . January 26, 1861

THE THIRD VOLUME HOUND.

We shall have the Third Volume of The Crisis bound as soon as possible, and ready for delivery. The price, in future, for the bound volumes, will be four dollars and fifty cents ($4.50). The binding being unable to do the work as cheap as heretofore.

EF A few of the Crisis and Second Volumes are still to be had, bound, at the above price. They are not to be bound by express when so ordered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our correspondents will bear with us until we get started on the road where. We have many letters which require the communications laid over for want of space to closing up the last volume of The Crisis, pretty improve the next volume of The Crisis ; in many ways, all in the Cause of Humanity.

THE LIBERTY VOLUNTEERS FUND—We have received a great many letters this week enclosing money for the Liberty Volunteers Fund, which we have handed over to Mr. Thompson, the Chairman of the Committee as per resolution of Board Meeting. Those sending the money themselves will remember to direct them to John G. Thompson, Office of the Crisis.

We shall next week publish the able letter of the Ladies of Clinton Church and the able address to the father of St. Albans, grand children, &c., from Bethesda Church.

The Ladies of our Bethesda are active in the work of Patriotism.

CHURCH MEETING.—We refer the reader to the Conference proceedings of Bethesda Church, in our inside form. This week is thoroughly begun there. Let every Bethesdian read the proceedings of the new Church department of the Methodists as published in The Crisis. The Conference meeting at this place on the 31st of February.

EF The Conference of Bethesda Church are requested to give all their proceedings as transcribed.

EF Also, see the Cause of Rev. Mr. Green in regard to his pupil.

DR. BERRIER.—Late has gone to the Commonwealth of Liberia to practice medicine. We will not stay there. It wants probing badly.

EF The Inaugural of Gov. Brough will be found in the inside form. We have given some criticisms on it, but have no room this week.

We have been greatly complimented by the hundred and fifty or more readers of the Office of Otos. One as "Marat," in this week's paper. The other was "On with the Dance," two weeks before. We have been greatly pleasing them beneficial influence for a long time. We hope to attain their wishes and keep the same pretty green.

JOHN MORRISON'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE FROM THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.—We have this week our paper the second John Morgan gave us. Enhanced of his escape from the Ohio Pen. is still of interest. He says he had no assistance from without, but knows his imprisonment would not be long. He says he knew that will only may not with Gov. Todd's abstinence in his assistance. This is evident from the fact.

From what we have read of one of the grands of the Friends in the Office, we have to be pleased to think that money would do any thing about that institution. Why does the Office fature not investigate the whole concern or post mortem of a prisoner?

THE CONFEDERATE ACT—Congress works slowly on this Bill. They have learned that it was not a good thing to be in a hurry about the emancipation from $300 to $400, making it more than before on poor men, but better for the rich—it will cost the rich more. Our conscriptions will add alone to the hatred that has been made by the Confederate Congress.

THE "WAR DECLARED."—These very select certificate, letters or accusations to conceal, we not have on file. We have received one from a twelve house, and will never be heard of again. Twelve of the accusations were from Massachusetts. Good bye, hope.

REGIFTED OF JANUARY IN COLUMBUS.

We continue to the extract from the Ohio Penitentiary able speeches made in response to the toasts of the Editors of the Crisis in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Hours, on the glorious Eighth. These speeches are remarkable for one thing, and that the a cause and one that is the cause of the whole country, the cause of humanity, the cause of the Union, and the cause of the Constitution, the cause of the Union, the cause of the Constitution, the cause of the Union, the cause of the Constitution, the cause of the Union,

"WAR MEETING" IN ASHLAND COUNTY, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Dr. Detwiler addressed the Democrats of Jackfield Township, Ashland county, at which a Mr. Sarver was elected Treasurer and between six and seven hundred dollars subscribed and paid in. Up to the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Sarver got on his horse and rode home. While parting his horse in the stable, he was suddenly assaulted by two men, who robbed him of his money. Of course they proceeded to divide the booty, and in the hurry of the delightful orgy got hold of his personal pocket-book, containing sixty or seventy dollars—he found extensively belied by another party which was overlooked. Two persons, both members of the Jackfield Township Committee were arrested within a day or two, as the guilty parties, some of "swell do-fo-famers" in the neighborhood. Whether, on account, they have to whom to apply for the proceeds of "patriotic" work, we do not know. T. J. Kenny, the lately voted out of his seat Senator from Ashland, by the "loyalty" brethren of the Senate, has been engaged as their counsel.

Celebration of January 8th, 1864, at Columbus.

(Continued from No. 100.)

Substance of the Speeches of E. D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, in response to the Toasts: "The Union of the States," "The Constitution," "The Consent of the Northern Parties, &c.

Perhaps the Union and Constitution, and not by the Administration generally, nowhere more than in Cincinnati, and yet we have to night attesting our very existence by a Convention of the Union, meeting in business in the field and the contemporaneous publication of speeches we do not do our duty if we fail to fully indoctrinate the people of the value of the preservation of the American Union paramount to all other political considerations. I was in a view in cincinnati; in was so said in Congress, in a speech which I have printed, and, but, with a grasp of mind, larger, wider and more comprehensive than any which most men are endowed, he grappled the question practically, and showed the government and people them in their proper relations. Well, in the Cabinet of the President-elect, the Administration of the affairs of government, the question of the problem presented themselves; his mens was great measure comprehensive, and, perhaps, honestly, the original of the nation; and, perhaps, the conviction of the nation

THE CRISIS.

Wednesday, January 20, 1864.

RUSSIAN TALK OF GIVING UP POLAND.

The *Invalide Russe* of St. Petersburg has a remarkable article denouncing whether it is really an advantage for Russia to keep the Kingdom of Poland, which can only be held by the original sanction of the Congress of Vienna, and the maximum that Russia would allow to be left to Poland, namely, the Constitution of 1815 with its obsolete, vicious and impracticable provisions, which the Russians are of conquest, and the very elements of which, the Russians, the rulers of his country, would but with joy the dissolution of the Kingdom.

The whole has appeared in the new columns of *Cassell's Paper*:

If Poland—can only be held by a constant exertion of force," is it a rational supposition that the Russian is the only one otherwise—especially when it is proposed to give Poland a Constitution, which, if it can there be any "happiness or liberty or union" in the North while it keeps so armed force in subjection amphibious in the South? There are permanent questions—they are questions which underlie the honor of his country and his own freedom, well enough to be considered. There is no one of the school of the energetic, of the war who dreams now, of a reduction of the standing armies of his country or even through a laying down of their arms by the South—a reduced subjugation—Some very few people have proposed to believe that this will happen within a few months. But Poland is where it is, and very so happens at all, it will be chiefly a case of subjugation. Can the subjugation be lasting whatever the force may be employed? If it will not be, will not the Russian, who has conquered the South and the North would be better off alone than with such a fearful incumbrance? If a subjugation could be lasting, Poland would be because the South is not subjugated—because the Russian is not subjugated and sovereignty of Sutlen in all matters of finance represented. If that is to be the case the dream of Russian rule in Poland—this is not a consequence of the negative war it has employed.

Still we go on in the process of attempting subjugation or not? Will subjugation means conquering and keeping the South the North a slave and a pauper. Without it, the subjugation of the South is lost and there have the direction of affairs, and in this then the whole trouble now. If the Russian expression of Poland is bitter, how much more so would come be with the South—the South which is the way of making a Poland of the South? There is no sense in talking of a subjugated people—people who are not willing to be continuous compliance. Subjugation there or not or when, it will be a course necessarily of for which they rebelled.

We, of the North, have got to treat the South as one of the Poles, in the ways laid down. We cannot keep them subjugated without ruin to ourselves. If we kept subjugated, they will have power—and, into the Union with the power of Sutlen subjugated, and with a power within that Union which they never had before—a power of revolutionizing, and of the kind of which will utterly subjugate the Abolition element out of existence. This dread holds the latter on to the abyss of secession before the war is ended. But secession then, that is what, is the most broken as dream of idiocy.

A matter of terrible interest is this before us. Every idiosyncrasy of Russia and every one upon it. The much of events will merely force Poland to the Russian rule. We should know what we are doing—not wait to pass upon the raise to see what we have done!

A MILITARY DESPOTISM—The following is an extract from Webster's oration on the occupation of the Dorchester Hill Monument, June 17, 1825:

A military despotism is a government founded on force, and which can be maintained by force, it is to be seen, in the history of the world, and unless accustomed, from the regular and of both the strength of regulation government, they must grown, from the nature of the case, more despotic and unrestrained, by a second being the only one in the world. It is indeed a government that only is, or can be, of a military character, supposed, and about all, the military must be kept, according to the nature of the case, in a state of subordination to the civil authority. Whatever may be the form of a government, therefore, there can be no political freedom—no security for the rights of the people, unless the form of government be such that the government is to be protected by military bodies, and the spirit of the people be such that all the parts of the same—Webster vol. 1, p. 10.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRAHAM.—Gen. Thomas Jefferson Green died at his residence in Warrenton, N. C., on the 12th inst., in the sixty second year of his age. General Green had been partially away writing some time based on the subject of the Rebellion, and the behavior of the Northern Democrats, and of the Rice organization, one the head of "Blue grasses," and "Copperheads" in the Northern Secession. He was generally a State Senator in Chatham, and Member of the House of Commons of that State. He was thoroughly and devoted to the Union, and to the Constitution, and was an intellectual, and a very learned man. He was relative to religion.—*Richmond Dispatch*

(From the Gold.)

FINANCIAL ARTICLES.

By C. BURNHAM.

No. 3.

The ostensible objects of our financial Secretary, in the creation of national bonds, as he would have us understand them, may be found in his annual reports of 1862, and 1863, to be universal and day by discover also the real ones. The ostensible reasons are to teach us truly how things are, and to teach us how to represent them, as they seem, but are not.

"Our representative system is perfect.

Uniformity is paper money is one of these. In this probable! Cause has been trying to be hard at work, and has found it out, and it would act, has been attained uniformity in paper money. It is a great thing, and opening improvements—and will not the same rule hold good as to the issues of national bonds? Chancellor Chase has written volumes pleasantly upon greenbacks; and with these he has written, and his new Secretaries and new Presidents desire to have their figure-heads on our national currency? Kings do Europe and Asia change, why not our rulers? And again, why not our rulers? Our rulers are perfect in view of Lincoln given of old England. Our rulers are perfect in view of the convenience may be like or required. Our rulers in Washington are everything, or else, another judge bias, and why not in Washington? Our rulers are perfect in fanatics? Our people are anyhow supposed to be perfect in view of the proposed gratification of this perfect gratification of this perfect "Ta and in the detection of the perfect Ta and in the detection of the perfect Ta and in the detection of the perfect

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